Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 334---79th Congress

Chapter 113---2d Session

H. R. 5201

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Digest of Public Law 334 1

Index and Summary of History on H. R. 5201 2

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1947. Includes funds for the Budget Bureau, Civil Service Commission, General Accounting Office, emergency fund for the President, Federal Works Agency, Interstate Commerce Commission, Archives, Smithsonian Institution, Tariff Commission, Veterans' Administration, etc. Contains the following provisions for all departments for the fiscal year 1947: Permits payment of transportation expenses of an employee's family and household effects when he is transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty. Makes appropriations available for payment of expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the agencies. Authorizes payment of travel expenses, including per diem at place of employment of consultants employed on a WAE basis or without compensation while away from their homes or places of business. Except for War and Navy, prevents the purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft unless specific authority is granted. Limits the amount which the Government may pay for automobiles. Prohibits use of Government automobiles for other than official purposes, except for Cabinet members, etc., and provides a modified penalty for non-official use of Government automobiles. Permits payment of per diem to Government personnel while traveling outside the U. S. away from their posts of duty. Permits travel overseas by U. S. Government personnel without regard to the law prescribing use of U. S. vessels. Permits living and quarters allowances to Government personnel stationed in foreign countries. In purchasing certain vehicles and other equipment, authorizes exchange or sale of similar items and application of allowances and proceeds in whole or part payment. Permits open-market purchases not over $100. Prohibits alien employment by the Government in continental U. S. except in certain cases. Prohibits salary payments to persons whose nominations have been rejected by the Senate. Prohibits payment of more than $2 a volume for current and future volumes of the U. S. Code or more than $3.25 for current or future issues of the Lifetime Federal Digest. Permits executive-branch employees to be detailed to the White House. Restricts details of executive-branch employees to the Civil Service Commission.

Index and Summary of History on H. R. 5201

November 28, 1945	Hearings: House, H. R. 5201.
January 22, 1946	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 5201. House Report 1484. Print of the bill as reported.
January 23, 1946	Began House debate.
January 24, 1946	Debate concluded and passed House with amendments.
January 25, 1946	Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred to the Committee.
January 30, 1946	Hearings: H. R. 5201, Pt. 1 (Senate)
February 7, 1946	Senate Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 5201 with amendments. Senate Report 926. Print of the bill as reported. Amendments proposed by Senator McKellar. Prints of the amendments.
February 9, 1946	Senate agreed to motion to take up H. R. 5201.
February 13, 1946	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 5201, Pt. 2. Federal Communications Commission.
February 15, 1946	Senate began debate on H. R. 5201. Amendment proposed by Senator McKellar.
February 18, 1946	Senate debate concluded and passed Senate with amendments.
	Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered. Senate Conferees appointed.
March 4, 1946	House Conferees appointed.
March 19, 1946	House received Conference Report. House Report 1794.
March 21, 1946	House and Senate agreed to Conference Report.
March 28, 1946	Approved. Public Law 334.

Jan
22

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
79th-2nd, No. 7

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Issued January 23, 1946, for actions of Tuesday, January 22, 1946)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

A.A.A..... 2
Animal industry..... 4
Appropriations..... 1
Budget Bureau..... 1
Claims..... 9
Employment.....8,14
Forestry.....17
Housing.....17,18
Inflation.....10
Labor.....11,13
Personnel.....1,6
Physically handicapped....15
Prices.....11,16
Price control.....10,17
Property, surplus.....12,19
Public works..... 1
Reclamation..... 7
Research..... 4
Rural rehabilitation.... 5
Statistics..... 1
Subsidies..... 3
Sugar..... 3
Tobacco..... 2
Veterans.....7,19

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill increasing penalties for over-quota tobacco and giving Secretary right to reduce tobacco quotas; agreed to Rep. Flannagan's amendment to reduce penalties from 50% to 40% and to exempt flue-cured tobacco from penalties until 1947. House committee reported measure authorizing subsidies on 1946 sugar crop. House discussed and passed over bill transferring fur-bearing animal research to this Department. Appropriations Committee reported independent offices appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H.R. 5201 (H. Rept. 1484) (pp. 222,243).

Provisions of the bill:

Includes funds for Budget Bureau, Civil Service Commission, General Accounting Office, Emergency Fund for the President, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Power Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Federal Works Agency (including public-works planning, Public Buildings Administration, and Public Roads Administration including farm-to-market roads), Interstate Commerce Commission, Archives, Smithsonian Institution, Tariff Commission, Veterans' Administration, etc.

Contains the following provisions for all departments for the fiscal year 1947: Permits payment of transportation expenses of an employee's family and household effects when he is transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty. Makes appropriations available for the payment of expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the agencies. Authorizes payment of travel expenses, including per diem at place of employment, of consultants employed on a WAE basis or without compensation while away from their homes or places of business. Excepting the military and naval establishments, prevents the purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft unless specific authority is granted. Limits the amount which the Government may pay for automobiles. Prohibits use of Government automobiles for other than official purposes, except in the case of cabinet members, etc., and provides a modified

penalty for non-official use of Government automobiles. Permits payment of per-diem allowances to Government personnel while traveling outside the U.S. away from their posts of duty. Permits travel overseas by U. S. Government personnel without regard to the law prescribing use of U.S. vessels. Permits living and quarters allowances for civilian Government personnel stationed in foreign countries. In purchasing certain vehicles and other equipment, authorizes exchange or sale of similar items and application of allowances and proceeds in whole or part payment therefor. Permits open-market purchases not exceeding $100. Prohibits alien employment by the Government in continental U.S. except in certain cases. Prohibits salary payments to persons whose nominations have been rejected by the Senate. Prohibits payment of more than $2 a volume for current and future volumes of the U.S. Code, or more than $3.25 for current or future issues of the Lifetime Federal Digest. Permits executive-branch employees to be detailed to the White House. Restricts details of executive-branch employees to the Civil Service Commission. Prohibits use of CSC funds for the Legal Examining Unit. (With the exception of the provision modifying the penalty for non-official use of Government vehicles, these general provisions are the same as contained in the Budget.)

Excerpts from committee report:

Bureau of the Budget. "In addition to providing funds for salary increases and within-grade promotions, the increase of $825,823 over current-year appropriations will be available for new functions assigned to the Bureau, including work dealing with corporation budgets, the Government Information Service, clearance of Government publications, and the Federal Board of Hospitalization. The additional funds will also be available for extension of existing functions and the establishment of additional field offices."

Civil Service Commission. "The amount recommended in the bill is $12,080,500, an increase of $830,606 over the 1946 appropriation, and $115,500 in excess of Budget estimate.

"In recommending a net increase of $115,500 in the Budget estimate of $11,965,000 for salaries and expenses, the committee has added $644,000 to the estimate for the specific purpose of recruiting and placing 100,000 additional veterans in Federal positions, and made reductions in specific items...amounting to $528,500. In appearing before the committee, Commissioner Flemming testified that 350,000 positions could be filled with veterans next year and that funds were provided in the estimates for only 200,000. The additional $644,000 will therefore provide for the placement of a total of 300,000 veterans during the fiscal year 1947, a figure approaching the maximum estimated by the Commission as possible to be taken care of during the next fiscal year."

Federal Trade Commission. "During hearings...the question of duplication in connection with the collection of industrial statistics was discussed... The committee is of the opinion that duplication in the collection of industrial corporation statistics would occur in the event this work were reestablished under the Federal Trade Commission.... It was admitted during the hearings that much of this work is now being performed by other Government agencies, although difficulties are encountered in securing the release of such data. The Committee feels that the logical approach would be to secure the removal of such difficulties. It has, therefore, denied the estimate of $209,880, for this work."

Federal Works Agency. "In recommending a reduction of $60,000 in the estimate of $360,000 for this /Administrator's/ office the committee has allowed a sum of $4,028 less than the current appropriation, taking into consideration the necessity for providing $38,263 additional for Pay Act increases under Public 106. In making this substantial reduction the committee reiterates its opposition to the financing on a large scale of a supervisory agency, the primary function of which is to coordinate activities of two highly efficient organizations which are to a marked degree able and self-sufficient and require little or no direction from a superagency."

2. A.A.A.; TOBACCO. Passed with amendment H.R. 5135, to amend the AAAct so as to increase the penalty on over-quota tobacco and give the Secretary of Agriculture the right to reduce tobacco quotas for the 1946 crops (p. 226). Agreed to Rep. Flannagan's (Va.) amendment to reduce the over-quota tobacco penalty from 50% to 40% and to exempt flue-cured tobacco from penalty until 1947.

3. SUBSIDIES; SUGAR. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H.J. Res. 301, to amend Public Law 30, 79th Cong., so as to authorize payment of subsidies on the 1946 sugar crop (H.Rept.1486) (p. 243).

4. RESEARCH; FUR-BEARING ANIMALS. Discussed and passed over on objection H.R. 2115, to transfer fur-bearing animal activities to this Department (pp. 222-3).

5. RURAL REHABILITATION. Passed over on objection H. R. 2501, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue administration and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects (p. 224).

6. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES. Discussed and passed over on objection H.R. 1118, to amend the Hatch Act so as to authorize CSC to decide penalties for the violation of this Act (pp. 223-4).

7. BOULDER CANYON PROJECT. Passed without amendment H.R. 4932, to amend the Boulder Canyon Project Act so as to provide for settlement of veterans on reclamation lands (pp. 225-6).

8. U.S.E.S. The Labor Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4437, to provide for the return of public employment offices to State operation (H. Rept. 1487) (p. 243). The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of this bill (p. 243).

9. CLAIMS. Passed over on objection H.R. 181, to provide for the adjustment of certain tort claims against the U.S. and to confer jurisdiction in respect thereto on the U.S. district courts (p. 222).

10. PRICE CONTROL; INFLATION. Rep. Patman, Tex., spoke favoring retention of price controls, discussed the dangers of inflation, and included OWMR Director Snyder's and other statements on the subject (pp. 236-40).

11. FARM PRICES. Rep. Rankin, Miss., stated that if farmers received a return for their labor comparable to the wages paid in industry, prices of cotton, corn, wheat, hogs, etc. would be exhorbitantly high (p. 221).

12. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Rogers, Fla., criticized the system of surplus-property disposal (p. 218).

for the gentleman from Mississippi has [illegible] from New York

SENATE

13. F.E.P.C. Continued debate on S. 101, the FEPC bill (pp. 187-216). During the debate Sen. Wiley, Wis., questioned the advisability of the application of this bill to farm labor (p. 194).

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. EMPLOYMENT. H. R. 5203, by Rep. Hoffman, Mich., to diminish the causes of labor disputes burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce; to diminish unemployment; to establish a national policy for assuring continuing employment in a free competitive economy; and to protect the right to work. To Labor Committee. (p. 243.)

15. PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED. H. R. 5206, by Rep. Sparkman, Ala., to establish a Federal Commission for the Physically Handicapped and to define its duties. To Labor Committee. (p. 243.) Remarks of author (p. 220).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

16. FOOD PRICES. Rep. Stevenson, Wis., inserted a tabulation of comparative food prices for 1939 and 1945 in LaCrosse, Wis. (p. A170).

17. PRICE CONTROL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Miller, Nebr., opposing the continuance of OPA and including an Omaha (Nebr.) Morning World-Herald editorial on the subject (pp. A155-6).

Rep. LeVevre, N.Y., inserted a National Retail Lumber Dealers' Assn. article claiming that OPA control of lumber prices is retarding the housing program (p. A174).

18. HOUSING. Rep. Rabin, N.Y., inserted F. D. Roosevelt Jr.'s radio address on the seriousness of the housing shortage (pp. A158-9).

19. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Reps. Gavin (Pa.) and Clason (Mass.) inserted an American Legion resolution and a letter urging an investigation of the surplus-property disposition to veterans (p. A162, A176).

- o -

COMMITTEE-HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for Jan. 23: H. Appropriation, agriculture bill(ex); H. Banking and Currency, Patman housing bill (Collett to testify); H. Rules, school-lunch program, independent offices appropriation bill, USES; Unofficial Committee on cotton; S. Atomic Energy; S. Education and Labor, minimum wages (ex.); S. Military Affairs, scientific research agency (ex.); Conference on full-employment bill.

- o -

For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 113 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised, routinely, of developments on any particular bill.

- oOo -

and not waiving any points of order, so as to preclude any foreign matters.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] stated that six Republicans and three Democrats voted to report this bill, which made me suspicious in what form the bill was reported. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI] explained to the House that the bill has been so emasculated that really it will be of no value to the President to bring about legislation that will eliminate the discord between industry and the labor unions that industry is trying to destroy.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that when the bill will be considered on the floor progressives and the well-intended Democrats will amend it in such a way that the existing forced labor strikes, now going on, may be eliminated by removing the causes of friction, and so that these huge Wall Street-controlled industries will not feel they are greater and more powerful than government itself.

THE STRIKES AND THE AMERICAN FARMER

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, the American people are not deceived by this wave of strikes and other attacks on free enterprise that have for their object forcing the Government to take over the manufacturing industries of America. I think it not inappropriate to rise at this time and say a few words in behalf of the forgotten man—the American farmer.

It has been agreed by all who understand it that the cotton farmer gets 1 cent an hour for his work for every cent a pound he receives for his lint cotton.

The 15-cent raise offered to workers in the steel plants would give them $1.29 an hour, on the average. The average steel worker is not any more intelligent than the average cotton farmer, or any more industrious. He works in the shade, sometimes sitting down, while the cotton farmer is plowing, hoeing, or picking cotton in the hot sun. If the cotton farmer received the same pay for his work—$1.29 an hour—cotton would be selling at $1.29 a pound.

If the wheat grower got the same amount for his work, in proportion, wheat would be between $5 and $7 a bushel.

If the corn farmer received the same amount in proportion for his work, the same price in proportion for his corn, corn would be $4 or $5 a bushel; hogs would be 50 to 60 cents a pound; and beef cattle would be bringing the same price.

Do not forget that this is an agricultural country, and it can never be controlled by a communistic set-up. Our form of government and our way of life are here to stay.

This is America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

A FIERCE AND AWFUL TIME

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, it may surprise some of my colleagues, but I do attend church quite regularly. However, it is not my purpose to advertise it, but to call attention to a hymn we sang from the Presbyterian hymnal last Sunday. This hymn was written in 1865. As I recall, the words of the first verse are as follows:

> We are living, we are dwelling
> In a fierce and awful time
> In an age on ages telling
> To be living is sublime.

I wonder what the author of this great hymn would say if he were living today. No doubt back in 1865 he felt that his day of warfare and trouble was quite awful. If he were living today it would be interesting to see what kind of a hymn he would write.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

LABOR LEGISLATION

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, there has been some discussion this morning as to what the Rules Committee will do in the way of a rule for the consideration of labor matters. We are grateful for the advice of Members at any time about any subject. As a member of the Rules Committee, I can speak only for myself as to what type of rule the Rules Committee will grant. I think the American people are tired of seeing Congress shadow-box with the labor situation. I, for one, do not propose to advocate any rule or any bill that has no other purpose than to deceive the American people into thinking we are doing something about the labor situation when we know we are not.

The bill which has been reported, as I understand it, has removed all semblance of teeth from it, and remains but a title, plus a few kind words. Personally, I shall not be in favor of a rule on any such measure and shall use my best efforts to get a rule that will permit this House, or the Members of the House who wish to do something about the situation, to vote on any strike legislation that they desire. I favor legislation that will definitely put an end to labor-union dictatorship.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] has advocated what he believes to be an open rule respecting the antilabor bill reported out by the Committee on Labor this morning. The gentleman from Virginia has not always advocated open rules. We can always judge the character of the rule the gentleman advocates by the type of labor bill on which a rule is being granted. Our memory is not so short that we have forgotten the kind of rule which was granted on the so-called Smith-Arends bill, a rule making in order what was out of order. Further, let this House beware of a similar rule for this bill which may be reported out by the Rules Committee under the guise of a so-called open rule. In other words, the gentleman from Virginia adjusts the rules to suit the purpose—one purpose, and one purpose alone, to carry out his antilabor schemes in the Congress of the United States.

The gentleman from Virginia made a very revealing remark last Thursday in reply to a question that I asked him. He referred to labor as a commodity. He said:

> The decision of the fact-finding board is that General Motors should pay so much money. I guess I am a little bit old-fashioned, but I was raised up in this country and my ancestors were, and we always went out and we bargained for what we wished to purchase. If the price suited us, we dealt, if not we did not. If we thought a thing was worth so much, we were willing to pay so much for it. If we thought it was not worth so much we were not willing to pay for it.

How revealing of utter contempt and disdain for the men and women who toil.

It just so happens that the days have gone far past in the United States when labor was considered a commodity. Workers are human beings contributing to the wealth and welfare of America and are entitled as a matter of right to a decent living. They have earned the right to organize and to strike to obtain it. They are not mere commodities to be purchased at a sale and at a price that General Motors, United States Steel, or the gentleman from Virginia are willing to pay.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—TRANSMITTING A REPORT FROM THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE REGARDING CERTAIN PHASES OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read and together with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report by the Acting Secretary of State, showing all receipts and disbursements on account of refunds, allowances, and annuities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, in connection with the foreign service retirement and disability system as required by section 26 (a) of an act for the grading and classification of clerks in the foreign service of the United

States of America, and providing compensation therefor, approved February 23, 1931, as amended.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 22, 1946.

[Enclosure: Report concerning retirement and disability fund, foreign service.]

JANUARY 21, 1946.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

The PRESIDENT: The undersigned, the Acting Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President a report, showing all receipts and disbursements on account of refunds, allowances, and annuities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, in connection with the foreign service retirement and disability system, as required by section 26 (a) of an act for the grading and classification of clerks in the foreign service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor, approved February 23, 1931, as amended.

Respectfully submitted.

DEAN ACHESON,
Acting Secretary of State.

[Enclosure: Report concerning retirement and disability fund, foreign service.]

Foreign service retirement and disability fund—Statement of receipts and disbursements, fiscal year 1945

RECEIPTS

Federal contributions	$910,500.00
Contributions	210,827.26
Voluntary contributions	27,115.46
Interest on investments	308,706.30
Interest on investments, voluntary contributions	16.27
Total receipts	1,457,165.29

DISBURSEMENTS

Annuities (number of persons, 188)	524,655.15
Refunds	12,453.67
Cost of additional investments less value of investments redeemed	824,000.00
Total disbursements	1,361,108.82
Balance in fund exclusive of investments, June 30, 1945	114,213.59
Face value of investments, June 30, 1945	114,213.59

RECAPITULATION, FISCAL YEARS 1925 TO 1945, INCLUSIVE

Receipts:	
Federal contributions	$6,288,100.00
Contributions	4,264,317.26
Voluntary contributions	124,979.26
Interest on investments	2,408,502.87
Interest on investments, voluntary contributions	16.27
Miscellaneous	931.85
Total receipts	13,086,847.51
Disbursements:	
Annuities	4,616,498.20
Refunds	518,736.20
Miscellaneous	1,399.52
Cost of additional investments less value of investments redeemed	7,836,000.00
Total disbursements	12,972,633.92
Balance in fund exclusive of investments, June 30, 1945	114,213.59
Face value of investments, June 30, 1945	7,836,000.00

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 5201) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1484), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH reserved all points of order on the bill.

THE CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will call the Consent Calendar.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 320) to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize an increase of the number of cadets at the United States Military Academy and to provide for maintaining the corps of cadets at authorized strength," approved June 3, 1942 (57 Stat. 306).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York, Mr. KEAN, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM objected.

RETIREMENT PRIVILEGE EXTENDED TO CERTAIN DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 565) to extend the privilege of retirement to the judges of the District Court for the District of Alaska, the District Court of the United States for Puerto Rico, the District Court of the Virgin Islands, and the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York, Mr. KEAN, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM objected.

ADJUSTMENT OF CERTAIN TORT CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 181) to provide for the adjustment of certain tort claims against the United States and to confer jurisdiction in respect thereto on the district courts of the United States, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York, Mr. KEAN, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM objected.

TO PRESERVE THE NATIONALITY OF NATURALIZED VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4605) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, to preserve the nationality of naturalized veterans, their wives, minor children, and dependent parents.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, this bill ought not to become law. Under the circumstances, with the author of the bill, Mr. Dickstein, having retired from the Congress, and the bill carrying some very far-reaching implications affecting our immigration laws, I am not in favor of helping break down our immigration laws. Therefore, I object to its consideration, with the hope that the next time the bill is called up two other gentlemen will join with me and strike it from the calendar.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. RANKIN. I think we had better go ahead with the calendar.

PLACING CHINESE WIVES OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ON A NONQUOTA BASIS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4844) to provide for the admission to the United States of the alien Chinese wives of American citizens who are admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws other than those authorizing exclusion on grounds of race or birth in a defined geographical area.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

RIVER AND HARBOR PROJECTS

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 265) to provide for proceeding with certain river and harbor projects heretofore authorized to be prosecuted after the termination of the war.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

DOMESTIC RAISING OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2115) relating to the domestic raising of fur-bearing animals.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, at the request of the President the Congress passed one of his "must" bills, the so-called reorganization bill. For the past 18 years I have been a member of every committee that has considered a reorganization bill and I contend that the President now has the best law that any President ever had to reorganize the executive branch of the Government.

There are about eight different agencies of Government engaged in fish and wildlife activities, everyone of which should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Here is a bill which if passed by the Congress takes away certain activities from the Wildlife Service and places jurisdiction in the Department of Agriculture; the Wildlife Service is in the Department of the Interior, therefore, I think we should wait and see what the President does in his reorganization plan. The Congress should not pass bills of this character now, because, if we did it would be practically saying to the President "Leave this activity where we put it."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

968. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of State, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to permit the appointment of additional foreign-service officers in the classified grades; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

969. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report reciting the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of 86 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months by the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service under the authority vested in the Attorney General, together with a statement of the reason for such suspension; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

970. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947, in the amount of $1,500,000, for the Panama Canal, in the form of an amendment to the Budget for said fiscal year (H. Doc. No. 417); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar as follows:

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. Senate Concurrent Resolution 43. Concurrent resolution providing for the printing of additional copies of the hearings held before the Joint Congressional Committee on the Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack; without amendment (Rept. No. 1483). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HENDRICKS: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 5201. A bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1484). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FLANNAGAN: Committee on Agriculture. S. 765. An act concerning the establishment of meteorological observation stations in the Arctic region of the Western Hemisphere for the purpose of improving the weather-forecasting service within the United States and on the civil international air transport routes from the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1485). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SPENCE: Committee on Banking and Currency. House Joint Resolution 301. Joint resolution to amend Public Law 30 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1486). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RANDOLPH: Committee on Labor. H. R. 4437. A bill to provide for the return of public employment offices to State operation, to amend the act of Congress approved June 6, 1933, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1487). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HOFFMAN:

H. R. 5202. A bill to protect employees and employers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce; to the Committee on Labor.

H. R. 5203. A bill to diminish the causes of labor disputes burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce; to diminish unemployment; to establish a national policy for assuring continuing employment in a free competitive economy and to protect the right to work; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H. R. 5204. A bill to provide for a proposed system for retirement of members of the Reserve forces of the Army of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL:

H. R. 5205. A bill relating to the base pay of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

H. R. 5206. A bill to establish a Federal Commission for the Physically Handicapped, to define its duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. BLAND:

H. Res. 490. Resolution providing additional compensation for certain employees in the Office of the Doorkeeper; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. GOODWIN:

H. Res. 491. Resolution creating a select committee to investigate the policy of the War Department retarding demobilization; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. Res. 492. Resolution for the consideration of H. R. 4437, a bill to provide for the return of public employment offices to State operation, to amend the act of Congress approved June 6, 1933, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BALDWIN of New York:

H. R. 5207. A bill for the relief of the Gluckin Corp.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BYRNE of New York:

H. R. 5208. A bill for the relief of Michael J. Keaveney and Mary C. Keaveney; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COFFEE:

H. R. 5209. A bill for the relief of Archie A. Piante and Earl T. Creech; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mrs. LUCE:

H. R. 5210. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Yvonne Nguyen-Thi-Tung Rogoff; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 5211. A bill for the relief of Lorrayne E. Graus; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina:

H. R. 5212. A bill for the relief of the dependents of Cecil M. Foxworth, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 5213. A bill for the relief of G. B. Gardner; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RYTER:

H. R. 5214. A bill for the relief of John Petrizzo; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1481. By Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Petition of Mr. Herbert R. Wallenbrock and numerous representative citizens of St. Charles, Mo., relative to redeployment and demobilization; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1482. Also, petition of Mrs. Elmer Koch and numerous representative citizens of St. Charles, Mo., relative to redeployment and demobilization; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1483. By Mr. EATON: Resolution of the New Jersey Bar Association, protesting against curtailing of jurisdiction of the several district courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1484. Also, resolution of the Association of the Sons of Poland, approving adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 109; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1485. By Mr. HAVENNER: Petition of 283 citizens of San Francisco and other parts of California, urging the adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 89, which reads as follows:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress hereby express itself that anti-Semitism and other forms of hate propaganda directed against racial or religious groups, which arrays creed against creed, and race against race, is a potent weapon in the hands of the enemies of this country and of its institutions; that the spreading of this Hitlerite ideology destroys the unity of this Nation, creates discord among our people, and is a threat to our future peace and security. Whosoever conducts or participates in such propaganda is un-American and is undermining the foundations upon which our Nation was founded, therefore, there can be no place in the lives or thoughts of true Americans for such ideology."

To the Committee on the Judiciary.

79TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } { No. 1484

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

JANUARY 22, 1946.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HENDRICKS of Florida, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5201]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive offices, boards, bureaus, and commissions for the fiscal year 1947.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill provides appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and for sundry independent offices of the Government, estimated for in the independent offices chapter of the 1947 Budget, pages 37 to 120, inclusive. Estimates for the Federal Works Agency, funds for which are included in the bill, will be found beginning on page 177 of the 1947 Budget.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

A tabulation appears at the end of this report giving each appropriation recommended for the fiscal year 1947, the amount appropriated for 1946, and the Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1947, together with the increase or decrease in appropriations and estimates as compared with the amounts recommended in the bill.

A summary of the totals in the tabulation is as follows:

The Budget estimates for 1947 total	$5,640,876,502
The committee recommends in the bill	5,594,146,286
This is a reduction under the estimates of	46,730,216
The amount recommended in the bill is an increase over the 1946 appropriation of	1,329,380,306

The increase in the bill of $1,329,380,306 over the 1946 appropriation is due primarily to the necessity of providing additional funds for the Veterans' Administration and to a substantial increase for postwar road construction as authorized under the various highway acts, including the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944. The increase in these two items alone ($1,236,343,165 for the Veterans' Administration and $159,838,792 for the Public Roads Administration) is $1,396,181,957 over the 1946 appropriation. Partially offsetting these major increases are major reductions below 1946 appropriations of $24,900,000 in the amount for financing the Government's share in the civil service retirement and disability fund, $50,372,415 in the amounts provided for public works and public works advance planning, and $9,248,300 provided several agencies during the fiscal year 1946 for national defense purposes; a total of $84,520,715. The increase over the fiscal year 1946 will be further reduced when funds approximating $71,485,355, which must be provided for pay increases under Public Law 106, are appropriated.

In addition to the major increases and decreases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the committee desires to point out that moderate increases have been allowed in a number of instances for agencies engaged in peacetime activities which suffered severe reductions in appropriations and personnel during the war period. Much of the work of these agencies had, of necessity, to be curtailed or postponed. Many of the agencies lost hundreds of employees to the armed forces. A large percentage of that personnel is now returning, and, under the law, these veterans are entitled to reinstatement. The postwar era which is at hand calls for the resumption of many activities at a rate in excess of prewar days and the backlog of work in many instances will add to the work load. In such circumstances, the committee feels that the amounts recommended in the bill for the various agencies are the minimum on which they can operate with efficiency during the next fiscal year.

In effecting a reduction of $46,730,216 in the Budget estimates, the committee is recommending savings in a substantial majority of the activities in the bill. In one or two instances, where it is believed essential, increases are recommended. Such recommendations are explained in detail at appropriate points in this report. While it may be asserted that the reductions recommended by the committee are not large, the committee wishes to point out that 87½ percent of the estimates considered are for the Veterans' Administration and are required to provide for the care and rehabilitation of veterans of various wars. The committee was assured by General Bradley that these funds are required and necessary to do a good job of caring for the veterans. It is unwilling, therefore, to recommend substantial reductions in veterans' appropriations.

Permanent appropriations, general, special, and trust accounts.—The permanent appropriations are those which occur automatically each

year without annual action by Congress, having been created specifically by Congress in previous years, and continue as such until modified or discontinued. A tabular statement of such funds will be found at the end of this report.

TITLE II. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Title II of the bill consists of general provisions relating to the expenditure of funds appropriated in all appropriation measures. Uniformity is achieved by such a course, as well as economy in printing and timesaving of the two legislative bodies. No substantial changes have been recommended in the general provisions proposed for enactment in connection with fiscal year 1947 appropriations and no new provisions are proposed.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The bill includes funds as submitted in the estimates for the Executive Office of the President, consisting of $75,000 for the salary of the President, and $883,660 for salaries and expenses of the White House Office.

The Budget estimate of $184,000 for care of the Executive Mansion and grounds is included in the bill. The decrease of $1,687,940 under the 1946 appropriation is primarily due to the nonrecurring appropriation of $1,650,000 for the fiscal year 1946 for an addition to the Executive Mansion, contained in the recently enacted deficiency appropriation act.

Bureau of the Budget.—For salaries and expenses for this Bureau there is recommended $3,044,880, which is an increase of $825,823 over the 1946 appropriation and $882,620 less than the estimate submitted for this activity. In addition to providing funds for salary increases and within-grade promotions, the increase of $825,823 over current-year appropriations will be available for new functions assigned to the Bureau, including work dealing with corporation budgets, the Government Information Service, clearance of Government publications, and the Federal Board of Hospitalization. The additional funds will also be available for extension of existing functions and the establishment of additional field offices.

The reduction of $37,000 in the estimate of $125,000 for printing and binding is due to the denial of funds for printing the revised edition, volumes I and II, of the Standard Commodity Classification and to a general reduction in other increases proposed in the estimate.

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

The bill contains a provision continuing available during the next fiscal year $5,000,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for this purpose contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended. The unobligated balance in the emergency fund as of December 6, 1945, was $17,781,210, exclusive of the rescission of $45,000,000 in the pending rescission bill.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

The bill includes $233,440 for the operations of the Commission, which consist of the care and maintenance of the graves of casualties of World War I, located in Belgium, France, and England. The

amount recommended is an increase of $191,440 over the 1946 appropriation and $40,360 less than the Budget estimate. The substantial increase over current-year appropriations is due to the fact that funds are provided for the rehire and return to their stations in Europe of a large part of the American personnel withdrawn in 1941. The reduction of $40,360 has been applied to the estimate of $138,920 for the rehabilitation and repair of cemeteries and memorials and to the denial of $1,440 for one messenger in the Washington office. In effecting the reduction in funds for rehabilitation and repair of cemeteries, the committee recommends that these funds be conserved through the use of surplus material and equipment which are undoubtedly available in substantial quantities in many of the areas where these cemeteries and memorials are located.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

A total of $9,943,882 was appropriated for the salaries and expenses of this Commission for the fiscal year 1946. The appropriation of $1,306,012 which will be required for pay increases due to Public Law 106 will increase this amount to $11,249,894. The amount recommended in the bill is $12,080,500, an increase of $830,606 over 1946 requirements and $115,500 in excess of the Budget estimate. In this connection it should be taken into consideration that $4,000,000 provided for this general purpose during the current fiscal year but earmarked for national defense purposes will not be available during the next fiscal year, although much work related to war activities will continue into the fiscal year 1947.

In recommending a net increase of $115,500 in the Budget estimate of $11,965,000 for salaries and expenses, the committee has added $644,000 to the estimate for the specific purpose of recruiting and placing 100,000 additional veterans in Federal positions, and made reductions in specific items enumerated hereafter amounting to $528,500. In appearing before the committee, Commissioner Flemming testified that 350,000 positions could be filled with veterans next year and that funds were provided in the estimates for only 200,000. The additional $644,000 will therefore provide for the placement of a total of 300,000 veterans during the fiscal year 1947, a figure approaching the maximum estimated by the Commission as possible to be taken care of during the next fiscal year. Reductions in specific items amounting to $528,500, which have been applied by the committee to use in connection with the placement of 100,000 additional veterans, are recommended as follows:

Project:	*Reduction*
Personnel classification	$149,000
Service records	100,000
Executive and administrative	100,000
Other obligations:	
Travel	100,000
Printing and binding	50,000
Equipment	29,500
Total	528,500

Civil service retirement fund.—The bill includes $220,100,000 for the Government's contribution to the civil service retirement and disability fund, a reduction of $24,900,000 under the current appropriation. It is estimated that 668,160 employees will have acquired rights to benefit under the Civil Service Retirement Act by the close of the fiscal year 1947, and the annual pay roll for this personnel will amount to $1,483,315,200. On the basis of the formula used by the Board of Actuaries, the amount recommended in the bill, $220,100,000, represents the amount necessary to keep the fund in a sound financial condition.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

In recommending a total of $5,560,000 for salaries and expenses for this activity the committee has provided a sum approximately $500,000 in excess of all 1946 requirements, including deficiency bill appropriations and Pay Act increases projected into the next fiscal year on a full-year basis. While the committee is aware of the fact that the amount recommended is a very substantial increase over prewar appropriations it is of the opinion that there has been at least a corresponding increase in the development of communication activities and particularly is this true in the broadcast field where 1,000 applicants for new stations will have to mark time unless funds are provided to process their applications. During the war there were very rapid developments in the field of radio, and, as a result, outstanding advancements are occuring in the communications industry. Within a few years there will be in existence several times as many broadcast stations—standard, FM, television, and others—as now exist. The safety and special service transmitters will increase from a few thousand to a few hundred thousand. There will be striking advancements from the commercial applications of radar and other electronic developments of the war. Developments in connection with the telegraph and telephone systems will have far-reaching effects upon every phase of the common-carrier activity. The committee is of the opinion that the funds recommended are the minimum with which the Commission can do its part in meeting the rapid developments set forth above. However, the committee is of the opinion that with the funds provided the Commission should be able to clear up the backlog of applications for broadcast licenses which are pending and that there should be a downward trend in appropriations for the 1948 fiscal year.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

In recognition of the increased work load following the cessation of hostilities, a substantial increase, amounting to $500,000 on a full-year basis, was allowed this Commission for salaries and expenses in the recently enacted deficiency appropriation bill. The increase provided additional funds for work in connection with licensed hydroelectric projects, the regulation of rates for electricity and natural gas, work in connection with power requirements and supply, and one or two additional items in which smaller increases were granted. In recommending a total of $2,860,000 for this purpose the committee has provided for the continuation of this work on the same basis as will be possible

during the last half of the current fiscal year, including deficiency bill appropriations.

Flood-control surveys.—The committee has included in the bill a total of $200,000 for this work, which is $40,000 in excess of the 1946 appropriation and $70,000 less than the Budget estimate. The action of the committee will provide for this work on substantially the same basis as for the latter half of the current fiscal year if additional funds contained in the recently enacted deficiency bill are taken into consideration.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

For this activity there is recommended a total of $2,139,120, which is $197,287 in excess of the 1946 appropriation and $480,280 less than the Budget estimates. The net result of the recommendation of the committee is to provide for this agency on the same basis as for the current fiscal year.

During hearings on the estimates for this agency the question of duplication in connection with the collection of industrial statistics was discussed at some length (see pp. 198–200 of the hearings). The committee is of the opinion that duplication in the collection of industrial corporation statistics would occur in the event this work were reestablished under the Federal Trade Commission with the new estimate of $209,880 proposed by the Budget for that purpose. It was admitted during the hearings that much of this work is now being performed by other Government agencies, although difficulties are encountered in securing the release of such data. The committee feels that the logical approach would be to secure the removal of such difficulties. It has, therefore, denied the estimate of $209,880 for this work.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Office of the Administrator. In recommending a reduction of $60,000 in the estimate of $360,000 for this office the committee has allowed a sum $4,028 less than the current appropriation, taking into consideration the necessity for providing $38,263 additional for Pay Act increases under Public 106. In making this substantial reduction the committee reiterates its opposition to the financing on a large scale of a supervisory agency, the primary function of which is to coordinate the activities of two highly efficient organizations which are to a marked degree able and self-sufficient and require little or no direction from a superagency.

Public Buildings Administration. For the general administrative expenses of this agency there is provided $1,677,000, which, including additional Pay Act funds required for the current year, reflects an actual increase of $162,896 over the 1946 appropriation. Substantially all of the increase recommended is to provide additional administrative and technical personnel required to handle the expanded repair and preservation program provided for in this bill and referred to in the following paragraph.

The 1946 appropriation for the repair and preservation of public buildings outside the District of Columbia provided $6,000,000 for this purpose. The bill now under consideration recommends a direct

appropriation of $8,300,000 and the reappropriation of an unobligated balance of $1,700,000, making a total of $10,000,000 available during the next fiscal year. In appearing before the committee in support of the estimate of $10,000,000 Commissioner Reynolds advised the committee as follows:

> We have a backlog of repair items which totals almost $20,000,000, and that does not cover current repair items. The properties that we have for repair run into value to around $800,000,000, and we are attempting to accomplish under this $10,000,000, $5,000,000 of deferred work and $5,000,000 of normal work. It will take about 3 or 4 years to complete the backlog of deferred repairs.

The committee has recommended a reduction of $1,000,000 in the estimate of $28,463,000 for the administration and protection of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia. Of this reduction, $500,000 is attributable to an additional cut over and above that proposed in the estimates, in the amount of rented space which will not be required during the next fiscal year owing to the closing out of many war activities and to the decentralization of the Veterans' Administration. The remaining reduction of $500,000 has been applied to the proposed increase of $1,000,000 for renovation and modernization of public buildings in the District of Columbia.

In recommending a reduction of $190,715 in the estimate of $15,816,000 for administration and protection of public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia the committee has effected a cut of $180,715 in the proposed increase of $2,580,714 for rental, operation, maintenance, and protection of additional space, and $10,000 in the estimate of $35,000 for uniforms for guards and elevator conductors. With reference to the reduction of $180,714 for the rental and operation of additional space, the committee calls attention to the fact that the total reduction in the estimate for space of all types to be released in 1947 is only $668,166, whereas the proposed increase is $2,580,714. The committee believes that an even greater reduction would be justified at this time were it not for the proposed decentralization of the Veterans' Administration which will require a substantial increase in space to be required in the field.

Public Roads Administration.—The committee has approved the Budget estimates for this agency with several exceptions which will be explained in a succeeding paragraph. The amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the appropriations recommended by the committee for 1947, and the increase or decrease in such amounts are set forth below.

	Appropriated, 1946	Recommended in bill, 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
Federal-aid highway system	$25,000,000	$50,000,000	+$25,000,000
Secondary or feeder roads	3,000,000	20,000,000	+17,000,000
Elimination of grade crossings	6,000,000	25,000,000	+19,000,000
Strategic highway network	10,000,000	10,515,637	+515,637
Federal-aid postwar highways	25,000,000	150,000,000	+125,000,000
Access roads	35,000,000	7,323,155	−27,676,845
Surveys and plans	3,000,000		−3,000,000
Inter-American Highway	1,000,000	5,000,000	+4,000,000
Total	108,000,000	267,838,792	+159,838,792

The committee has specifically applied a reduction of $1,716,925 to the estimates for salaries and expenses, which it regards as excessive. The specific amounts disallowed are set forth below, as follows:

Item:	*Reduction*
Personal services	$1,177,760
Travel	100,000
Communication services	25,000
Printing and binding	2,500
Supplies and materials	200,000
Equipment, including automobiles	211,665
Total	1,716,925

In recommending reductions of $25,000,000 in the estimate of $175,000,000 for Federal-aid postwar highways, $5,000,000 in the estimate for the Federal-aid highway system, $3,000,000 in the estimate for secondary roads, and $5,000,000 in the estimate for grade crossings, the committee was governed by the lack of information available at this time as to just what progress can be made and with what speed this very sizable road-construction program can be launched. During hearings on the bill the committee was advised that a much larger sum had been requested of the Bureau of the Budget but that after further discussion with that Bureau it was determined that because of the many uncertainties of prevailing conditions which will affect the rate at which this work will get under way, it would be wiser to defer asking for larger amounts until a closer estimate of the actual needs can be made. It was admitted by the Commissioner of Public Roads that the problem of recruiting sufficient labor to carry on these projects presented a most serious difficulty. It is not the purpose of the committee to delay the construction of public roads, which are in urgent demand, but it is believed that the sums recommended will be entirely sufficient to start the program and that additional funds can be secured if and when the need therefor is demonstrated.

Bureau of Community Facilities.—The only estimate considered by the committee in connection with this Bureau was one in the amount of $2,000,000 for the construction of certain public works in the Virgin Islands, authorized by Public Law 510 of the Seventy-eighth Congress. This basic act authorizes appropriations for various projects totaling $10,028,420, of which $1,366,210 has been heretofore appropriated. In recommending a reduction of $1,006,205 in the estimate, the committee has disallowed $975,000 for project 6, consisting of a waterfront highway, sea wall, and harbor facilities. This project is not included in the priority projects listed in Public Law 510 and, therefore, should not be given a preferred status in the construction program. Additional reductions in items recommended by the committee consist of $26,205 in the item for contingencies, and $5,000 in the estimate for administrative expenses.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The committee has included in the bill a total of $40,300,000 for all expenses of this Office, which is $3,149,220 in excess of the 1946 appropriations and $625,000 less than the Budget estimates. Although the amount recommended for salaries is $3,576,100 in excess of the actual 1946 appropriations, additional funds will be required during the current year amounting to $4,813,766 for Pay Act increases. In recommending a reduction of $500,000 in the estimate of $38,500,000 for salaries, therefore, the committee has allowed an amount $1,237,000 less than the total amount which must be provided for salaries during the fiscal year 1946. The committee explored the possibility of further reductions in view of the fact that the war is over and wartime expenditures are being sharply retrenched. It was ascertained that the total amount of expenditures audited by this agency in 1945 was $94,000,000,000 and the estimate for 1946 is $66,400,000,000. While admitting that Federal expenditures during the fiscal year 1947 will be drastically reduced, representatives of the General Accounting Office insisted that their expansion in the early days of the war had not kept pace with the tremendous sums expended by the Army, Navy, and other war agencies, and that, therefore, there was a backlog of work which would run well into the fiscal year 1947. Another reason for continuation of appropriations for this agency at a high level is the necessity for providing funds for the recently established Corporation Audits Division required by Public Law 4 of the present Congress. It is estimated that $1,567,000 will be needed for salaries to continue this work on a full-year basis during the next fiscal year. The committee was assured, however, that a very substantial reduction in this appropriation can be expected for the fiscal year 1948.

The committee believes that this Office has performed a good job under war conditions. Aside from the highly beneficial effect of the audit upon the spending agencies, which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, there has been furnished the committee and is set forth below, a statement of disallowances and collections which gives information as to some of the actual and definite accomplishments of this agency.

Statement of disallowances and collections

	Amount of disallowances	Amount of collections [1]		Amount of disallowances	Amount of collections [1]
Fiscal year:			Fiscal year—Con.		
1940	[2]	$4,268,000	1943	[2]	$18,932,537
1941	[2]	5,933,768	1944	$641,343,848	39,978,829
1942	[2]	9,339,745	1945	435,123,521	86,680,316

[1] In addition the amounts of claims disallowed from 1940 to 1945, inclusive, were $100,982,598.
[2] Not available.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The committee considered estimates totaling $9,790,000 for this Commission and is recommending appropriations in the sum of $9,546,000, a reduction of $244,000 in the Budget estimates.

In connection with the estimate for general expenses the Budget proposes, and the committee is recommending, consolidation into this item the activities appropriated for during the current year under the headings "Regulating accounts," "Valuation of property," and "Motor-transport regulation." The total requirements for these activities during the fiscal year 1946 will be $7,236,133, including Pay Act and deficiency-bill increases, and, projected into the fiscal year 1947, including deficiency appropriations on a full-year basis, the total requirements for the fiscal year would be $7,634,133. In recommending a total of $8,000,000 for this purpose for the next fiscal year the committee has effected a reduction of $230,000 in the Budget estimate. Of the funds recommended for this activity not less than $150,000 over and above all amounts which will be available for the fiscal year 1946 is provided for motor-transportation regulation, and a similar increase of not less than $25,000 is provided for alleviating the work in connection with car-service supply and control. An increase of $7,000 in the estimate of $528,000 for locomotive inspection work will in part meet an urgent need for funds to pay terminal leave and to lessen a somewhat drastic reduction in travel expense.

A reduction of $18,000 in the estimate for printing and binding will provide the same amount as the 1946 appropriation of $175,000 for this purpose, the committee being of the opinion that the printing and binding of reports and acts should not be advanced beyond the current rate provided for the present fiscal year.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

For salaries and expenses of this agency there is recommended $26,500,000, which is $500,607 in excess of the 1946 appropriation and an increase of $2,925,000 in the Budget estimate, the increase in the estimate being provided for research and development. The committee has recommended the increase in this item after much consideration and in the earnest and sincere belief that the additional amount is an important and essential investment which will pay dividends from the standpoint of providing for the protection and safety of this country in future years. During hearings on the bill, Dr. Hunsaker, Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, advised the committee as follows with reference to aviation development in other countries:

> * * * the present British Government have an approved plan for a great Empire aeronautical research and training center which, in our money, may be of the order of a $100,000,000 plant.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> The Russians have also given great emphasis to science and research. As of 1938 they had two great aeronautical research centers. Our Dr. Lewis was privileged to visit them, the one devoted to aerodynamics of the airplane, and the other devoted to engines and means of propulsion. * * * We do know, as of 1938, their planning was on a much larger scale than our own, but what it

is going to be postwar we do not know. It is inconceivable they won't make a big effort in the aeronautical field.

The additional funds recommended by the committee ($2,925,000) are by no means the total amount indicated by the NACA as necessary to carry forward research and scientific development work at a rate which they regard as essential. The committee was advised that the difference between the amount requested by NACA for salaries and expenses and the amount allowed by the Bureau of the Budget was $6,663,790. The increase recommended will provide for the employment of several hundred scientists and other necessary supporting personnel, mechanics, machinists, and so forth.

The committee has allowed $75,000 for printing and binding which is $60,000 in excess of the 1946 appropriation and a like amount under the Budget estimate. While the committee is in favor of providing the public with information of outstanding importance in the development of aviation it is of the opinion that such information can be in many instances transmitted without the costly procedure of printing and binding. It is recommending a substantial reduction, therefore, in the belief that only the most important documents should be produced in printed form.

The bill includes the Budget estimates for additional construction at Langley Field, Va., in the sum of $2,990,000, to modify existing laboratory facilities to meet the demand for experimental work at increased speeds, and $108,000 for construction work in connection with fuel-oil research at the Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The bill includes $1,062,935 for the expenses of operating this activity during the next fiscal year. This amount, which is $142,001 in excess of the 1946 appropriation and $163,065 less than the Budget estimates, will permit operation of this agency on the same basis as is provided for the current year.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

The bill contains the Budget estimate amounting to $867,750 for the acquisition of land for park, parkway, and playground development in the National Capital as authorized by the act of May 29, 1930. The amount recommended will be used for 13 different projects and the land acquired will complete the acquisitions necessary in connection with 12 of such projects. Seventy percent of the funds recommended will be used to purchase seven areas which will provide space for recreation projects. The acquisition of land for these seven projects will enable the District of Columbia Recreation Board to begin construction of needed recreation facilities.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

There is included in the bill for the salaries and expenses of this Commission $4,791,000, which is an increase of $200,000 over 1946 requirements and a reduction of $394,300 in the Budget estimate. Of

the reduction in the estimate, $100,624 is specifically applied to a proposed increase for the compilation of corporate statistics. The committee has also eliminated from the text of the bill proposed legislation which would permit the preparation, issuance, and sale of compilations of statistics or other data. The committee is of the opinion that such legislative authority should be considered and acted upon by the appropriate legislative committee of the House.

The committee has included in the bill $45,000 for printing and binding, a reduction of $10,000 in the estimate and an increase of $2,000 over the current appropriation.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

For salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution the committee recommends $1,409,224, which, taking into consideration funds to be provided in the current year for Pay Act increases, is an increase of $153,151 over the 1946 appropriation and a reduction of $88,576 in the Budget figure. Increases allowed by the committee are as follows:

Item:	*Increase*
40-hour week (Public Law 106)	$74, 676
Reemployment of returning war veterans	52, 687
In-grade promotions on annual basis	5, 788
Other obligations	20, 000
Total	153, 151

National Gallery of Art.—In recommending a reduction of $26,510 in the estimate of $784,000 for the Gallery of Art, the committee has disallowed requests for new positions with the exception of four guards at $7,080, funds for additional employees to maintain established positions on a 40-hour week basis, and increases in several minor items. A request for $4,300 for the purchase of trees has also been disallowed.

TARIFF COMMISSION

There is contained in the bill for salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission, $975,000, which is $180,000 less than the Budget estimate and $31,371 in excess of 1946 requirements. Representatives of the Commission, in appearing before the committee, asserted that their present staff, consisting of approximately 290 man-years should be continued during the next fiscal year, although the Commission will not be called upon to perform work for other agencies as has been the case during the present year. During the current year the Commission has had approximately 235 man-years paid from its regular appropriation, the remaining 55 being paid from working funds. The committee is unable to follow the line of reasoning of the Commission in insisting that, in effect, funds be provided in the regular appropriation to take care of the additional 55 man-years which will not be required in performance of work for other agencies during the next fiscal year. In this connection the committee wishes to point out, that if additional work is required by any agency, funds for such work can be transferred to the Tariff Commission as has been done in recent years.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The committee held a somewhat extended and very satisfactory hearing with General Bradley and his staff. Full and convincing answers were given to all questions. General Bradley's opening statement beginning on page 784 of the printed hearings gives a full and complete description of the program for the fiscal year 1947 and an examination of this statement will give the answer to most questions in which Members may be interested. As a result of its investigation the committee is of the opinion that the veterans and the American people are fortunate in having the services of this organization, headed by one of the country's most distinguished generals, to direct and provide for the future needs of its veterans.

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services.—The committee has recommended $553,805,915 for this item which is $326,130,915 more than the 1946 appropriation and $3,481,085 less than the Budget estimate. This appropriation covers all expenses of administration, including salaries and operating expenses of the central office in Washington, the New York branch of central office and 13 new branch offices; 9 area offices; 97 hospitals now in operation, of which 31 have regional office activities and 11 have domiciliary activities; 24 regional offices; 2 supply depots; 2 insular offices; and 25 additional hospitals to be in operation by the end of fiscal year 1947; the cost of travel and examination of beneficiaries; repairs and alterations to facilities and other property housing Administration activities; payments to contract institutions and other Government hospitals wherein Veterans' Administration patients are hospitalized; reimbursement to States for veterans cared for in State soldiers' homes; payment of burial expenses; the cost of administration in connection with national service life insurance, vocational rehabilitation, education and training, readjustment allowance and loans; in general, all items of expense which are not direct monetary benefits to the veterans.

The appropriation for similar purposes in 1946 is $227,675,000, which does not include an estimated $54,000,000 needed for salary adjustments and overtime authorized by Public Law 106. During the hearings on the bill the committee was advised that due to the sudden ending of the war it will be necessary to submit a supplemental estimate for the fiscal year 1946 to care for the increasing work load being experienced by the Veterans' Administration. As 1947 will be the first full postwar year, the activities of the Veterans' Administration will increase enormously. The number of living veterans of all wars will increase from approximately 4,000,000 prior to World War II to nearly 20,000,000. It will be necessary for the Veterans' Administration to convert its administrative structure to an organization able to carry out its many diversified functions for the 20,000,000 veterans with the least possible delay. This involves the creation of 13 branch offices of the Washington office throughout the country in order to decentralize as many functions and as much supervision as possible to the field; the separation of regional offices from hospitals and the establishment of subregional offices and contact offices where necessary; in other words, bringing the Veterans' Administration to the veteran. It is contemplated that insurance activities and the adjudi-

cation and payment of death compensation will be decentralized to the 13 branch offices, which will bring this service closer to the veterans and also result in the speeding up of transactions of this nature.

The reductions recommended by the committee consist of $3,288,425 in the estimate of $13,153,700 for 2,000 contact offices, and $192,660 in the estimate of $1,207,495 for the Office of Director of Public Relations. While the committee has no desire or intention of hampering the services necessary to bring the facilities of the Administration closer to the veteran it is believed that the establishment of 1,500 additional contact offices by the end of the next fiscal year in lieu of the 2,000 proposed in the estimates will not result in hardship or inconvenience. In this connection it should be pointed out that 13 branch offices, 53 regional offices, and approximately 150 subregional offices will be in operation during the next fiscal year. The reduction of $192,660 in the Office of the Director of Public Relations is due to the denial of 30 man-years in the department and 27 in the field. The reduction will leave a total of 300 man-years for this work as compared with 98 man-years during the present fiscal year. The purpose of this activity is to keep the public informed as to veterans' affairs, as was stated by General Bradley during the hearings. The committee is in accord with this desire on the part of the Veterans' Administration. However, it is of the opinion that a staff consisting of 300 man-years should be sufficient to perform the task satisfactorily.

Printing and binding.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of $2,000,000, which is $140,000 less than the appropriation made available for this purpose in 1946. This appropriation covers the printing and binding requirements of the Veterans' Administration, including the cost of forms used in connection with the national service life insurance, pension and compensation, hospitalization, vocational rehabilitation, education and training, readjustment allowance, loans, etc.

Penalty mail costs.—The committee has approved the amount of $3,500,000 to cover the cost of handling penalty mail by the Post Office Department, in accordance with the act of June 28, 1944, Public Law 364. The appropriation approved for the 1946 fiscal year was $614,250, which amount is expected to be insufficient. This increased amount is required in view of the accelerated expansion of the many functions of the Veterans' Administration due to the rapid demobilization of the armed forces.

Army and Navy pensions.—This bill includes the Budget estimate of $1,905,000,000 for compensation and pensions, which is an increase of $824,850,000 over the amount approved for the current fiscal year. Expenditures under this title cover the payment of all compensation, pensions, and allowances for veterans of the various wars or the Regular Establishment and their dependents in accordance with the laws enacted by the Congress. The increase in this estimate is due almost entirely to the additional number of veterans of World War II and their dependents who are expected to be added to the pension rolls. It is estimated that the number on the pension roll from World War II will increase from approximately 631,000 at the end of the 1945 fiscal year, to over 1,940,000 by the end of fiscal year 1947. The amount approved for 1947 includes $156,036,296 needed prior to the

expiration of the 1946 fiscal year for the payment of compensation and pensions.

Readjustment benefits.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of $2,148,387,000 for the payment of benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and V of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. The amount appropriated for 1946 was $295,000,000. The items of expense to be paid from this appropriation include subsistence allowance and tuition for veterans receiving education and training; interest and guaranty losses on loans; and readjustment allowances to unemployed veterans. This amount does not include any administrative costs incident to the carrying out of the provisions of that act. It is estimated that the number of veterans in training under this act will increase from 22,335 at the end of 1945 fiscal year, to approximately 628,000 by the end of 1947; that the number of loans guaranteed will increase from 12,228 in the fiscal year 1945 to 500,000 in the fiscal year 1947, and that readjustment allowances which were paid to an average of 28,000 veterans during the last half of the fiscal year 1945 will increase to an average of 1,136,977 during 1947. The amount approved for 1947 includes $366,499,422 required to complete such payments during the 1946 fiscal year.

Military and naval insurance.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of $1,472,000, which is a decrease of $16,528,000 from the $18,000,000 granted for the current fiscal year. The 1946 appropriation was augmented by $4,474,685, the balance remaining in the old no-year appropriation which was merged with the 1946 appropriation. This appropriation covers payments arising from contracts with World War I veterans for what was known as war-risk insurance. Payments are now being made (1) to veterans who suffered a permanent and total disability as a result of war service or during the postwar period in which they carried this type of insurance; (2) to beneficiaries of soldiers who died in service or during the postwar period in which this type of insurance was in force; and (3) to the Government life-insurance trust fund to meet obligations sustained by that fund incident to the extra hazards of military or naval service of persons so engaged while protected by Government life policies.

The expected expenditure from this appropriation in 1947 is $10,357,978; however, it is estimated that $8,885,978 will remain available for use in 1947 from the 1946 funds. This amount is expected to be available at the end of 1946 due to the termination of the war early in that year, which greatly reduces the amount of funds needed for transfer to the Government life-insurance fund due to the extra hazards of military or naval service.

National service life insurance.—The committee has approved the Budget estimate of $169,535,000 for this purpose, which covers payments to the national service life-insurance trust fund to meet obligations sustained by that fund incident to excess mortality cost and the cost of waiver of premiums on account of total disability traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service and the cost of waiver of the recovery of payments on national service life-insurance policies in accordance with the provisions of the act. A total of $1,828,000,000 was approved under this title for the current fiscal year. This reduction is due to the termination of the war, which will greatly re-

duce payments to the national service life-insurance trust fund to meet obligations sustained by that fund incident to the extra hazards of military or naval service. Future years' appropriations will continue to graduate downward.

Nearly 17,500,000 applications for national service life insurance had been approved as of June 30, 1945, for approximately $135,000,000,000 of insurance. It is estimated that possibly 30 percent of the discharged veterans having such policies will continue all or a portion of their insurance after return to private life.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities.—The bill includes the Budget estimate of $147,442,500. Of this amount, $127,668,000 is to cover construction projects providing 13,422 additional beds, including the construction of 30 new hospitals. The sum of $19,774,500 is for items of major alteration, new services, and construction not providing new beds. A break-down of these two items is set forth on page 822 of the hearings on the bill. A total of $242,820,000 was approved under this title for the 1946 fiscal year. Upon completion of the construction of these beds, plus those now in operation and those for which funds have been provided, the Veterans' Administration will have in excess of 142,000 permanent beds. Including the amount contained in the bill, a total of $390,262,500 will have been appropriated under the authorization of $500,000,000 contained in Public Law 346.

It is estimated that the peak load of hospitalization will not be reached until approximately 1970, at which time between 250,000 and 300,000 beds will be required. The beds provided for in this appropriation, plus those for which funds are now available but not yet constructed, are considered the maximum that can be accomplished at this time or that can be staffed upon completion. The next hospital-construction program will be included in the estimates for the fiscal year 1948. The hospital-bed deficit that will exist prior to the completion of the present program will be made up by the use of beds in Army and Navy hospitals and by beds contracted for in private hospitals.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 15, in connection with the repair and preservation of buildings outside the District of Columbia:

* * * *and of surplus real property, the custody of which is the responsibility of the Public Buildings Administration under the Act of August 27, 1935, pending sale or disposition;*

On page 30, in connection with appropriations for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:

* * * *and for examination of estimates of appropriations and activities in the field;*

On page 30, in connection with the same item:

* * * *including one Director of Aeronautical Research at not to exceed $9,800 per annum and $2,200 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent;*

On page 31, in connection with appropriations for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics:

Construction, Langley Field, Virginia: For additional construction and equipment, Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, Langley Field, Virginia, $2,990,000, to be available until June 30, 1947: Provided, That funds made available in prior fiscal years for this purpose shall cease to be available for obligation on June 30, 1946.

Funds made available in prior fiscal years for construction and equipment, Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, Moffett Field, California, shall cease to be available for obligation on June 30, 1946.

Construction, Cleveland, Ohio: For additional construction and equipment, Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, $108,000, to be available until June 30, 1947: Provided, That funds made available in prior fiscal years for this purpose shall cease to be available for obligation on June 30, 1946.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947

(NOTE.—Appropriations for 1946 include supplemental and deficiency appropriations)

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1946 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1946 appropriation including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT						
President, salary of	$75,000	$75,000	$75,000			
The White House Office, salaries and expenses	312,588	883,660	883,660	+$571,072	+$571,072	
Executive Mansion and grounds	[1] 1,871,940	184,000	184,000	−1,687,940	−1,687,940	
Bureau of the Budget:						
Salaries and expenses	[2] 2,219,057	3,927,500	3,044,880	+825,823	+545,880	−$882,620
Printing and binding	[2a] 65,000	125,000	88,000	+23,000	+23,000	−37,000
National defense activities	445,300			−445,300	−445,300	
Total, Bureau of the Budget	2,729,357	4,052,500	3,132,880	+403,523	+123,580	−919,620
Total, Executive Office of the President	4,988,885	5,195,160	4,275,540	−713,345	−993,288	−919,620
EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
Emergency fund for the President	[3]	[4]	[4]			

American Battle Monuments Commission	[5] 42, 000	273, 800	233, 440	+191, 440	+189, 140	−40, 360
American Commission—Historic Monuments in War Areas	40, 000			−40, 000	−40, 000	
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses	[6] 9, 943, 882	11, 965, 000	12, 080, 500	+2, 136, 618	+830, 606	+115, 500
Salaries and expenses (national defense)	[7] 6, 032, 000			−6, 032, 000	−6, 032, 000	
Panama Canal construction fund	[8] 1, 953, 000	1, 814, 000	[9] 1, 814, 000	−139, 000	−139, 000	
Civil-service retirement and disability fund	245, 000, 000	220, 100, 000	220, 100, 000	−24, 900, 000	−24, 900, 000	
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund	1, 177, 000	1, 177, 000	1, 177, 000			
Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund	217, 000	217, 000	217, 000			
Total, Civil Service Commission	264, 322, 882	235, 273, 000	235, 388, 500	−28, 934, 382	−30, 240, 394	+115, 500

[1] Includes $50,000 in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, and $1,671,940 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.
[2] Includes $56,800 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.
[2a] Includes $5,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.
[3] Prior appropriation continued available until June 30, 1946.
[4] Not to exceed $5,000,000 of prior appropriation continued available until June 30, 1947.
[5] Includes $2,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.
[6] Includes $670,000 in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, and $600,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.
[7] Rescission of $2,032,000 pending.
[8] Includes $510,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, and unexpended balance.
[9] And unexpended balance.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1946 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1946 appropriation including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses	[10] $2,946,900	$6,060,000	$5,560,000	+$2,613,100	+$2,260,473	−$500,000
Printing and binding	21,000	26,000	25,000	+4,000	+4,000	−1,000
Salaries and expenses (national defense)	[11] 2,430,000	----------	----------	−2,430,000	−2,780,834	----------
Total, Federal Communications Commission	5,397,900	6,086,000	5,585,000	+187,100	−516,361	−501,000
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses	[12] 2,322,000	3,370,000	2,860,000	+538,000	+250,667	−510,000
Flood-control surveys	[13] 160,000	270,000	200,000	+40,000	+22,220	−70,000
National defense activities	[14] 110,000	----------	----------	−110,000	−110,000	----------
Printing and binding	48,000	60,000	50,000	+2,000	+2,000	−10,000
Penalty mail costs	4,500	7,000	6,000	+1,500	+1,500	−1,000
Total, Federal Power Commission	2,644,500	3,707,000	3,116,000	+471,500	+166,387	−591,000
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses	1,897,833	2,573,000	2,094,120	+196,287	−22,213	−478,880

Printing and binding	44,000	46,400	45,000	+1,000	+1,000	−1,400
Total, Federal Trade Commission	1,941,833	2,619,400	2,139,120	+197,287	−21,213	−480,280
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY						
Office of the Administrator	271,651	360,000	300,000	+28,349	−9,914	−60,000
Penalty mail costs	25,767	29,000	25,000	−767	−767	−4,000
Total, office of the Administrator	297,418	389,000	325,000	+27,582	−10,681	−64,000
Public Buildings Administration:						
General administrative expenses	1,335,710	1,677,000	1,677,000	+341,290	+139,903	
Repair, preservation, and equipment, buildings outside District of Columbia	6,000,000	10,000,000	[15] 8,300,000	+2,300,000	+2,300,000	−1,700,000
Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in District of Columbia	25,495,000	28,463,000	27,463,000	+1,968,000	−2,447,998	−1,000,000
Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside District of Columbia	11,500,000	15,816,000	15,625,285	+4,125,285	+2,551,153	−190,715
Federal office building, Nashville, Tenn	[16] 5,575,000			−5,575,000	−5,575,000	

[10] Includes $392,500 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.
[11] Rescission of $465,000 pending.
[12] Includes $250,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.
[13] Includes $25,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.
[14] Rescission of $17,628 pending.
[15] And unobligated balance reappropriated.
[16] Contained in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1946 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1946 appropriation including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY—continued						
Public Buildings Administration—Con.						
Working capital fund	$50,000			−$50,000	−$50,000	
Total, Public Buildings Administration	49,955,710	$55,956,000	$53,065,285	+3,109,575	−3,081,942	−$2,890,715
Public Roads Administration:						
Federal-aid highway system	25,000,000	55,000,000	50,000,000	+25,000,000	+25,000,000	−5,000,000
Secondary or feeder roads	3,000,000	23,000,000	20,000,000	+17,000,000	+17,000,000	−3,000,000
Elimination of grade crossings	6,000,000	30,000,000	25,000,000	+19,000,000	+19,000,000	−5,000,000
Strategic highway network	10,000,000	10,515,637	10,515,637	+515,637	+515,637	
Federal-aid postwar highways	[16] 25,000,000	175,000,000	150,000,000	+125,000,000	+125,000,000	−25,000,000
Access roads	35,000,000	7,323,155	7,323,155	−27,676,845	−27,676,845	
Surveys and plans	3,000,000			−3,000,000	−3,000,000	
Inter-American Highway	1,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	+4,000,000	+4,000,000	

Total, Public Roads Administration	108, 000, 000	305, 838, 792	267, 838, 792	+159, 838, 792	+159, 838, 792	−38, 000, 000
BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES						
War Public Works	20, 000, 000	----------	----------	−20, 000, 000	−20, 000, 000	----------
Public works advance planning	[17] 30, 000, 000	----------	----------	−30, 000, 000	−30, 000, 000	----------
Virgin Islands public works	[18] 1, 366, 210	2, 000, 000	993, 795	−372, 415	−372, 415	−1, 006, 205
Total, Bureau of Community Facilities	51, 366, 210	2, 000, 000	993, 795	−50, 372, 415	−50, 372, 415	−1, 006, 205
Total, Federal Works Agency	209, 619, 338	364, 183, 792	322, 222, 872	+112, 603, 534	+106, 373, 754	−41, 960, 920
Filipino Rehabilitation Commission	[18a] 50, 000	----------	----------	−50, 000	−50, 000	----------
Foreign Service pay adjustment	950, 000	----------	----------	−950, 000	−950, 000	----------
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE						
Salaries	[19] 34, 423, 900	38, 500, 000	38, 000, 000	+3, 576, 100	−2, 685, 990	−500, 000
Miscellaneous expenses	[20] 2, 401, 400	2, 100, 000	2, 000, 000	−401, 400	−401, 400	−100, 000
Printing and binding	[21] 257, 500	325, 000	300, 000	+42, 500	+42, 500	−25, 000
Salaries and expenses, investigations for Congress	67, 980	----------	----------	−67, 980	−67, 980	----------
Total, General Accounting Office	37, 150, 780	40, 925, 000	40, 300, 000	+3, 149, 220	−3, 112, 870	−625, 000

[16] Contained in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.
[17] Includes $12,500,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.
[18] Includes $1,216,210 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.
[18a] Contained in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945.
[19] Includes $2,673,900 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.
[20] Includes $506,700 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.
[21] Includes $22,500 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1946 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1946 appropriation including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION						
General expenses	[22] $3,035,400	[23] $8,230,000	[23] $8,000,000	+$4,964,600	+$4,186,805	−$230,000
Regulating accounts	400,000	([24])	([24])	−400,000	−400,000	
Railroad safety	550,000	812,000	812,000	+262,000	+195,106	
Signal safety systems	178,000	([25])	([25])	−178,000	−178,000	
Locomotive inspection	500,000	528,000	535,000	+35,000	−14,143	+7,000
Valuation of property	[26] 438,319	([24])	([24])	−438,319	−438,319	
Motor-transport regulation	[27] 2,584,619	([24])	([24])	−2,584,619	−2,584,619	
Printing and binding	[28] 175,000	193,000	175,000			−18,000
Penalty-mail costs	27,000	27,000	24,000	−3,000	−3,000	−3,000
Salaries and expenses (national defense)	231,000			−231,000	−231,000	
Total, Interstate Commerce Commission	8,119,338	9,790,000	9,546,000	+1,426,662	+532,830	−244,000

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN						
Expenses of Commission	----------	10,000	5,000	+5,000	+5,000	−5,000
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS						
Salaries and expenses	[29] 25,999,393	23,575,000	26,500,000	+500,607	+500,607	+2,925,000
Printing and binding	15,000	135,000	75,000	+60,000	+60,000	−60,000
Construction and equipment, Langley Field, Va	----------	2,990,000	2,990,000	+2,990,000	+2,990,000	----------
Construction, aircraft-engine laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio	----------	108,000	108,000	+108,000	+108,000	----------
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	26,014,393	26,808,000	29,673,000	+3,658,607	+3,658,607	+$2,865,000
NATIONAL ARCHIVES						
Salaries and expenses	913,934	1,211,000	1,047,935	+134,001	+10	−163,065
Printing and binding	7,000	15,000	15,000	+8,000	+8,000	----------
Total, National Archives	920,934	1,226,000	1,062,935	+142,001	+8,010	−163,065

[22] Includes $266,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.
[23] The Budget proposes and the committee recommends the transfer of appropriations for regulating accounts, valuation of property of carriers, and motor-transport regulation to the item "General expenses."
[24] The Budget proposes and the committee recommends consolidation of this item with the item "General expenses."
[25] The Budget proposes and the committee recommends consolidation of this item into the item "Railroad safety."
[26] Includes $50,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.
[27] Includes $82,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.
[28] Includes $45,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.
[29] Rescission of $2,000,000 pending.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1946 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1946 appropriation including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY						
Maintenance and operation	$14,700	$17,000	$17,000	+$2,300	+$445	----------
Penalty mail costs	2,700	500	500	−2,200	−2,200	----------
Total, National Capital Housing Authority	17,400	17,500	17,500	+100	−1,755	----------
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	393,994	867,750	867,750	+473,756	+473,756	----------
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses	[30] 4,266,200	5,186,000	4,791,700	+525,500	+149,006	−$394,300
Printing and binding	43,000	55,000	45,000	+2,000	+2,000	−10,000
Total, Securities and Exchange Commission	4,309,200	5,241,000	4,836,700	+527,500	+151,006	−404,300
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION						
Salaries and expenses	[31] 1,101,061	1,496,800	1,408,224	+307,163	+63,617	−88,576
National Gallery of Art, salaries and expenses	583,207	784,000	757,490	+174,283	−15,562	−26,510

Total, Smithsonian Institution	1, 684, 268	2, 280, 800	2, 165, 714	+481, 446	+48, 055	−115, 086
TARIFF COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses	823, 410	1, 155, 000	975, 000	+151, 590	+31, 371	−180, 000
Printing and binding	10, 000	10, 000	10, 000			
Total, Tariff Commission	833, 410	1, 165, 000	985, 000	+151, 590	+31, 371	−180, 000
THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES						
Salaries and expenses	510, 675	568, 800	568, 800	+58, 125	+8, 503	
Printing and binding	15, 000	15, 000	15, 000			
Total, The Tax Court of the United States	525, 675	583, 800	583, 800	+58, 125	+8, 503	
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION						
Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services	227, 675, 000	557, 287, 000	553, 805, 915	+326, 130, 915	+271, 962, 163	−3, 481, 085
Printing and binding	[32] 2, 140, 000	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	−140, 000	−140, 000	
Penalty mail costs	614, 250	3, 500, 000	3, 500, 000	+2, 885, 750	+2, 885, 750	
Pensions and compensations	1, 080, 150, 000	1, 905, 000, 000	1, 905, 000, 000	+824, 850, 000	+824, 850, 000	
Readjustment benefits	295, 000, 000	2, 148, 387, 000	2, 148, 387, 000	+1, 853, 387, 000	+1, 853, 387, 000	
Military and naval insurance	18, 000, 000	1, 472, 000	1, 472, 000	−16, 528, 000	−16, 528, 000	

[30] Includes $166,200 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.
[31] Includes $47,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.
[32] Includes $1,360,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1946, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Amount recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1946 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1946 appropriation including Pay Act funds to be appropriated for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (−), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION						
Hospital and domiciliary facilities	[33] $242,820,000	$147,442,500	$147,442,500	−$95,377,500	−$95,377,500	
National service life insurance	[34] 1,828,000,000	169,535,000	169,535,000	−1,658,465,000	−1,658,465,000	
Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief	400,000			−400,000	−400,000	
Total, Veterans' Administration	3,694,799,250	4,934,623,500	4,931,142,415	+1,236,343,165	+1,182,174,413	−$3,481,085
Grand total, Executive Office and independent establishments	[35] 4,264,765,980	5,640,876,502	5,594,146,286	+1,329,380,306	+1,257,894,951	−46,730,216

[33] Includes $158,320,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.
[34] Includes $928,000,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.
[35] Excludes amount estimated at $71,485,355 for Pay Act increases to be appropriated at later date.

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE ANNUAL AND TRUST ACCOUNT APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Estimates, 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS			
Federal Power Act, payments to States under	$24, 750	$26, 000	+$1, 250
Smithsonian Institution, interest account	60, 000	60, 000	
Expenses of National Gallery of Art, interest account	200, 000	200, 000	
Total, permanent appropriations, general and special funds	284, 750	286, 000	+1, 250
TRUST FUNDS			
Canal Zone biological area, donations	5, 000	3, 000	−2, 000
Civil Service retirement and disability fund	573, 168, 422	497, 780, 237	−75, 388, 185
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund	2, 900, 435	3, 006, 790	+106, 355
Alaska retirement and disability fund	520, 205	494, 696	−25, 509
Federal communications: International telecommunication settlements	10, 000	12, 000	+2, 000
Federal Works Agency: Unclaimed moneys due creditors of contractors	3, 500		−3, 500
Unclaimed moneys of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown	700	700	
General Accounting Office, amounts due laborers and withheld from contractors under act of Aug. 30, 1935	2, 300	2, 300	

Permanent and indefinite annual and trust account appropriations—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Estimates, 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
TRUST FUNDS—continued			
National Archives: F. D. Roosevelt Library	$10,000	$8,000	−$2,000
National Capital Housing Authority:			
Operation and maintenance completed projects	950,000	1,000,000	+50,000
Langston management fund	116,000	114,000	−2,000
National Capital Park and Planning Commission: Contributions for purchase of land	10,000	----------	−10,000
Securities and Exchange Commission, unearned fees	12,000	12,000	----------
Veterans' Administration:			
U. S. Government life insurance fund	90,332,000	84,961,000	−5,371,000
Personal funds of patients	5,700,000	5,700,000	----------
General post fund	300,000	300,000	----------
Adjusted service certificate fund	260,000	15,910	−244,090
National service life insurance fund	2,247,840,000	636,455,000	−1,611,385,000
Funds due incompetent beneficiaries	400,000	400,000	----------
Total, permanent appropriation trust funds	2,922,540,562	1,230,265,633	−1,692,274,929
Total permanent appropriations	2,922,825,312	1,230,551,633	−1,692,273,679

○

Union Calendar No. 444

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5201

[Report No. 1484]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 22, 1946

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-

tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, namely:

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President of the United States, $75,000.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for The White House Office, including compensation of the Secretary to the President, the two additional secretaries to the President and the six administrative assistants to the President at $10,000 each, and other personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $3,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); automobiles; printing and binding; and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for on his certificate solely; $883,660: *Provided*, That employees of the departments and independent offices of the executive branch of the Government may be detailed from time to time to The White House Office for temporary assistance.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act, $184,000.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Bureau of the Budget, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, contract stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding $12,500), teletype news service (not exceeding $1,350), maintenance, repair, and operation of three passenger-carrying automobiles for official use, not to exceed $1,570 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), and not to exceed $38,750 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, $3,044,880.

For printing and binding, $88,000.

EMERGENCY FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

Emergency fund for the President: Not to exceed $5,000,000 of the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1947.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

For all expenses necessary for the work of the American Battle Monuments Commission authorized by the Act of March 4, 1923 (36 U. S. C. 121–138), and by Executive Order 6614 of February 26, 1934, including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries for carrying out the purposes of said Act and Executive order without submission to the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes (34 U. S. C. 520; 40 U. S. C. 255); employment of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments in Europe at a cost not exceeding $600; travel expenses; not to exceed $30 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944

(Public Law 364); rent of office and garage space in foreign countries which may be paid for in advance; the purchase of one used or surplus and the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing, and typewriting, including the publication of information concerning the American activities, battlefields, memorials, and cemeteries in Europe; the temporary transfer of employees by the Commission between places in foreign countries or between foreign countries and the United States, including transfers incident thereto, or, in the case of new appointments, transfer from place of appointment, may, if ordered or approved by the Commission, be regarded as a transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty for the purpose of authorizing the payment of travel of dependents and for the purposes of the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; and the purchase of maps, textbooks, newspapers and periodicals; $233,440: *Provided,* That notwithstanding the requirements of existing laws or regulations, and under such terms and conditions as the Commission may in its discretion deem necessary and proper, the Commission may contract for work, supplies, materials, and equipment in Europe and engage, by contract or otherwise, the services of architects, firms of architects, and other technical and

professional personnel: *Provided further,* That the Commission may delegate to its chairman, secretary, or officials in charge of either its Washington or Paris offices, under such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, such of its authority as it may deem necessary and proper.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Civil Service Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $3,750 for employment of expert examiners not in the Federal service on special subjects for which examiners within the service are not available; medical examinations, including not to exceed $50,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; contract stenographic reporting services; traveling expenses, including those of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations held in Washington and elsewhere; witness fees and mileage, including fees to deponents and persons taking depositions, at rates paid in the courts of the United States; rental of equipment; not to exceed $10,000 for purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; not to exceed $200 for payment in advance for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members

at a price lower than to the general public; charts; gloves and other protective equipment for photostat and other machine operators; maintenance, and repair of motortrucks, motorcycles, and bicycles; not to exceed $250,000 for printing and binding; $12,080,500, of which not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for reimbursement to the Veterans' Administration for services rendered the Commission in connection with physical examinations of applicants for and employees in the Federal classified service; not to exceed $56,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the Civil Service Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767); not to exceed $292,095 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and not to exceed $3,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes: *Provided,* That no details from any executive department or independent establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in Washington or to any of its regional offices shall be made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, but this shall not affect the making of details for service as members of the boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the regional directors, nor shall it affect the making of details of persons

qualified to serve as expert examiners on special subjects: *Provided further,* That the Civil Service Commission shall have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees to or from its office or field force.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July 1, 1943.

PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION ANNUITY FUND

Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944 (Public Law 319), $1,814,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1946.

CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing of the liability of the United States, created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes", approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory thereof (38 U. S. C. 11), $220,100,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement and disability fund".

CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing of the liability of the United States, created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company, on the Isthmus of Panama, who are citizens of the United States", approved March 2, 1931, and Acts amendatory thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), $1,177,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal Zone retirement and disability fund".

ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing of the liability of the United States created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees of the Alsaka Railroad, Territory of Alaska, who are citizens of the United States", approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2017), $217,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund."

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Federal Communications Commission in performing the duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship Act of 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C., 484–487), the International Radiotelegraphic Convention

(45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President July 7, 1936, including personal services, contract stenographic reporting services, rental of quarters, newspapers, periodicals, reference books, lawbooks, special counsel fees, supplies and equipment, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to exceed $17,500), purchase (not to exceed six used or surplus), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles for official use in the field, travel expenses (not to exceed $130,000), purchase of land and the construction of buildings and antennas (not to exceed $130,000), not to exceed $14,400 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), reimbursements to ships of the United States for charges incurred by such ships in transmitting information in compliance with section 357 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, $5,560,000, of which amount not to exceed $2,984,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Federal Communications Commission, $25,000.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized by law except for the work authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938, and sections 10 and 12 of the Act of December 22, 1944, authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes (33 U. S. C. 701j and 58 Stat. 892, 904), including traveling expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase (not to exceed five used or surplus), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including not more than one such vehicle for general administrative use in the District of Columbia; and not exceeding $5,000 for purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals, $2,860,000; of which amount not to exceed $1,674,500 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of not to exceed $10,000, which may be expended for consultants and special counsel.

Flood-control surveys: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j) and sections 10 and 12 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 892, 904), including travel expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; $200,000, of which amount not to exceed

$89,600 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

For all printing and binding for the Federal Power Commission, including engraving, lithographing, and photolithographing, $50,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Power Commission as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $6,000.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equipment, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, garage rentals; traveling expenses; newspapers not to exceed $500, foreign postage; not to exceed $5,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and witness fees and mileage in accordance with section 9 of the Federal Trade Commission Act; $2,094,120, of which not less than $228,695 shall be available for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by

concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade Commission, $45,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, including the salaries of an Assistant Administrator and a general counsel at $10,000 each per annum; printing and binding (not to exceed $4,000); purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks and other books of reference, purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed $150); preparation, shipment, and installation of photographic displays, exhibits, and other descriptive materials; travel expenses; not to exceed $4,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, for special services determined by the Administrator to be necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and civil-service and classification laws, $300,000: *Provided*, That the Federal Works Administrator may, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, authorize the Commissioner of Public Roads and the Commissioner of Public Buildings to make appointments of personnel for such administrations.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Works Agency as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $25,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preservation, and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equipment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for buildings, and for the operation of certain completed and occupied buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency, including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia:

General administrative expenses: For architectural, engineering, mechanical, administrative, clerical, and other personal services; traveling expenses, printing and binding (not to exceed $32,500), advertising, testing instruments, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and such other contingencies, articles, services, equipment, or sup-

plies as the Commissioner of Public Buildings may deem necessary in connection with any of the work of the Public Buildings Administration; ground rent of the Federal buildings at Salamanca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi, for which payment may be made in advance, $1,677,000, of which not to exceed $795,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed $715,000 for personal services in the field: *Provided,* That the foregoing appropriations shall not be available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspections, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be chargeable against the construction appropriations of the respective projects to which they relate.

Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia: For the repair, alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment, not otherwise provided for, of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings and of surplus real property, the custody of which is the responsibility of the Public Buildings Administration under the Act of August 27, 1935, pending sale or disposition; the demolition of buildings thereon; the purchase and repair of equipment, fixtures,

and necessary safe equipments in buildings under the administration of the Federal Works Agency; and for changes in, maintenance of, and repairs to the pneumatic-tube system in New York City installed under franchise of the city of New York, approved June 29, 1909, and June 11, 1928, and the payment of any obligations arising thereunder in accordance with the provisions of the Acts approved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533), $8,300,000, and in addition thereto not to exceed $1,700,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for sites and construction, general office buildings in or near the District of Columbia contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is continued available for the purposes of this paragraph until June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That the total expenditures for the fiscal year for the repair and preservation of buildings not reserved by the vendors on sites acquired for buildings or the enlargement of buildings and the installation and repair of the mechanical equipment thereof shall not exceed 20 per centum of the annual rental of such buildings.

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and the area adjacent thereto, maintained and operated by the Public

Buildings Administration, including the National Archives Building; repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive departments and establishments in connection with the assignment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space; traveling expenses and carfare; the purchase of five used or surplus passenger automobiles; leather and rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public property and employees; furnishings and equipment; arms and ammunition for the guard force; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; $27,463,000: *Provided,* That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture.

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia: For operation, protection, and maintenance, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental of buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings and equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, arms, ammunition, leather and rubber articles, and gas masks for the protection of public property and em-

ployees, purchase of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors, expenses incident to moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation and transfer of building space, the restoration of leased premises, the purchase of five used or surplus passenger automobiles, and every expenditure requisite for and incidental to such maintenance and operation of public buildings and grounds outside of the District of Columbia maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Administration, $15,625,285: *Provided*, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture.

Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, not exceeding current rates for similar services in the place where such services are employed, and such employees in emergencies may be entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Federal Works Administrator.

The appropriations for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Columbia, shall be available for communication services serving one or more governmental activities, and for services to motor

vehicles, and where such services, together with quarters, maintenance or other services are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any governmental activity, such activity shall make payment therefor promptly by check upon the request of the Public Buildings Administration, either in advance or after the service has been furnished, for deposit to the credit of the applicable appropriation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, proper adjustment upon the basis of actual cost to be made for services paid for in advance.

In the prosecution of construction projects or planning programs assigned to the Public Buildings Administration for which funds are provided by direct appropriation or transferred under authority contained in section 35 of the Act of June 15, 1938 (40 U. S. C. 265), an amount administratively determined as necessary for the payment of salaries and expenses of personnel engaged upon the preparation of plans and specifications, field supervision, and general office expense, may be transferred and consolidated on the books of the Treasury Department into a special account for direct expenditure in the prosecution of said work, such expenditures to be subsequently allocated and reported upon by projects in accordance with procedures prescribed by the General Accounting Office.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

General administrative expenses: For the employment of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including advertising in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding (not to exceed $40,000), purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals, purchase of one hundred used or surplus passenger automobiles, and the preparation, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Washington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research and investigational studies, either independently or in cooperation with State highway departments, or other agencies, including studies of highway administration, legislation, finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, maintenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best methods of road making, especially by the use of local materials; and studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances used for road building and maintenance, and of methods of road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental highways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and reports; to be paid from

any moneys available from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

For carrying out the provisions of "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes", as amended (23 U. S. C. 1–117), to be expended in accordance with the provisions of said Act, as amended, including not to exceed $1,682,785 for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, $50,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 by section 1 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public Law 780): *Provided,* That none of the money herein appropriated shall be paid to any State on account of any project on which convict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole or probation: *Provided further,* That, during the fiscal year 1947, whenever performing authorized engineering or other services in connection with the survey, construction, and maintenance, or improvement of roads for other Government and State cooperating agencies the charge for such services may include depreciation on engineering and

road-building equipment used, and the amounts received on account of such charges shall be credited to the appropriation concerned: *Provided further,* That during the fiscal year 1947 the appropriations for the work of the Public Roads Administration shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Public Roads Administration, and for sale and distribution to other Government activities and State cooperating agencies, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further,* That the appropriations available to the Public Roads Administration may be used in emergency for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of employees engaged on hazardous work under that Administration, and (not exceeding $15,000) for the temporary employment, by contract or otherwise, of technical consultants and experts without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and civil-service and classification laws.

For all necessary expenses to enable the President to utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Convention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United States and Other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16, 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation with several governments, members of the Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway as provided in public resolution, approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolution 104), as amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering service in pan-American countries for and upon the request of any agency or governmental corporation of the United States, $100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

For surveys in connection with and the construction of the Inter-American Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved December 26, 1941 (Public Law 375), and necessary expenses incident thereto without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, $5,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS

For secondary or feeder roads, including farm-to-market roads, rural-free-delivery mail roads, and public-school bus routes, $20,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is composed of $5,500,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, by section 2 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public Law 780), and $14,500,000, the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943, by said section 2.

ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS

For the elimination of hazards to life at railroad grade crossings, including the separation or protection of grades at crossings, the reconstruction of existing railroad grade-crossing structures, and the relocation of highways to eliminate grade crossings, $25,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is composed of $2,300,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1941, by section 3 of the Act approved June 8, 1938 (Public Law 584), $20,000,000, the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, by section 5 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public Law 780), and $2,700,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943, by said section 5.

FEDERAL-AID POSTWAR HIGHWAYS

For carrying out the provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 (Public Law 521), $150,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the $500,000,000 authorized to be appropriated for the first postwar fiscal year by section 2 of said Act.

STRATEGIC HIGHWAY NETWORK

For carrying out projects to correct critical deficiencies in lines of the strategic network of highways and bridges, in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 104), $10,515,637, to be immediately available and to remain available during the continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

ACCESS ROADS

For the construction, maintenance, and improvement of access roads and for replacing existing highways and highway connections as described in, and in accordance with the provisions of, sections 6 and 9 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended by the Act approved July 2, 1942 (23 U. S. C. 106), $7,323,155, to be immediately available and to remain available during the continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Virgin Islands public works: For an additional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by, and in accordance with the provisions of, the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 510), $993,795, to be immediately available.

Any of the foregoing appropriations for general or administrative expenses under the Federal Works Agency shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the District of Columbia and in the field.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $38,000,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the General Accounting Office, including travel expenses; procurement and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and not to exceed $100 for periodicals; purchase of one used or surplus, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, $2,000,000, of which not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

For all printing and binding for the General Accounting

Office, including monthly and annual editions of selected decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States, $300,000.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

General expenses: For expenses necessary in performing the functions vested by law in the Commission (49 U. S. C. 1–24, 301–327, 901–923, 1001–1022), except those otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, and for general administration, including one chief counsel, one director of finance, one director of motor transport, and one director of traffic, at $10,000 each per annum; not to exceed $50,000 for the employment of special counsel; traveling expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; personal services in the District of Columbia; procurement and exchange of books, reports, newspapers (not to exceed $200), and periodicals; and purchase (not to exceed 37 used or surplus), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; $8,000,000: *Provided,* That Joint Board members may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as such: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $5,000 may be used for the purchase of evidence in connection with investigations of apparent violations of part II of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing

functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1–15, 17–21, 35–46, 61–64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35–37), and to require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install automatic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed by the Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment of inspectors, necessary engineers, personal services in the District of Columbia, and travel expenses, $812,000.

Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45 U. S. C. 22–34), including travel expenses and personal services in the District of Columbia, $535,000.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed $17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost,

blank annual report forms of common carriers, and the receipts from such sales shall be credited to this appropriation, $175,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Interstate Commerce Commission as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $24,000.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin: For payment to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, to assist in defraying the expenses of the Commission during the fiscal year 1947 in the administration of its business in the Conservancy District in accordance with Public Resolution Numbered 93, approved July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748), the whole to be payable on July 1, 1946, $5,000.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

For necessary salaries and expenses of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including contracts for personal services in the making of special investigations and reports; traveling expenses of members and employees, including the cost of a compartment or such other accommodation as may be authorized by the Chairman for security

when authorized personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment, and for examination of estimates of appropriations and activities in the field; periodicals and books of reference; equipment, maintenance, and operation of the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, and the aircraft engine research laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafeteria equipment; maintenance and operation of aircraft, including aircraft borrowed from the Army and Navy and one airplane transferred without charge from the Army (such transfer being hereby authorized); purchase (not exceeding sixteen used or surplus), maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed $450,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including one Director of Aeronautical Research at not to exceed $9,800 per annum and $2,200 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; not to exceed $6,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and not to exceed $10,000 for temporary employment of consultants, at not to exceed $50 per diem, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; in all, $26,500,000,

For all printing and binding for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including all of its offices, laboratories, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, $75,000.

Construction, Langley Field, Virginia: For additional construction and equipment, Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, Langley Field, Virginia, $2,990,000, to be available until June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That funds made available in prior fiscal years for this purpose shall cease to be available for obligation on June 30, 1946.

Funds made available in prior fiscal years for construction and equipment, Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, Moffett Field, California, shall cease to be available for obligation on June 30, 1946.

Construction, Cleveland, Ohio: For additional construction and equipment, Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, $108,000, to be available until June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That funds made available in prior fiscal years for this purpose shall cease to be available for obligation on June 30, 1946.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Archivist and the National Archives; including personal services in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-aid, protective, and other apparatus and materials for

the arrangement, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing, duplication, reproduction, and authentication of photographic and other records (including motion-picture and other films and sound recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; purchase and exchange of books, including lawbooks, books of reference, maps, and charts; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed $100 for payment in advance when authorized by the Archivist for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed $750 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); travel expenses; exchange of scientific and technical apparatus; and maintenance, operation, and repair of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle, $1,047,935.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding, $15,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

For the maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, $17,000: *Provided,* That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States monthly.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Capital Housing Authority as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $500.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

For all expenses necessary for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as authorized by section 4 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including personal services; stenographic reporting services and technical services, including real estate appraisers, by contract or otherwise, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed those usual for similar services elsewhere and without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase of options and other costs incident to the acquisition of land; not to exceed $30 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail, for the fiscal year 1947, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles; $867,750, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Securities and Exchange Commission in performing the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including employment of experts when necessary; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodicals; not to exceed $1,000 for the purchase of newspapers; travel expenses; garage rental; foreign postage; mileage and witness fees; rental of equipment; purchase of used or surplus, operation, maintenance, and repair of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; not to exceed $15,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and purchase of rubber gloves; $4,791,700.

For all printing and binding for the Securities and Exchange Commission, $45,000.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses necessary for continuing preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States

and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians; and the natives of Hawaii and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory, including assistants, and making necessary observations in high altitudes; and for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; including personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; not to exceed $5,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); printing and binding, not exceeding $88,500, of which not to exceed $12,000 shall be available for printing the report of the American Historical Association; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; not exceeding $5,500 for preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; and not exceeding $6,500 for purchase of books, pamphlets, and periodicals, $1,408,224.

Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and all administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution

9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; not to exceed $1,342 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); periodicals, newspapers, lawbooks (not to exceed $150), and books of reference; not to exceed $250 for payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators; leather and rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public property and employees; not to exceed $5,000 for printing and binding; maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger automobile; purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof; and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; $757,490: *Provided,* That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, shall not apply to the restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of which shall not exceed $15,000.

TARIFF COMMISSION

For salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission,

including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses not to exceed $16,200, purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, gloves and other protective equipment for photostat and other machine operators, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals not to exceed $2,250, contract stenographic reporting services, as authorized by sections 330 to 341 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1330–1341), and not to exceed $900 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $975,000: *Provided,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has acted as attorney or special representative.

For all printing and binding for the Tariff Commission, $10,000.

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

For necessary expenses of The Tax Court of the United States as authorized by chapter 5 of the Internal Revenue Code, and sections 504 and 510 of the Revenue Act of 1942, including personal services and contract stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, carfare, stationery,

purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and periodicals, $568,800, of which not to exceed $675 shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for costs of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) : *Provided,* That traveling expenses of the judges of The Tax Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

For all printing and binding for The Tax Court of the United States, $15,000.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For all salaries and expenses of the Veterans' Administration, including the expenses of maintenance and operation of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services of the Veterans' Administration, in carrying out the duties, powers, and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority contained in the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to consolidate and coordinate governmental activities affecting war veterans", approved July 3, 1930 (38 U. S. C. 11–11f), and any and all laws for which the Veterans' Administration is now or may hereafter be charged with administering, $553,805,915: *Provided,* That not to exceed $12,500 of this amount shall be available for expenses, except membership fees, of employees, detailed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to attend meetings

of associations for the promotion of medical science and hospital administration or for the betterment of insurance practices and conventions of organized war veterans: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available also for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including traveling expenses; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field, including actual expenses of subsistence or per diem allowance in lieu thereof; furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the performance of their official duties; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; for purchase (not to exceed one hundred and eighty-four, which, with the exception of ambulances, shall be used or surplus), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; and notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to utilize Government-owned automotive equipment in transporting children of Veterans' Administration employees located at isolated stations to and from school under such limitations as he may by regulation prescribe; and notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to expend not to exceed $5,000 of this appropriation for actuarial services pertaining to the Government life-insurance fund and the National Service Life Insurance Fund, to be obtained by

contract, without obtaining competition, at such rates of compensation as he may determine to be reasonable; for allotment and transfer to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health Service), the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, for disbursement by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration, including minor repairs and improvements of existing facilities under their jurisdiction necessary to such care and treatment; for expenses incidental to the maintenance and operation of farms; for recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained by the Veterans' Administration; for administrative expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; for funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration accruing during the year for which this appropriation is made or prior fiscal years: *Provided further*, That the appropriations herein made for the care and maintenance of veterans in hospitals or homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration shall be available for the purchase of tobacco to be furnished, subject to such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall prescribe, to veterans receiving hospital treatment or domiciliary care in Veterans' Administration hospitals or homes: *Provided further*, That this

appropriation shall be available for continuing aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors, in conformity with the Act approved August 27, 1888 (24 U. S. C. 134), as amended, for those veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care: *Provided further,* That the Administrator is hereby authorized to employ medical consultants for duty on such terms as he may deem advisable and without regard to the civil-service and classification laws: *Provided further,* That this appropriation shall be available for the purchase directly from sources authorized by the common carriers of printed reduced fare requests for use by veterans when traveling at their own expense from or to Veterans' Administration facilities: *Provided further,* That notwithstanding any limitation in this Act, this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of legal newspapers in an amount not exceeding $200 and for the purchase of other newspapers and periodicals in an amount not exceeding $2,500: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $120,200 of this appropriation shall be available for the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material, including the purchase or rental of equipment.

No part of this appropriation shall be expended for

the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or home; and not more than $4,816,500 of this appropriation may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Veterans' Administration, including all its bureaus and functions located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, $2,000,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Veterans' Administration as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28 1944 (Public Law 364), $3,500,000.

Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances, now authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, or which may hereafter be authorized (except the benefits authorized by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944), including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans' Administration, $1,905,000,000,

to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, $2,148,387,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Military and naval insurance: For military and naval insurance, $1,472,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and domiciliary facilities, $147,442,500, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That this amount shall be available for use by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, with the approval of the President, for extending any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j–k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944: *Provided further,* That not to exceed 3 per centum of this amount shall be available for the employment in the District of Columbia and in the field of necessary technical and clerical assistants to aid in the preparation of plans and specifications for the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision of the execution thereof, and for

traveling expenses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith.

National service life insurance: For transfer to the national service life insurance fund, in accordance with the provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, on account of payments of benefits in excess of the reserve of the policy in case of death, or for premiums waived in case of total disability, in cases where the death or total disability of the insured shall have been determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be the result of disease or injury traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service, and to reimburse the national service life insurance fund for payments made therefrom when recovery of such payments is waived by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under the authority of section 609 (a) of said Act, $169,535,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Total, Veterans' Administration, $4,931,142,415: *Provided,* That no part of this appropriation shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any persons except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

SEC. 102. During the fiscal year ending June 30,

1947, the salaries of the Commissioners of the United States Tariff Commission shall be at the rate of $10,000 each per annum.

SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,* That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further,* That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,* That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or

expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be effective only during the period for which such prohibition in such other Act is effective.

SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for travel expenses and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

SEC. 106. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the amount of $50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are herein provided.

SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service and has within

ninety days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. (a) Appropriations for the fiscal year 1947 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers and employees of the executive departments and independent establishments shall be available also for expenses of travel performed by them including expenses of transportation of their immediate families in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, on transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty when authorized by the head of the department or establishment concerned in the order directing such transfer: *Provided,* That such expenses shall not be allowed for any transfer effected for the convenience of any officer or employee.

(b) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947 available for the transportation of things shall be available, in accordance with the Act of October 10, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c–1), for expenses incurred in the transfer of household goods and effects of civilian officers and employees of such

departments and establishments when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty.

(c) Appropriations contained in this Act, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made.

(d) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947 available for expenses of travel shall be available for the payment of travel expenses while away from their homes or regular place of business, including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C., ch. 16), and the Act of February 14, 1931, as amended (5 U. S. C. 73a), of (1) persons employed intermittently as consultants or experts and receiving compensation on a per diem when-actually-employed basis, and (2) persons serving in an advisory capacity or employed without compensation or at $1 per annum; except that in case of (2) above there may be allowed not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence en route and at place of service or employment, unless a higher rate is specifically provided by law.

SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no appropriation available for the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947 in this Act or any other Act, shall be expended—

(a) To purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of the maximum price therefor established by the Office of Price Administration and in no event more than $1,050, which amount shall be in addition to the amount required for transportation.

(b) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment, except in case of medical officers on out-patient medical services and except in cases of officers and employees engaged in field work the character of whose duties makes such transportation necessary and then only as to such latter cases when the same is approved by the head of the department or establishment concerned. Any officer or employee of the Government who willfully uses or authorizes the use of any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying ve-

hicle, or of any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle leased by the Government, for other than official purposes or otherwise violates the provisions of this subsection shall be suspended from duty by the head of the department or establishment concerned, without compensation, for not less than one month, and shall be suspended for a longer period or summarily removed from office if circumstances warrant. The limitations of this subsection (b) shall not apply to any motor vehicles for official use of the President, the heads of the executive departments, Ambassadors, Ministers, chargés d'affaires, and other principal diplomatic and consular officials.

SEC. 203. Excepting appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishments, no appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in this or any other Act shall be available for the purchase, maintenance, or operation of any aircraft unless specific authority for the purchase, maintenance, or operation thereof has been or is provided in such appropriation, and the acquisition of aircraft by any agency by transfer from another agency of the Government shall be considered as a purchase within the meaning hereof.

SEC. 204. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-drawn vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manufacturing, or laboratory equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories, tires, or equipment thereof, the head of any executive department or independent establishment or his duly authorized rep-

resentative may exchange or sell similar items and apply the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in whole or in part payment therefor: *Provided*, That any transaction carried out under the authority of this section shall be evidenced in writing.

SEC. 205. Section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5), shall not apply to any purchase by or service rendered to any executive department or independent establishment during the fiscal year 1947 when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $100, but this section shall not be construed as affecting any provision of law authorizing purchases or services without regard to said section 3709 in amounts greater than $100.

SEC. 206. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1, 1947, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who

owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided,* That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: *Provided further,* That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,* That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further,* That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the prosecution of the war.

SEC. 207. Appropriations for the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947 available for travel expenses shall be available for the payment of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821–833), to civilian officers and employees of such departments and establishments while traveling on official business outside the continental limits of the United States and away from their designated posts

of duty: *Provided,* That the amount of such allowances shall be determined by the head of the department or independent establishment concerned or by such official as he may designate for the purpose, but shall in no case, notwithstanding any other provision of law, exceed the maximum established by regulations prescribed by the President for the locality in which the travel is performed: *Provided further,* That the availability of appropriations of the War and Navy Departments with respect to the foregoing shall not be restricted thereby.

SEC. 208. The provision of law prescribing the use of vessels of United States registry by employees of the Government traveling overseas (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply to such travel during the fiscal year 1947.

SEC. 209. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947, available for expenses of travel are hereby made available (1) for allowances for living and quarters in accordance with Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President for civilian officers and employees of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign countries, (2) for living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed thereunder, and (3) cost of living allowances in accordance with the Act of February 23, 1931, as amended

(22 U. S. C. 12), and regulations prescribed thereunder, for all civilian officers and employees of the Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Provided,* That the availability of appropriations of the Departments of War and Navy and of the Department of State under the caption "Foreign Service" shall not be affected hereby.

SEC. 210. No part of any appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 contained in this or any other Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said person.

SEC. 211. The funds appropriated in the appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1947 of the services mentioned in the title of the Act of June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 359), shall be available for, and the heads of the executive departments concerned are authorized to prescribe, per diem rates of allowance, at rates not to exceed $7 per day, in lieu of subsistence to officers traveling on official business and away from their designated posts of duty, including such per diem allowances for travel without regard to repeated travel between two or more places in the same vicinity, and to members of the services concerned (including officers, warrant officers, contract surgeons, enlisted personnel, aviation cadets, and members of the Nurse Corps) when traveling by air under competent orders and on duty without troops; and for the payment in ad-

vance, or otherwise, of money allowances in lieu of transportation, at the rate of 3 cents per mile to enlisted men, regardless of the mode of travel.

SEC. 212. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess of $2 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated or in excess of $3.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

SEC. 213. In order to enable persons who have served ninety days or more in the land or naval forces during the present war, and who have satisfactorily completed their period of active military or naval service, to obtain materials required for the construction, alteration, or repair of dwelling houses to be occupied by them, any department or agency of the Government, in allocating or granting priorities with respect to any materials, shall give to such persons a preference over all other users of such materials (except to the extent such materials are needed by such other users to meet actual military needs), without requiring any showing of hardship or other necessity for the construction, alteration, or repair of such dwelling houses.

SEC. 214. This Act may be cited as the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947".

INDEX

	Page
American Battle Monuments Commission	4
Civil Service Commission	6
Emergency funds appropriated to the President	4
Executive Office of the President	2
Bureau of the Budget	3
Executive Mansion and grounds	3
The White House Office	2
Federal Communications Commission	9
Federal Power Commission	11
Federal Trade Commission	12
Federal Works Agency	13
Administrator, Office of	13
Public Buildings Administration	14
Public Roads Administration	20
Community facilities	26
General Accounting Office	26
General provisions	47
Interstate Commerce Commission	27
Interstate Commission, Potomac River Basin	29
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	29
National Archives	31
National Capital Housing Authority	32
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	33
National Gallery of Art	35
Securities and Exchange Commission	34
Smithsonian Institution	34
Tariff Commission	36
Tax Court of United States	37
Veterans' Administration	38

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5201

[Report No. 1484]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

By Mr. HENDRICKS

JANUARY 22, 1946

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-2nd, No. 8

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Issued January 24, 1946, for actions of Wednesday, January 23, 1946)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Appropriations..... 1
Budget estimates..... 2
Cotton.....16
Economy..... 1
Employment.....6,12,22
F.E.P.C.....9,12
Fruits and vegetables....17
Housing.....19
Imports.....11
Information..... 1
Labor.....3,15
Lands.....13
Latin America.....21
Livestock and meats....3,15
Patents.....14
Personnel.....1,10
President's message..... 7
Price control.....18
Prices.....4,16,17
Property, surplus.....1,19
R.F.C..... 5
Subsidies..... 8
Sugar..... 8
Taxation.....11
Transportation.....20
Veterans.....1,3,19

HIGHLIGHTS: House began debate on independent offices appropriation bill; Rep. Hendricks commended GI Bill, criticized surplus-property administration; and Reps. Wigglesworth, Taber, and Dworshak urged economy in expenditures. Rep. Jenkins said OPA's actions contributed to meat-packers' strike.

HOUSE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 5201 (pp. 277-320). Rep. Hendricks, Fla., described the provisions of the bill, commended the GI Bill of Rights but stated that it may need to be amended further, and criticized surplus-property disposal as it affects veterans (pp. 277-84). Rep. Wigglesworth, Mass., discussed the Federal debt and urged economy in expenditures, criticized the President's submission of the Budget in parts rather than all at one time, stated that personnel schedules are not properly shown in the Budget, recommended elimination of the Budget Bureau item for an information service, urged further reductions in the Civil Service Commission items, and commended GAO's collections but stated that they should be shown by departments (pp. 285-91). Rep. Taber, N. Y., urged economy in expenditures (pp. 314-15). Rep. Dworshak also urged economy (pp. 315-16).

2. 1947 BUDGET ESTIMATES. The President's budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947 carry direct appropriations for the Department of Agriculture totaling $713,500,000, as compared with about $733,500,000 in the fiscal year 1946, or a decrease of approximately $20,000,000. However, when reappropriations are taken into consideration, there would be available in 1947, under the Budget as presented to Congress, appropriations and reappropriations totaling $825,000,000, an increase over 1946 of about $43,000,000.

The principal decrease is a reduction of $85,500,000 in funds for the agricultural conservation program under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, $29,750,000 of this reduction being due to elimination of the special flax production payments. The estimates also include a reduction of $11,600,000 due to elimination in 1947 of the special WFA appropriation. A reduction of over $4,000,000 is also shown for the Emergency Rubber Project, now in liquidation.

For encouragement of domestic consumption and export of agricultural commodities under Sec. 32, the Budget carries a total of $206,000,000, an increase of $91,000,000 over 1946 funds ($88,000,000 of this increase is a proposed reappropriation). The estimates include $36,200,000, an increase over 1946 of $25,900,000, for forest roads and trails. Other proposed increases include $6,000,000 for protection and management of national forests and for forestry research; $6,500,000 for conditional payments to sugar producers under the Sugar Act; approximately $4,000,000 to provide technical assistance to new soil conservation districts organized in the national program of erosion control and soil and water conservation; $3,500,000 for ARA to intensify and expand its work on crop, livestock, food, and related research, and disease, insect, and pest control; $3,800,000 to accelerate control of White Pine blister Rust; $4,346,000 for payments to States for agricultural experiment stations and extension service; and $5,000,000 to replenish the fund available for emergency crop and feed loans to farmers. The estimates also include an increase of $50,000,000 in the REA authorization to borrow from RFC for self-liquidating rural-electrification loans.

3. MEAT PACKING; LABOR. Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, criticized OPA's actions as a contributing factor in the meat-packers' strike (p. 275).

Rep. Hoffman, Mich., criticized orders stopping Army trucks at picket lines in view of the need for food at veterans' hospitals (p. 276).

4. PRICES. Rep. Rees, Kans., urged slight price increases to effect earlier reconversion, quicker return to a free, healthy economy, consumer goods in a few months rather than a few years, earlier return to reduced prices, and absence of management-labor friction (pp. 324-5).

5. R.F.C. Received RFC's report of operations for the period Feb. 2, 1932, to June 30, 1945 (p. 326).

6. U.S.E.S. The Labor Committee submitted the minority views on H.R. 4437, to provide for the return of public employment offices to State operation (H.Rept. 1487, pt. II) (p. 326).

7. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The President's state-of-the-union message has been printed as a separate document, including the Fifth Report of OWMR (H.Doc.398). A limited number of copies are available for distribution in the Legislative Reports and Service Section.

8. SUBSIDIES. H.J. Res. 301, as reported (see Digest 7), extends to the 1946 crops the subsidy authorizations provided for the 1945 crops in order to permit CCC to make price-support payments with respect to the 1946 Puerto Rican and Hawaiian sugar crops; increases the amounts authorized for subsidies on meat by $125,000,000 and on flour by $25,000,000; and decreases the amounts authorized for butter by $75,000,000.

SENATE

9. F.E.P.C. Continued debate on S. 101, the FEPC bill (pp. 246-71).

10. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. Sen. Green, R.I., inserted a R. I. Legislature resolution favoring retirement of civil-service employees with 25 years of service. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 269.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, when this Congress is to be gulled by arguments known to be counterfeit it is time for this House to close. Tennyson once said that too much wit makes the world rotten. I have a very strong stomach, Mr. Speaker, but there is a limit to the amount of bunkum and hogwash that it will take.

I was not present and did not hear the statement of the gentleman from Virginia, but certainly the disclosure made by him here on the floor this morning should mean that the Military Affairs Committee, looks into this matter at once, for this sort of thing gives to the whole Army a foul odor.

WIVES OF UNITED STATES MILITARY PERSONNEL

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I just received a letter from home which I want to call to the attention of all Members. It reads as follows:

Hon. JOHN MURPHY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Re wives of United States military personnel.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MURPHY: Thousands of wives of members of the United States armed forces are arriving in the United States or are being processed for travel to the United States to join their citizen husbands.

Under the existing laws such wife could not be naturalized until she had resided in the United States at least 2 years and further providing that she must reside in continuous state of matrimony for at least 1 year prior to the filing of the petition for naturalization, with her citizen spouse. Section 311 of the Nationality Act of 1940.

It is suggested that you introduce an act providing for the naturalization of wives of members of the armed forces of the United States, provided that they have been legally admitted to the United States and have been residents thereof for at least 1 year. This act could be called section 310 C of the Nationality Act of 1940 and could be handled as an amendment or a new act.

There is not a day when I do not receive at least two inquiries by husbands of girls in this category and these soldiers, sailors, and marines seem a bit disappointed that their wives cannot become citizens in less than 2 years. I am sure that if you were to introduce such a law and give it wide publicity you would make many friends among the servicemen. Sooner or later someone else will think of this proposition and for obvious reason I suggest you start it.

I'd like to have your views in the premises.

Sincerely yours.

Mr. Speaker, I will send this letter to the Committee on Naturalization for appropriate action.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KILBURN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include two resolutions.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HENDRICKS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks on the Independent Offices Appropriation bill and to include in those remarks excerpts from hearings, reports, and certain charts.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND ON THE INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days within which to extend their own remarks on the independent offices appropriation bill to be taken up today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5201), making appropriations for the Executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes. Pending that motion I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be equally divided between the gentleman from Massachusetts and myself, that debate continue throughout the day and not to exceed 1 hour tomorrow.

I may state in this connection that it is the hope of the committee that we may complete general debate today and read the first paragraph of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GORE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill H. R. 5201, the independent offices appropriation bill, 1947, with Mr. WHITTINGTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the bill now under consideration is the first of the major appropriation bills which will be presented to this House for consideration and passage during the present session. Before I take up for discussion the various activities provided for in the bill I would like to express my appreciation of the splendid cooperation which I have received from the members of the subcommittee handling this measure. In order to complete the hearings on the bill before adjournment last month and so we could bring this bill in at the beginning of the new session, it was necessary for us to meet early and continuously over the better part of a 3-week period. The Members of the majority and minority cooperated 100 percent and we have presented here a bill on which there has been general agreement. I do not mean that no amendment may be offered to the bill, but I am sure I am correct in saying that we are in general agreement on the main items in it.

Mr. Chairman, I also want to offer my gratitude to the clerk of this committee for the excellent work and time he spent on the bill. I am mindful of the fact that the House of Representatives has a perfect right to rewrite any bill which a committee brings in here for consideration but before offering amendments, either to reduce or increase any appropriation in this bill, I hope the House will take into consideration the fact that the subcommittee and the whole committee gave very careful consideration to the bill and that there are no percentage-wise cuts or arbitrary cuts in the bill. As evidence of that fact, I may say that we have added to some appropriations and deducted from others; therefore I think the House will find that we have written a good bill and I hope that the Members will go along with us as far as possible to keep it down.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I would like to ask the gentleman if he can tell us how it is that every single bureau, as far as I can find out, is asking for a very substantial increase in administrative costs over the previous year? How does that tie in with the President's desire to balance the Budget some time in the future?

Mr. HENDRICKS. In reply to the first question of the gentleman from Massachusetts, I am sure he realizes that many of these agencies for which we have written appropriations have curtailed their peacetime activities during the war to carry on war work.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I am talking about the salaries and administrative expenses that have increased in every instance.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Will the gentleman wait until I answer his question?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Yes.

Mr. HENDRICKS. As a result of that they have a backlog. Therefore, whatever work may be required, there may be additional requirements for administrative purposes. Then I might also say to the gentleman in reply to his second remark about the President's Budget, that we have reduced appropriations $46,000,000 below the President's estimate.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman think that is enough?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I think it is as far as we can go at this time. I might say to the gentleman that we have commitments for many of these agencies, and that some of them, in the next appropriation, will ask for a decrease of 25 percent. We warned those who said that they could not take a decrease, that they would have to take one in the next appropriation. In other words, we are trying to take care of a backlog now, and

later we are going to cut them down in a great degree.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Why not start now? That is what the American people are demanding.

Mr. HENDRICKS. We did, by cutting them down $46,000,000 below the estimate of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. Chairman, may I ask that the Committee not request me to yield all the way through? I will not try to complete my entire statement without yielding, but I would like to complete the statement on certain agencies, and then at the end of the remarks on that agency I will be glad to yield for questions, and then they will come at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

COMPARISON OF APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates for 1947 considered by our committee total $5,640,876,502, and the committee has recommended in the bill a total of $5,594,146,286, or a reduction in the estimates of $46,730,216. The bill as reported to the House is $1,329,380,306 in excess of the 1946 appropriation for similar activities. The major portion of this increase over the 1946 appropriation is due to the increase in funds required to finance the activities of the Veterans' Administration during the next fiscal year. Another substantial increase over current year appropriations is for postwar road construction as authorized under the various highway acts, including the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944. The increase in these two items alone, amounting to $1,236,343,165 for the Veterans' Administration and $159,838,792 for the Public Roads Administration, a total of $1,396,181,957, is an amount in excess of the net increase in the bill over the 1946 appropriation. This total increase is offset to some extent, however, by reductions under 1946 appropriations of $50,372,415 in the amounts provided for public works and public works advance planning, $24,900,000 in the amount required for financing the Government's share in the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and $9,248,300 provided several agencies during the fiscal year 1946 for national defense purposes, a total of $84,520,715. The increase in this bill over 1946 appropriations will be further reduced when funds amounting to $71,485,000, which must be provided for Pay Act increases for the current year, are appropriated.

In addition to the major increases which I have just mentioned I would like to point out that we have found it essential to approve moderate increases in some instances for agencies engaged in peacetime activities which suffered drastic reductions in appropriations and personnel during the war. During the war a very considerable portion of the work of these agencies, had, of necessity, to be curtailed or postponed. Many of the agencies lost hundreds of employees to the armed forces. A large percentage of that personnel is now returning, and, under the law, these veterans are entitled to reinstatement. We found, during the hearings, that many of the activities provided for in the bill have a backlog of work and that in addition, the postwar era, which is at hand, calls for the resumption of many activities at a rate in excess of prewar days. Under these circumstances, the committee feels that the amounts recommended in the bill for the various agencies are the minimum on which they can operate with efficiency during the next fiscal year.

The bill as reported by the committee reflects a reduction of $46,730,216 in the Budget estimates, and if you will examine the tabulation at the end of the report you will see that we have made reductions in substantially every agency. In one or two instances we have made increases, where we believed they were absolutely essential, and I shall refer to those instances later on in my remarks. While it may be asserted that we have not recommended substantial decreases in a sufficient number of items or that the total reduction we have made in the Budget estimates is not large, I would like to point out that 87½ percent of the estimates considered by the committee were for the Veterans' Administration and are for the care and rehabilitation of veterans of various wars. I think this House has already expressed its views as to requests for funds for veterans. But, as I have pointed out, with 87½ percent of the funds in the estimates being provided for veterans, we have little leeway in making a greater reduction in the total amount submitted in the Budget estimates. Later on in my remarks I propose to discuss at some length the tremendous sums which we are committed to provide for the care and rehabilitation of veterans and give some totals as to the number of veterans affected and funds required during the next fiscal year.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The bill contains a number of general legislative provisions which are customarily carried in this bill each year. They are set forth in title II of the bill. These general provisions control and regulate the expenditure of funds in all the general appropriation bills. This procedure is desirable in order to secure uniformity and to prevent the necessity of repeating each provision in connection with every appropriation bill. No substantial changes have been recommended in the general provisions proposed for enactment in connection with the fiscal year 1947 and the existing provisions recommended for continuation have been changed to a minor degree in only two or three instances. I would now like to refer to some of the agencies for which we have recommended funds in the bill.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

The first item which I would like to discuss briefly at this time is the request considered by the committee for funds for the Bureau of the Budget. We have included in the bill for salaries and expenses a total of $3,044,880, which is an increase of $825,823 over the current appropriation and $882,620 less than the estimate submitted. The reduction we have recommended is a cut of 50 percent in the proposed increase for this Bureau. The increase of $825,823 which we have allowed will be available for new functions assigned to the Bureau, including work dealing with corporation budgets, the Government Information Service, clearance of Government publications, and the Federal Board of Hospitalization, as well as for the extension of existing functions and the establishment of one or two field offices. The work of this Bureau is of vital importance if we are to have adequate supervision and control over the initiation of requests for funds on the part of the executive branch, and the amount of $3,100,000 recommended is not excessive when we consider the fact that the branch of the Government which audits Government expenditures will require $40,000,000 during the next fiscal year.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

I should like to say a word as to the American Battle Monuments Commission. We have recommended a reduction of $40,360 in the Budget Bureau estimate of $273,800 for the American Battle Monuments Commission, by requiring the use of surplus material and equipment for use in the rehabilitation and repair of World War I cemeteries. We felt that they had certain material and equipment there that they could use, and, therefore, we were justified in making this reduction in the American Battle Monuments Commission budget. We have also eliminated one position at $1,440.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The next item which I shall discuss is the Civil Service Commission. The total Federal employment as of September 1, 1945, was 2,900,000. On June 30, 1946, it is estimated the total will be 2,000,000, and on June 30, 1947, the estimated number on the pay roll will be 1,600,000. The Civil Service Commission estimates that there will be 540,000 placements during the next fiscal year, in addition to the placement of some 200,000 veterans in positions now held by war-service appointees, and that approximately 50,000 of these positions will be filled by veterans returning with re-employment rights. The amount recommended in the bill is $12,080,500, an increase of $830,606 over the 1946 appropriation and $115,500 in excess of the Budget estimate. This increase in the Budget estimate is one to which I referred earlier in my remarks, and is occasioned by the desire of the committee to speed up the placement of veterans in civil-service positions. The committee was advised by Commissioner Flemming, during hearings on the bill, that the estimates provided for the placement of 200,000 veterans in positions now held by war-service employees and that a considerably larger number could be appointed without disrupting the work of the Commission if sufficient funds were provided. So we have made some reductions in other items and added $115,500 to the Budget estimates and applied the total thus provided, amounting to $644,000, to use in connection with the placement of 300,000 veterans instead of 200,000 as provided in the Budget estimates. I do not believe anyone is going to complain about our doing this to help the veterans to go back to work.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am not familiar with other States, but I know that in California the Civil Service Commission have closed a number of their offices in some of the smaller and medium-sized communities because, they said, they did not have the money to maintain them. It seems to me that right at the present moment and for the next 18 months there is probably greater need for those funds than there has ever been in the country's history, and for the very reason the gentleman mentions, namely, to facilitate the movement of the veterans back into jobs as easily as possible.

Mr. HENDRICKS. The gentleman from California of course realizes that this $115,500 is an increase above the Budget estimate, but they still have an increase over last year's appropriation which will permit them to carry on some of those activities. The increase is $830,000 over current year requirements. Then, as I have said, we have given them $644,000 for the sole purpose of replacing 100,000 additional veterans. They can now replace 300,000 instead of 200,000.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. By replacing them, I presume the gentleman means getting them into jobs?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Reemployment is what I mean; yes.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

For the Federal Communications Commission we have included in the bill a total of $5,560,000 of salaries and expenses, which is approximately $500,000 in excess of all 1946 requirements. While the amount recommended is a substantial increase over prewar appropriations we are of the opinion that there has been at least a corresponding increase in the development of communication activities and particularly is this true in the broadcast field where 1,000 applicants for new stations will have to mark time unless the Commission has sufficient funds to process applications. This is an outstanding example, to which I referred earlier in my remarks, as being an activity which will require additional funds to keep pace with scientific developments in the postwar era. During the war there were very rapid developments in the field of radio, and, as a result, outstanding advancements are occurring in the communications industry. Within a few years there will be in existence several times as many broadcast stations—standard, FM, television, and others—as now exist.

The safety and special service transmitters will increase from a few thousand to a few hundred thousand. There will be striking advancements from the commercial applications of radar and other electronic developments of the war. In view of these rapid developments we feel there is no question that a much larger appropriation is absolutely essential if this agency is to function with any degree of efficiency and we believe that the amount recommended is the minimum on which this Commission can operate during the next fiscal year. We feel, however, that there should be a downward trend in appropriations for this agency in the fiscal year 1948.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The work of the Federal Power Commission is another example of an agency which has deferred work and retrenched expenditures during the war period. In recognition of the increased work load following the cessation of hostilities a substantial increase amounting to $500,000 on a full year basis was allowed this Commission in the recently enacted deficiency bill. We are now recommending a total of $2,860,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission for the fiscal year 1947, which will permit continuation of this work on substantially the same basis as will be possible for the last half of the current year including the deficiency bill appropriation.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I notice in the report there is an item of $200,000 for flood control.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Of course, the Federal Power Commission has work to do in connection with these flood-control projects where they are putting in power projects, you understand.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. The question I want to ask the gentleman is whether this is enough to take care of the drafting of plans and specifications for those projects for which money has been appropriated.

Mr. HENDRICKS. It provides for them on the same basis that they received in the deficiency appropriation bill for the last half of 1946. We feel that the amount provided in this bill is sufficient. Of course, if they do run into difficulties they would come back to the deficiency committee and get additional funds. We think this amply takes care of them.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. In the last appropriation bill, you remember we included a lot of flood-control projects. Will this money go to take care of those projects in particular?

Mr. HENDRICKS. They are getting an increase on a basis which, we feel, will take care of that purpose. We felt after discussing it with the Federal Power Commission that this allowance will be sufficient for them to handle their problems in connection with flood control.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BAILEY. In your explanation of the Federal Works Agency, I note that you have effected a saving by the elimination of funds for postwar planning. Am I to understand in the itemization here you have eliminated that item completely?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Will the gentleman kindly reserve that question until we get to the item of the Federal Works Agency? I will be glad to discuss it then as I would like to cover these items in order.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The bill provides for the Federal Trade Commission on exactly the same basis that they are operating on during the present year. By denying increases we have made a cut of $480,280 under the Budget estimate. We have also pointed out in our report instances where we believe there would be a duplication in the collection of industrial corporation statistics if we had allowed the funds that they have requested. Therefore, we did not allow the funds that the agency requested for that purpose.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Now we come to the Federal Works Agency. After I have completed my remarks I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

We have provided funds for the office of the Administrator at substantially the same rate as for the current year, the amount included in the bill, $300,000, being a slight reduction under current-year requirements. It was our feeling that funds provided for the office of the Administrator should not be increased in view of the fact that its primary function is to coordinate the activities of two highly efficient agencies, the Public Buildings and the Public Roads Administrations, which do not require increased supervision from a superagency.

The Public Buildings Administration is continuing its function of providing for the maintenance, operation, and repair of public buildings in and outside the District of Columbia. They have estimated a reduction of approximately 2,000,000 net square feet of leased space in the District of Columbia during the next fiscal year. We have recommended a further reduction of $500,000 under this heading in the belief that a further reduction in leased space should be possible following the termination of many war activities. We have also effected a cut of $500,000 in the estimate of $1,000,000 for air conditioning, remodeling, and other repair work to buildings in the District of Columbia.

The bill contains $10,000,000, including an unexpended balance of $1,700,000, for the repair and preservation of public buildings outside the District of Columbia. Much of this work has been postponed during the war. We were advised that these properties requiring repair run into value amounting to $800,000,000 and that at the rate of $10,000,000 per year it will take 3 or 4 years to complete the backlog of deferred projects. We were also advised that there were 8,719 buildings involved, mostly postoffice buildings, located in every State and county in the country.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield.

Mr. BAILEY. I note on page 23 of the report accompanying the bill that you have completely eliminated the item "Public works advance planning."

Mr. HENDRICKS. I may say to the gentleman that the Federal Works Agency did not ask for any funds for public works advance planning in this budget. They received $17,500,000, as you will recall, in the 1946 independent offices bill, and they also received $12,500,000 in the recently enacted deficiency bill which is now available for public works planning, and which will continue available into the next fiscal year.

Mr. BAILEY. That amount will still be available for carrying out the program?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir. We did not cut it out.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yiel l to the gentleman from Louisiana.

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I notice on page 4 of the bill there is an emergency fund for the President of $5,000,000. The committee does not mean for any of that to be spent for the FEPC, does it?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Not at all. The truth of the matter is that in a recent appropriation bill there was a proviso carried to the effect that unless legislative provision was made for the FEPC there could not be any further expenditure under any appropriation. This is not for the purpose. This is for wartime emergencies.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

For the construction of public roads under the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, and other authorization acts the bill contains $267,838,792, which is an increase of $159,833,792 in the 1946 appropriation, and $38,000,000 less than the Budget estimates. The committee has recommended a reduction of $25,000,000 in the estimate of $175,000,000 for Federal-aid postwar highways because of lack of definite information at this time as to just what progress can be made in launching this very sizable road-construction program. We have also made smaller reductions in three other items totaling $13,000,000.

During hearings on the bill the committee was advised that a much larger sum had been requested of the Bureau of the Budget for postwar highways but that after further discussion it was determined that because of the many uncertainties it would be wiser to defer asking for a larger amount until a closer estimate of the actual needs can be made. It was admitted by the Commissioner of Public Roads that the problem of recruiting sufficient labor to carry on these projects presented a most serious difficulty. At this point, however, I wish to state most emphatically that it is not the purpose of the committee to delay the construction of public roads which are in urgent demand. However, it is believed that the sum recommended, $150,000,000, will be sufficient to start the program and that additional funds can be secured if and when the need therefor is demonstrated.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The committee has included a total of $40,300,000 for all expenses of the General Accounting Office during the next fiscal year. This is a reduction of $625,000 under the Budget estimates. We made a careful inquiry into the needs of this agency and explored the possibility of further reductions in view of the fact that the war is over and wartime expenditures are being sharply reduced. While admitting that Federal expenditures during the fiscal year 1947 will be substantially reduced, representatives of the General Accounting Office insisted that their expansion in the early days of the war had not kept pace with the tremendous sums expended by the Army and Navy, and that, therefore, there was a backlog of work which would run into the fiscal year 1947. Also, operation of the Corporation Audits Division on a full-year basis will require $1,567,000 during the next fiscal year. Members will recall that the audit of Government corporations was required by Public Law 4 of the present Congress. We were assured however, and it is a matter of record, that substantial reductions in this agency can be expected for the fiscal year 1948. The committee believes that this Office has performed a good job under war conditions. During the fiscal year 1945 the amount of disallowances was $435,123,521 and collections totaled $86,680,316.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The Interstate Commerce Commission is another agency which was required to take severe reductions in manpower and appropriations during the war period. Additional funds provided in the recently enacted deficiency bill have restored a portion of these war-enforced reductions and the committee has provided for operation on a slightly increased basis during the next fiscal year. I wish to emphasize, however, that the slight increase to which I have referred by no means restores this agency to the level of appropriations and personnel which it received on a comparable basis in prewar days.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

There is included in the bill a total of $26,500,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, which is $2,925,000 in excess of the Budget estimate. We have recommended this increase after much consideration and in the earnest belief that the additional amount is an important and essential investment which will pay dividends from the standpoint of providing for the protection and safety of this country in future years.

The additional funds recommended by the committee, $2,925,000, are by no means the total amount indicated by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics as necessary to carry forward research and scientific development work at a rate which they regard as essential. The increase will, however, permit the employment of some 300 scientists and other necessary supporting personnel, supplies, and so forth. While I do not have time to elaborate on the necessity for this increase, you will find additional justification in the committee report and in the testimony by Dr. Hunsaker, chairman of the National Advisory Committee, as to what other countries are doing in the field of aeronautical research and development.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

For the National Capital Park and Planning Commission we have provided $867,750 for the purchase of park and playground sites. Of course, the Federal Government will be reimbursed by the District of Columbia. The amount recommended will be used for 13 different projects and the land acquired will complete the acquisitions necessary in connection with 12 of such projects. Seventy percent of the funds recommended will be used to purchase seven areas which will provide space for recreation projects. The acquisition of land for these seven projects will enable the District of Columbia Recreation Board to begin construction of needed recreation facilities.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

For the Securities and Exchange Commission the bill contains a total of $4,791,000 for salaries and expenses, which is a reduction of $394,300 in the Budget estimate. We have specifically denied an estimate of $100,624 for the compilation of corporate statistics by this commission and have also eliminated proposed legislation which would permit the preparation, issuance, and sale of compilations of statistics because we believe such legislative authority should be considered and acted upon by the appropriate legislative committee of the House.

TARIFF COMMISSION

We have included in the bill for salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission $975,000, which is $180,000 less than the Budget estimate and $31,371 in excess of 1946 requirements. Representatives of the Commission, in appearing before the committee, asserted that their present staff of 290 man-years should be continued during the next fiscal year although the Commisson will not be called upon to perform work for other agencies as has been the case during the present year. We have been unable to agree with the Commission in its contention and have recommended a reduction of $180,000 in the estimate. If this agency is called upon to perform additional work for other agencies as has been the case in previous years funds can be transferred to reimburse it as has been the practice in the last several years.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION AND NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

We have made a reduction of $88,576 in the estimate for the Smithsonian Institution and $26,510 in the estimate for the National Gallery of Art. An increase over 1946 of $52,687 has been allowed to the Smithsonsian Institution for the reemployment of returning veterans. When I say it is for the reemployment of returning veterans, that does not mean that we are giving them money for the reemployment of returned veterans to add to the present personnel, but it means that each returned veteran employed will take the place he is entitled to and someone else will have to go out; in other words, we are not providing for new positions not in existence prior to the war. Other increases made to these agencies are primarily for the placing of custodial employees on a 40-hour-week basis, and that is our responsibility by act of Congress.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am sure you are going to be interested in some figures on the Veterans' Administration, because, as I said before, its appropriations represent 87.5 percent of the entire amount of the bill. We made but a slight cut in the Veterans' Administration activities, for, with its increasing work load, there is not room to cut very much.

The committee held a somewhat lengthy and very complete hearing with

General Bradley and his staff. As I recall, we did not complete the hearings until 6:30 in the evening after an all-day session starting at 10 o'clock. Full and convincing answers were given to all questions, and I call your attention to General Bradley's opening statement, beginning on page 784 of the printed hearings, which gives a complete description of the program for the fiscal year 1947. An examination of his statement will give the answer to most questions in which Members may be interested. As a result of its investigation, the committee is of the opinion that the veterans and the American people are fortunate in having the services of this organization, headed by one of the country's most distinguished generals, to direct and provide for the future needs of its veterans.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The first item under the Veterans' Administration, to which I will refer briefly is that for Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services. The committee has recommended $553,805,915 for this purpose, which is $326,130,915 more than the 1946 appropriation and $3,481,085 less than the Budget estimate. In connection with the very substantial increase over the current appropriation, it should be stated that $54,000,000 remains to be appropriated for the current year for Pay Act increases, and, also, that during the hearings, the committee was advised that due to the sudden ending of the war it will be necessary to submit a supplemental estimate for the fiscal year 1946 to care for the increasing work-load. However, as 1947 will be the first full postwar year, the activities of the Veterans' Administration necessarily shows a tremendous increase over 1946 requirements. In this connection I would like to point out that the number of living veterans of all wars will increase from approximately 4,000,000 prior to World War II to nearly 20,000,000.

I would also like to take a moment to refer briefly to two relatively small reductions which we have made in the Budget estimate for this item. The first is a reduction of $192,660 in the estimate of $1,207,495 for the Office of Director of Public Relations. This reduction is due to the denial of some 57 man-years in the department and field and will leave a total of 300 man-years for this work as compared with 98 man-years for the present fiscal year. The purpose of this activity is to keep the public informed as to veterans' affairs. The committee is in accord with this desire on the part of the Veterans' Administration but is of the opinion that a staff consisting of 300 man-years is sufficient to perform the task. The remaining reduction of $3,288,425 is made in the estimate of $13,153,700 for 2,000 contact offices. While the committee has no desire to hamper the services necessary to bring the facilities of the Administration closer to the veteran it believes that the establishment of 1,500 additional offices by the end of the next fiscal year in lieu of the 2,000 proposed in the estimate will not result in undue hardship or inconvenience. In this connection it should be pointed out that 13 branch offices, 53 regional offices and approximately 150 subregional offices will be in operation during the next fiscal year.

At this point I will insert in the RECORD a chart giving data in connection with this item.

ADMINISTRATION, MEDICAL, HOSPITAL, AND DOMICILIARY SERVICES, $553,805,915

This appropriation provides for operation of Veterans' Administration consisting of: Central office, Washington, D. C., and branch office, New York City; 13 new branch offices; 37 regional, area, and insular offices and supply depots; 97 hospitals now in operation, of which 31 have regional offices and 11 have home activities; 25 additional hospitals to be in operation by the end of fiscal year 1947; and approximately 1,500 contact and subregional offices.

Personnel (man-years) required:	
Departmental service	30,296
Field service	112,762
Total	143,058
Average beds in operation, Veterans' Administration hospitals and homes	103,025
Average daily patient load	94,439
Average daily patient load, other Government, civil, and State hospitals and State homes	30,767
Cost of rations at 46.3 cents	$19,305,402
Vocational rehabilitation:	
Estimated average in training	68,410
Estimated in training end of fiscal year 1947	82,476
Cost of tuition	$20,523,000
Loans:	
Estimated loans in 1947	500,000
Cost of processing loans by other Government agencies	$4,950,000
Readjustment allowance:	
Estimated average number to receive benefits	1,136,977
Reimbursing States for administrative expense	$42,307,000

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS

The next item under the Veterans' Administration to which I shall refer briefly is the one for Army and Navy pensions. The bill includes the Budget estimate of $1,905,000,000, which is an increase of $824,850,000 over the amount provided for the current year. The increase is due almost entirely to the additional number of veterans of World War II and their dependents who are expected to be added to the pension rolls. It is estimated that the number on the pension roll from World War II will increase from approximately 631,000 at the end of the fiscal year 1945 to over 1,940,000 by the end of the fiscal year 1947.

I have a chart giving statistics in connection with this item, which I shall insert at this point:

Veterans' Administration estimate appropriation, Army and Navy pensions, fiscal year 1947

Wars and Regular Establishment	Estimated number on roll June 30, 1947	Appropriations, fiscal year 1947
1. Yellow-fever roll of honor	6	$9,000
2. War of 1812	1	240
3. Mexican War	39	21,844
4. Indian wars	3,177	1,942,944
5. Civil War	20,317	9,643,811
6. Spanish-American War	200,490	147,968,209
7. Regular Establishment	57,468	24,962,020
8. World War I:		
Living veterans:		
Service connected	321,804	$175,176,000
Non-service-connected	109,534	67,961,592
Emergency officers	2,388	3,933,120
Deceased veterans:		
Service connected	78,503	45,973,680
Non-service-connected	216,623	144,962,560
Total, World War I	728,852	438,006,952
9. World War II:		
Living veterans:		
Service connected	1,711,348	771,401,526
Non-service-connected	19,899	6,610,648
Increased pension payments (Public Law 16)		55,002,042
Deceased veterans:		
Service connected	209,645	214,324,560
Non-service-connected	1,477	841,696
Total, World War II	1,942,369	1,048,180,472
10. Retired officers, Army of United States (other than Regulars)	37,328	78,228,212
Grand total	2,990,047	1,748,963,704
1947 funds to be used in fiscal year 1946		156,036,296
Total estimate		1,905,000,000

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 additional minutes.

READJUSTMENT BENEFITS

The largest item in the bill is the sum of $2,148,387,000 for readjustment benefits for veterans, as authorized by titles II, III, and V of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. As Members know, this appropriation provides subsistence allowance and tuition for veterans receiving education and training, interest and guaranty losses on loans, and readjustment allowances to unemployed veterans. It is estimated that the number of veterans in training under the Readjustment Act will increase from 22,335 at the end of the fiscal year 1945 to approximately 628,000 by the end of the fiscal year 1947; that the number of loans guaranteed will increase from 12,228 in the fiscal year 1945 to 500,000 in the fiscal year 1947, and that readjustment allowances, which were paid to an average of 28,000 veterans during the last half of the fiscal year 1945 will increase to an average of 1,136,977 during 1947.

I have a more detailed break-down of this item in the form of a chart which I shall insert in the RECORD at this point.

Veterans' Administration estimate appropriation readjustment benefits (Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944) fiscal year 1947

Benefits:	Appropriation
1. Education:	
Subsistence allowance	$305,230,192
Tuition, fees, and supplies	265,307,700
Total, education	[1] 570,537,892
2. Loans:	
Interest	7,500,000
Guaranty losses	13,125,000
Total, loans	[2] 20,625,000

Footnotes at end of table.

Benefits—Continued	Appropriation
3. Readjustment allowances	[3] $1,190,724,686
Grand total	1,781,887,578
1947 funds to be used in fiscal year 1946	366,499,422
Total estimate	2,148,387,000

[1] Based upon an estimated average of 505,348 in training. It is estimated that 628,739 veterans will be receiving this benefit on June 30, 1947.

[2] Based upon the payment of the first year's interest for an estimated 500,000 loans to veterans and estimated losses on loans during fiscal year 1947.

[3] Based upon an estimated average of 1,136,977 veterans on the rolls.

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

The estimate of $169,535,000 for national service life insurance, which we have included in the bill, represents a very substantial reduction under the current year appropriation of $1,828,000,000 for that purpose, the reduction, of course, being due to the termination of the war, which has greatly reduced payments to meet obligations sustained by the fund incident to the extra hazards of military or naval service. It is interesting to note that over 18,000,000 applications for national service life insurance had been approved as of November 30, 1945, for approximately $141,000,000,000 of insurance. It is estimated that 30 percent of the discharged veterans having such policies will continue all or a portion of their insurance after return to private life.

I have just received the most recent figures from the Veterans' Administration with reference to this matter. The data is as follows:

National service life insurance	$169,535,000
As of November 30, 1945:	
Approved applications	18,136,347
Amount of insurance	$141,101,577,000
Average value per policy	$7,780
Average amount of insurance by lives	$9,267
Claims allowed	317,161

HOSPITAL AND DOMICILIARY FACILITIES

The last item under the Veterans' Administration to which I shall refer is the one for hospital and domiciliary facilities. The bill includes the Budget estimate of $147,442,500 for this purpose. Of this amount, $127,668,000 is to cover construction projects providing 13,422 additional beds, including the construction of 30 new hospitals. The sum of $19,774,500 is provided for major alterations. A break-down of these two items is set forth on page 822 of the hearings on the bill. A total of $242,820,000 was appropriated for hospital facilities during the fiscal year 1946. Upon completion of this construction work and including that provided for in this bill, the Veterans' Administration will have in excess of 142,000 permanent beds.

It is estimated that the peak load of hospitalization will not be reached until approximately 1970, at which time between 250,000 and 300,000 beds will be required. The beds provided for in this bill plus those for which funds are now available but not yet constructed, are considered the maximum that can be accomplished at this time or that can be staffed upon completion. The hospital-bed deficit that will exist prior to the completion of the present program will be made up by the use of beds in Army and Navy hospitals and by beds contracted for in private hospitals.

I also have a chart giving some statistics in connection with veterans' hospitals which I will insert in the RECORD at this point:

Veterans' Administration hospital and home beds to be available upon completion of projects for which funds are available or included in 1947 Budget estimates, Nov. 1, 1945 [1]

Item	Hospital				Home	Grand total
	Tuberculosis	Neuropsychiatric	General	Total		
Veterans' Administration hospitals and homes:						
1. Beds in operation [2]	7,546	43,247	21,347	72,140	13,641	85,781
2. Beds under construction	312	8,303	1,530	10,145	1,940	12,085
3. Beds not under construction but funds are available	2,709	9,711	18,224	30,644	353	30,997
4. Beds provided in 1947 Budget	300	5,492	7,330	13,122	300	13,422
Total	10,867	66,753	48,431	126,051	16,234	142,285
Other Government hospitals:						
5. Allocated to Veterans' Administration		70	23,407	23,477		23,477
Grand total	10,867	66,823	71,838	149,528	16,234	165,762

[1] Exclusive of Army and Navy hospitals which may be transferred to the Veterans' Administration.
[2] Exclusive of 11,633 emergency hospital and home beds.

That completes my explanation of the bill. I will be glad to answer any questions that I may be able to answer at this time.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. In the President's message to the Congress the other day he indicated that an over-all cut in civil functions and Government expenditures should be made; in fact, he indicated that the cut would be somewhere in the neighborhood of $7,000,000,000. I understand the Veterans' Administration appropriation involves some 87 percent of this Budget.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Eighty-seven and one-half.

Mr. BENDER. Of the other 12½ percent, what percentage of the cut is registered or indicated to conform with the President's message to Congress?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Aside from the Veterans' Administration the other 22 agencies were given a cut under the President's Budget estimate of about $43,000,000; in other words, we helped the President out a little further than he recommended by cutting it $43,000,000 less than the Budget recommended.

Mr. BENDER. What was the total recommendation as compared to that?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Outside of the Veterans' Administration it was about $663,000,000.

Mr. BENDER. Taking the gentleman's figures of $663,000,000, $43,000,000 was cut from $663,000,000.

Mr. HENDRICKS. That is the amount after the cut was made.

Mr. BENDER. What percentage is that of $663,000,000? Does that percentage conform to the over-all cut registered in the President's message?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I see what the gentleman means. We will have to take time to figure that out. I do not have it at the moment. If the gentleman cares to insert that percentage in the RECORD, he may do so.

Mr. BENDER. I thank the gentleman. I would like to. I am sure the gentleman will find that that does not anywhere near reach the percentage of cut as indicated or registered by the President's message. So if we are going to have cuts all along the line in civil functions, certainly it should be reflected in all of them, except possibly the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Now the gentleman is on the subject. If we had allowed everything that the Budget requested in this bill, we still would have been within the President's estimate and within the cut that he suggested. I am trying to point out to the gentleman that the total cut of $46,000,000 is below the President's Budget estimate, plus the cut that he suggested.

Mr. BENDER. What I am trying to find out is this: As to the estimate suggested by the Bureau of the Budget, the President's servant, how does that conform with the President's message that there will be an over-all cut of $7,000,000,000 for the coming year in civil functions?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I will answer that in this way. There are many appropriation bills that come in. Our committee is bringing in only one. However, my committee made exactly the cut which the President recommended plus $46,000,000; in other words, we cut the over-all reduction proposed in the President's Budget by $46,000,000. Does the gentleman understand that now?

Mr. BENDER. If that is correct, I commend the gentleman.

Mr. HENDRICKS. That is correct.

Mr. McGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. McGREGOR. I am sure we all appreciate the splendid work and the hard work the gentleman's committee has done on this bill. I should like to have a little information with regard to the Veterans' Administration. On page 43 we find the allocation for hospitals

is $147,442,500. I wonder if the gentleman's committee has any information on the number of hospitals that are expected to be constructed by the Veteran's Administration.

Mr. HENDRICKS. That will be found in the hearings. I do not recall the number at this time. However, they are listed. This appropriation is required for the construction of those hospitals. The gentleman will find it on page 854 of the hearings.

Mr. McGREGOR. I note in conversation with General Hawley and some of his staff that the Army has turned back to the Government in the surplus department a large number of hospitals. The Veterans' Administration was given the first opportunity to obtain these hospitals. On checking with General Hawley, we find that he is not taking over certain hospitals. The first reason he gives is that they were of only temporary construction. Then when the basic construction of those hospitals was called to his attention, the reason was given that they could not find personnel to operate them. I am wondering what logic we can derive from that kind of an argument, when they are turning back to the surplus division hospitals that are now constructed and that have been occupied for some months or years, and at the same time ask us for money to be appropriated for new hospitals. If they cannot find personnel to operate adequately the hospitals that are now available, that are now being used by the Army, when can they find the personnel to operate the hospitals that they expect to construct?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I do not suppose they have any hope of completing this construction program before, probably, 1947. By that time, under the Hospital Corps bill which we have passed, they will have the necessary personnel to operate them. But going back to the gentleman's question, on page 898 the gentleman will find a list of the Army and Navy hospitals which are available, and also the list of those which they will use and those which they have rejected. I may say that we had many questions brought up about this problem. The Hospitalization Board say that they have gone over these hospitals. Some of them are of proper construction and some of them should be used. They are all right. But some of them cannot be used. A question arises between certain localities and the hospitalization board as to whether they are correct in their conclusions. That was brought up and discussed thoroughly in the full committee yesterday, and the full committee passed a resolution that we would investigate these hospitals to see which ones are available.

There are nearly $1,000,000,000 worth of Army and Navy hospitals. As I recall, some time ago the Hospitalization Board said they would confer with the Army and Navy—in fact, they have representatives on the Board—to see if these hospitals are of such construction that they can be used for veterans' facilities. I know some of them are not. I have many in my State. Of course, every community wants the Veterans' Administration to take over those hospitals. I am not satisfied to have the veterans go into some of those hospitals. They must be of permanent construction. On the other hand, we have some evidence that they have passed over hospitals which would be suitable for the veterans' facilities. However, we are not going to pass judgment at this moment, or until we have made a thorough investigation, and the committee has passed a resolution regarding that.

Mr. McGREGOR. I take this opportunity to thank the gentleman and his committee for going into that matter and determining for themselves what should be done before this money is finally appropriated, because I cannot help but feel that a large number of the hospitals are available. One in particular, the Fletcher General Hospital, in Cambridge, Ohio, which I may say is not in my district, is of permanent construction, the beds are there, and it is in operation. Still the Veterans' Administration seems to be willing to turn it over to the surplus group, and it is going to be available for use by somebody else.

I thank the gentleman very much for his statement.

Mr. HENDRICKS. That will be thoroughly investigated.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I commend the gentleman for his work on the committee and also the committee for the work they have done. May I ask if there is any truth in the report I heard yesterday that two or three prominent hospitals which have been devoted entirely to veterans' work in up-State New York are going to be closed?

Mr. HENDRICKS. We have no information on that whatever, but we will get that information through our investigation.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. According to the information that I had, it was planned to cut off one of the largest veterans' hospitals in my section of the country from all funds from the Veterans' Administration and to close it entirely.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Would the gentleman mind naming that particular hospital? We may have something on that.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. According to the information, it was the Rhodes General Hospital at Utica, N. Y.

Mr. HENDRICKS. No, we have no information on that, but we did discuss Halloran Hospital.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I know the gentleman will agree with me when I say that this ought to be very carefully considered before a single hospital devoted to veterans is closed anywhere in the country. I know the gentleman will agree with me on that.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I do. On page 899 of the hearings you will find that Rhodes Hospital at Utica, N. Y., is regarded as not suitable. The investigation will go into that.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. May I say to the gentleman that I am going to protest loudly over that because it is one of the most tragic things that has ever happened to upstate New York. If I may be permitted to amplify this matter by a sentence or two, may I say that in the first place that hospital takes care of all of the central part of New York State. There is no other hospital that veterans can possibly go to in the entire section. In my own triple cities area in my district, the boys who come from there depend entirely upon the Rhodes General Hospital for the attention that they have had. I cannot understand it and I am going to protest loudly about it.

Mr. HENDRICKS. May I repeat to the gentleman that the special investigation will go into that?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I appreciate that very much.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. WEICHEL. With reference to a cut in the Veterans' Administration funds, there is one particular matter that I do not quite understand. Back in 1941, when the war began, there was a Board of Hospitalization. Now, it is 1946—5 years have gone by, and there are no hospitals built. In northern Ohio where an investigation was made, it was revealed that there were more than 15,000 psychopathic cases walking the streets in that section of the country and no new hospitals have been built for the physical care of veterans in Ohio which has sent a great number of its men into the services. It seems to me that any cut in the Veterans' Administration funds should be protested in view of the situation which is so deplorable in Ohio and which I am afraid exists in every State in the Midwest.

Mr. HENDRICKS. May I explain to the gentleman that the cuts in the Veterans' Administration do not affect any hospitalization program whatever. The Veterans' Administration is going ahead with their construction program in hospitals. During the war they did not construct hospitals because then the veterans were taken care of by their present facilities and those who returned as casualties were taken care of in the Army and Navy hospitals.

Mr. WEICHEL. I do not quite understand what the cut is.

Mr. HENDRICKS. The cuts do not affect hospitals at all.

Mr. WEICHEL. How many millions of dollars are involved?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Three million dollars.

Mr. WEICHEL. In general, what would that money be for?

Mr. HENDRICKS. In regard to public relations, and 500 field contact offices.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. Up in Butler, Pa., there is a veterans' hospital known as the Deshon Hospital. I understand that it cost $6,000,000 and has been used exclusively for the care of veterans. I have been to that hospital. I understand now that it is proposed, at least according to the information I obtained a week ago Saturday, while I was at Butler, Pa., to abandon that hospital and build another hospital 10 or 15 miles north of Butler,

Pa. I wonder if the gentleman has any information with reference to that hospital.

Mr. HENDRICKS. The record shows that that hospital is not going to be used, sir, and we will be glad to look into that.

Mr. DONDERO. The Deshon Hospital at Butler, Pa., is a magnificent hospital and I cannot understand why it would be abandoned. The hospital is not in my State and, of course, is not in my district, but I do happen to know about the hospital.

Mr. HENDRICKS. We will be glad to look into it.

Mr. KELLY of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield.

Mr. KELLY of Illinois. The gentleman has stated the peak of veterans' hospitalization will be around 1970.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. KELLY of Illinois. I presume that is predicted upon a survey that has been made by the Veterans' Bureau, or some authority, based upon what happened after the last World War, when they said the peak of hospitalization would be around 1945. I think for the next 4 or 5 years there will be greater need for hospitalization of veterans than in 1970.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I doubt that, according to the statistics following the other war. But in any event, it is merely an estimate. We cannot pin them down.

Mr. Chairman, I want to discuss for a moment some matters regarding veterans. I think it is proper because we are discussing the Veterans' Administration.

BENEFITS TO VETERANS AND SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL

Now, Mr. Chairman, I wish that I had a great deal of time to discuss the benefits which will accrue to veterans under the GI bill of rights and more time still to discuss the deplorable situation in regard to surplus property. However, I will say only a few words here, and I feel they are proper since we are discussing veterans' affairs, and lay the precedent for what I shall have to say at a later date, at which time I hope to give the House further information. When we passed the GI bill of rights we thought we had a good bill. We discovered later that we had to amend it and we may have to amend it still further. However, the recent amendments did strengthen the measure somewhat. They extend from 2 to 4 years the period in which a course can be initiated and the time limit of training from 7 to 9 years. They strike out the 25-year age limit on a presumption of interruption of education. They also increase subsistence allowances from $50 to $65 for a single veteran in school and from $75 to $90 for a married veteran. In addition we increased benefits for disabled veterans taking vocational training from $105 graduated upward according to the number of dependents. We also corrected many errors in the loan provision and the housing provisions of the bill. We increased the guarantee on loans for real estate from $2,000 to $4,000 and provided that the interest may not exceed 4 percent. We also omitted the word "normal" from the phrase "reasonable normal value" in connection with appraisals and broadened the terms of the act so that loans can be made for every ordinary farming purpose. I think that these amendments do help the veteran although we may have to make further amendments to the bill.

Insofar as the Surplus Property Act is concerned, I can make no favorable comment in its application to a veteran. I may say that I have had an assistant helping me to look into the matter. The reason I secured his services was because of the many protests coming to me, not only through the mails but also from individual veterans and groups of veterans when I have been in my district. I may also say that I find that their complaints are justified in every respect. This Surplus Property Act and its administration, so far as applicable to the veteran, is the most cruel and disheartening thing that a veteran has to face at this time. Just one or two instances here, and, as I said, I will discuss these later. The process that a veteran has to go through to purchase any item of surplus property is astounding within itself. Without discussing the matter thoroughly, he has to go through seven different steps in the course of which he may have to travel hundreds of miles and spend many of his hard-earned dollars. At the end of this maze, if he is able to get through it, he then is faced with another problem. I recently received a bulletin from the Smaller War Plants Corporation, in which they set forth the procedure on certain surplus vehicles, and in this bulletin they first set the date of January 14 as an inspection period when a veteran could go and inspect the vehicles. They next set the date of January 21 when Federal agencies may exercise their priority and purchase, third they set the date of January 22 and 23 when State and political subdivisions thereof can exercise a second priority and purchase, and they set the date of January 24 and 25 at which time the veterans may purchase if there is anything left. This within itself is cruel.

The veteran goes through this maze first to be certified. Then he expends his money to report at some place of sale, hundreds of miles away on January 14 for inspection purposes. He sees the vehicles there and in all probability makes his choice. Then without much question in my mind, when he returns on January 24 and 25, the date set for him to purchase, the vehicles are all sold and he has no choice. Why even let the veterans see these vehicles until some are available for him to purchase? Why not have the Federal agencies and the State agencies and subdivisions thereof first make their purchases and then if there is anything available to the veteran let him go and see what he can get and take it. Do not perpetrate this cruel hoax upon him of having him go there, look at the property, and then not be able to get it.

Why not have the Federal agencies and States and subdivisions thereof make their purchases before a veteran ever sees the property? In fact, I would say, Why not give the veterans priority second only to the Federal Government. This is an example which actually happened in my State and it is happening everywhere.

I had a call recently from a veteran and he told me that he and his brother had decided to go into the trucking business and they set out to purchase a 2½-ton truck. They went through this process of being certified and then they went to at least three places, hundreds of miles apart, without being successful in purchasing a single vehicle. They then were given notice of a sale of vehicles at another place miles away and this veteran went and talked with officials in charge of sales and asked them what day the vehicles would be for sale. He was given a date and an hour. Upon that date and before the hour arrived he was at the place of sale and was one of the first to enter upon the lot where the vehicles were stationed. He reported to me that he made choice after choice and came down to the last vehicle and invariably he was told, "That one is sold." He then asked the official in charge how they could be sold when he was informed they were only open for sale that morning. The official never answered.

I have another case in my own State where a veteran wanted to purchase surplus tires for sale. He was told that only a certain amount were allotted to that particular district, and when he returned to his home town he discovered that many thousands more than that particular allotment stated to him had been sold to private dealers in that same district. I have many other cases I can bring to your attention but time will not permit.

I would like to make three concrete proposals:

First. That the President of the United States by Executive order freeze all surplus property aside from that taken on a No. 1 priority by the Federal Government and a No. 2 priority by States and subdivisions thereof, and keep it frozen until proper regulations have been worked out whereby a veteran will have a chance to get surplus property;

Second. That the Congress of the United States immediately pass legislation giving to the veterans a No. 2 priority on all surplus properties except that which clearly could not be used by a veteran; and

Third. I would like to urge that the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives report House Resolution 305 as introduced by Mr. SLAUGHTER, for a complete and thorough investigation of the entire surplus property disposal program.

I think if such an investigation as recommended by this resolution is carried out that there is not any doubt but that the Congress will find that this program smells to high heaven. I sincerely feel, from the information that I have been able to obtain, that some people in this country are making huge profits on property which by all means should be sold to the veteran. I hope at a later date to discuss these problems in detail.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman yields back 2 minutes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, the record of these hearings show that, as the result of the war, crackpot theories, gross waste, and extravagance during the past 13 years, we are confronted today with a public debt unparalleled in our history.

THE NATIONAL DEBT

Figures furnished at my request by the Bureau of the Budget show, as of November 30, 1945:

A gross public debt over	$265,000,000,000.00
Unliquidated obligations over	43,000,000,000.00
Contingent liabilities (guaranteed obligations and insurance) over	342,000,000,000.00
Or a gross public debt and contingent liabilities of	650,981,012,214.95

If we correct the gross public debt figure to December 29, 1945, in accordance with the Treasury daily statement, and add the amount of thirty-odd trust funds held by the Government and not included in the Budget Bureau presentation, we arrive at a total gross public debt and contingent liabilities of $683,197,170,639.03, or more than two-thirds of a trillion dollars, and greatly in excess of our estimated national wealth.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Briefly.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I would like for the gentleman to give briefly the major items that make up this total sum of more than $340,000,000,000 of contingent liabilities.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, in reply to the gentleman I will say that under leave to extend my remarks I intend to insert at this point in the RECORD a table prepared for me in this connection, giving detailed figures for today as compared with figures furnished me by the Budget Bureau a year ago. I am confident this table will completely answer the gentleman's question.

THE PUBLIC DEBT AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, 1944–45

According to data furnished the House Appropriations Committee by the Budget Bureau in connection with, and as part of, the hearings on the independent offices bill, 1946, the gross public debt and contingent liabilities of the United States at or near the end of the calendar year 1944 were as follows:

Direct public debt (at Dec. 31, 1944)	$230,630,233,709.36
Contingent liabilities of the United States (at Dec. 31, 1944)	24,548,752,812.62
Unliquidated obligations incurred against appropriations and contract authorizations, Nov. 30, 1944	67,057,064,000.00
Total guaranteed loans	6,545,526,493.00
Insurance in force	308,116,643,131.00
Total gross debt and contingent liabilities	636,898,220,145.98

(See hearings, independent offices bill, 1946, p. 1298, and Congressional Record, Dec. 13, 1945, p. A–5909.)

The data furnished for 1944 did not include the 30-odd trust funds held by the United States which, as appears from the 1944 annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, aggregated $15,623,344,667.34 at June 30, 1944. Adding the total of those trust funds to the data reported by the Budget Bureau, as above, the following results:

Gross debt and contingent liabilities reported by the Budget Bureau	$636,898,220,145.98
Total of trust funds at June 30, 1944	15,623,344,667.34
Total	652,521,564,813.32

According to data furnished by the Budget Bureau to the House Committee on Appropriations in hearings on the independent offices bill, 1947, the gross public debt and contingent liabilities at or near the end of the calendar year 1945 were as follows:

(1) Direct public debt at Nov. 30, 1945:	
Interest-bearing debt	[1] $263,041,363,408.48
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	208,664,920.26
Debt bearing no interest	2,091,794,599.98
Total gross public debt	265,341,822,928.72
(2) Contingent liabilities at Nov. 30, 1945:	
Obligations guaranteed by United States	552,650,573.77
Obligations issued on credit of United States:	
Tennessee Valley Authority	3,300,000.00
Funds due postal-savings depositors	2,794,957,642.00
Federal Reserve notes (face amount)	[2] 23,454,159,988.46
(3) Unliquidated obligations incurred against appropriations and contract authorizations	[3] 43,257,946,000.00
(4) (a) Description of guaranteed loans by U. S. Government agencies at Sept. 30, 1945:	
Guaranteed loans outstanding:	
Insured housing loans:	
Primarily for repair, alteration, or improvement of property—title I insurance	81,623,544.00
Secured by mortgages on structures designed primarily for residential use:	
Loans to improve housing standards and conditions—title II, insurance: Small home mortgage insurance	2,749,437,137.00
Multifamily structures, for rental occupancy	87,803,076.00
War housing insurance—title VI, insurance	1,507,012,821.00
Guaranteed war production and termination loans—V-loans:	
War Department	675,721,495.00
Navy Department	237,048,092.00
Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration	4,105,337.00
Guaranteed loans secured by agricultural commodities	480,782,676.00
Agreements to participate in loans by commercial banks to business enterprises:	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	63,620,197.00
Smaller War Plants Corporation	44,868,302.00
Acceptances and loans by private banks under "take-out" agreements with Export-Import Bank	88,362,017.00
Guaranteed loans to veterans of World War II under Servicemen's Readjustment Act, 1944:	
Home loans	36,604,738.00
Business loans	1,824,732,00
Farm loans	585,001.00
Guaranteed premiums on life-insurance policies and guaranteed interest on loans to military personnel under Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act, 1940	14,000,000.00
(Total guaranteed loans outstanding	$6,073,399,165.)

[1] Includes prepayments of public issues certificates of indebtedness, series K–1946, issued as of Dec. 3, 1945, $191,971,000.
[2] As of Oct. 31, 1945; not available for Nov. 30, 1945.
[3] As of Sept. 30, 1945; not available for Nov. 30, 1945.

(4) (b) Description of insurance by United States agencies at Sept. 30, 1945:	
Insurance in force:	
Life insurance:	
U. S. Government life insurance	$2,440,995,416.00
National life insurance	125,489,287,661.00
Property insurance—War Damage Corporation	119,333,000,000.00
Marine and war-risk insurance—War Shipping Administration	2,294,709,840.00
Insurance of bank deposits and savings and loan association accounts and creditor obligations:	
Deposits in commercial banks insured by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	[4] 55,000,000,000.00
Savings and loan association share accounts and creditor obligations insured by Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	4,944,792,000.00
(Total insurance in force $309,502,784,917.)	
Total gross debt and contingent liabilities	650,981,021,214.95

[4] As of June 30, 1945; not available for Sept. 30, 1945.

(See House Appropriation Committee hearings, independent offices bill, 1947, pp. 50–52.)

In furnishing the data last-above set forth the Budget Bureau once again did not include the large trust funds held by the Federal Government, or any of them. Treasury documents show increases in the cumulative balances in five of those 30-odd trust funds between June 30, 1944, and October 31, 1945, as follows:

	Treasury documents showing Oct. 31, 1945, balances	Secretary of the Treasury's 1944 annual report
Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund	$2,302,442.59	$1,822,609.04
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund	11,708,166.67	9,594,627.30
Civil-service retirement and disability fund	2,162,945,872.14	1,475,796,861.30
Old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund	6,923,937,560.96	5,446,390,766.54
Unemployment trust fund	7,531,593,692.90	5,878,778,233.14
Total	16,623,487,735.26	12,812,383,097.32

1945 balances	$16,632,487,735.26
1944 balances	12,812,383,097.32
Increase of	[1] 3,820,104,637.94

[1] In about 14 months' time for the 5 funds mentioned.

Adding the increase in the five trust funds mentioned in the total reported at June 30, 1944, the result is approximately $19,443,349,305.28. Then, adding the approximate trust-fund totals at October 31, 1945, to the 1945 figures reported by the Budget Bureau, the showing is:

Total gross debt and contingent liabilities reported by Budget Bureau, supra	$650,981,021,214.95
Approximate total of trust funds at Oct. 31, 1945, shown above	19,443,449,305.28
Total	670,424,470,520.23

As appears from the Daily Treasury Statement for December 29, 1945, the gross public debt at that date was $278,114,523,100.52. So, moving the Budget Bureau data up to that date, the picture is:

Gross public debt at Dec. 29, 1945	$278,114,523,100.52
Contingent liabilities at Nov. 30, 1945, including obligations guaranteed by United States and obligations issued on credit of United States, as reported by Budget Bureau, supra	26,805,068,204.23
Unliquidated obligations incurred against appropriations and contract authorizations, reported by Budget Bureau, supra	43,257,946,000.00
Loans of Government agencies guaranteed by United States at Sept. 30, 1945, as reported by Budget Bureau, supra	6,073,399,165.00
Insurance in force by U. S. Government agencies at Sept. 30, 1945, as reported by the Budget Bureau, supra	309,502,784,917.00
Approximate total of trust funds held by United States but not reported by Budget Bureau. as above	19,443,449,305.28
Total gross public debt and partial contingent liabilities at or near the end of the calendar year 1945	683,197,170,692.03

This is not all, Mr. Chairman. We are confronted with a further deficit for the fiscal year 1946, during 10½ months of which we have been at peace, estimated at almost $30,000,000,000, and by a Budget for the fiscal year 1947 of almost $36,000,000,000, or 40 percent in excess of the postwar figure suggested by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and over four times our prewar Budgets as reported by President Truman.

Mr. Chairman, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, by his own admission, is the "right arm of the President" in budgetary matters. He speaks for the President in respect of every appropriation. Almost no appropriation is acted upon without his recommendation.

Attention is invited to the testimony of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, appearing in the hearings of the committee on this bill, particularly on pages 50–58. There you will find a picture which, to me, is highly discouraging; for, unless the President both speaks and fights for economy, there will, in my opinion, be no real economy.

You will note that the Director of the Budget Bureau exhibits both individual and official concern over the enormous public debt and contingent liabilities. Nevertheless he admits that a majority, if not essentially all agencies except strictly national defense and war agencies, will, with his approval, representing President Truman, request increased appropriations for 1947 over 1946. To my mind that admission is shocking.

I have had no opportunity for detailed study of the 1947 Budget. Figures furnished the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] by the Budget Bureau, however, indicate the following comparisons among others:

Department or agency	1939 appropriations	1946 appropriations	Truman's 1947 Budget
Legislative department	[1] $22,044,288	[1] $51,876,084	[1] $53,464,289
Judiciary department	9,456,444	14,410,400	16,584,330
Independent offices	889,049,725	4,659,485,137	6,018,161,050
State Department	19,714,635	90,139,314	146,705,100
Department of Agriculture	[2] 1,165,320,588	749,893,856	721,460,282
Department of Commerce	42,653,538	93,044,725	165,336,000
Department of Interior	212,285,599	234,077,635	353,601,560
Department of Justice	49,324,575	94,989,010	96,771,050
Department of Labor	14,245,879	69,772,969	128,661,500
Treasury Department	1,247,513,541	8,350,408,854	7,517,610,697

[1] Includes Government Printing Office: 1939, $4,270,000; 1946, $24,200,000; 1947, $24,200,000.
[2] Excluding Bureau of Public Roads, $125,000,000.

It will further be noted, Mr. Chairman, that, under present plans and unless Congress acts, those on the Federal pay roll as of June 30, 1946, will number 2,000,000, twice the prewar figure; and that those on the Federal pay roll at June 30, 1947, will number 1,600,000—and that is in addition to some 763,000 civilian employees on the pay roll outside the continental United States.

It will be also noted how little has apparently been done with a view to eliminating overlapping and duplication of functions in numerous agencies. The Comptroller General has stated that there are no less than 29 Government agencies lending Government funds; 3 insuring deposits; 34 in the acquisition of land; 16 in wildlife preservation; 10 in Government construction; 9 in credit and finance; 12 in home and community planning; 10 in materials and construction; 28 in welfare matters; 14 in forestry matters; 4 in bank examinations; and 65 in gathering statistics. Under the Reorganization Act recently passed by the Congress, the responsibility for eliminating this condition is placed squarely on the shoulders of the President.

Several years ago the Budget Bureau furnished me with a detailed statement, by department and agency, of those engaged in publicity or propaganda work. That statement showed some 35,000 persons engaged full or part time in this work. A summary statement, hastily prepared by the Bureau of the Budget since the close of the hearings on this bill, shows a total of at least 45,778 persons now employed full or part time on publicity or propaganda work of every kind or description.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include at this point a copy of the summary mentioned:

STATEMENT ON COSTS OF EDUCATIONAL, INFORMATIONAL, PROMOTIONAL, AND PUBLICITY ACTIVITIES

The information requested is as follows:

Employment in educational, informational, promotional, and publicity activities of the executive branch of the Federal Government for the fiscal year 1946 is estimated as follows: Full-time employees 23,000; employees devoting more than 1 week but less than their full year to these activities 22,769; total man-years of both full-time and other employee service in these activities 14,756.6; total estimated expenditures for personal service and other obligations $74,829,467.

Early in 1941, at the committee's request, the Bureau of the Budget undertook a comprehensive survey of expenditures for these purposes throughout the executive branch. That survey required several months and its results were reported to the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations under date of June 25, 1941.

It has not been possible, within the time available, to make a similarly thorough study in response to the immediate request, and the figures above given are merely the totals of estimates hurriedly furnished the Bureau of the Budget by the various operating agencies.

Following is a definitive list of the activities included within the scope of the estimates:

Publications: All published material, exclusive of administrative forms, stationery, and official circular letters or other correspondence. The amounts of expenditures include all costs following the initiation of the preparation of the manuscript or layout.

In addition to the above instructions the reporting units were orally advised to exclude: (1) printed confidential reports; (2) printed material not for public distribution but filed in the agency; (3) printed material made available to parties in litigation, where not for public distribution. The Tariff Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission were permitted to account for expenditures for their reports in such manner that costs would begin with editorial handling rather than with the initiation of the preparation of the manuscript or layout. Costs for research work, incident to the writing of a report, have been eliminated.

Press service: Preparation of material, including illustrations and matrices, for newspapers, periodicals, or other non-Federal publications, and distributing same either through the mail, personal interview or other means; interviews with representatives of the press, or other non-Government publications, etc.

Radio broadcasting: Preparation of material for broadcasting purposes; correspondence and personal contacts with broadcasting company representatives; payments for radio time; and the salaries and expenses of Government employees when engaged in broadcasting.

Group contacts: Salaries and expenses of employees incident to attendance at meetings of nongovernmental groups or organizations, whether or not addresses are made. If addresses are made, includes the time and cost of such time spent in the preparation thereof.

Paid advertisements: Salaries and expenses of employees engaged in the preparation of the ad and cost of the ad space. Does not include costs chargeable to posters, or costs for advertising the sale or disposal of Government property.

Exhibits: All costs incident to the preparation, installation, dismantling, transportation and circulation of exhibits, also the time, salaries, and expenses of employees attending exhibits when on display.

Motion pictures: All costs involved in the production, maintenance, and circulation of motion pictures, excluding reels prepared for internal use in personnel training or research programs.

Lantern slides and lecture material: All costs incident to the preparation, maintenance, and circulation of lantern slides, film strips, and prepared lectures.

Photography: All costs involved in the preparation, maintenance, and distribution of still photographs to non-Federal agencies. Excludes still photographs for scientific or administrative purposes.

Correspondence: All correspondence with non-Federal agencies, organizations, institutions or individuals relating to educational, informational, promotional, or publicity activities.

Individual contacts: Contacting individuals regarding the activities concerned; i. e., individual officers of organizations, institutions, citizens, and public officials. Does not include costs reportable under "Group contacts" and "educational cooperation with

schools, and civic or special-interest organizations."

Educational cooperation with schools, and civic or special interest organizations: All costs incident to the introduction of special subjects into school curricula, lecture courses given by Government employees on official time and expenses, etc.

Posters: All costs incident to the production and distribution of posters which do not involve paid advertisement space.

Miscellaneous and other: All costs not correctly chargeable to any of the above items.

It should be emphasized that the foregoing activities have never, except in isolated instances, been distinctively treated in the accounting, budgeting, or appropriating systems and procedures of the Federal Government. As pointed out in the 1941 report on this subject, there are found in almost every public service activity public relations aspects which require the use of publicity, education, information and promotion as ordinary working tools, inseparable from other means and methods. One of the major purposes for which the Department of Agriculture was created is to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word. The administration of regulatory statutes, the postal service, the financing of the Treasury, the advancement of public health, the protection of natural resources, all would be seriously handicapped without the full use of publicity.

The fact remains that the publicity set-up of this Government cannot be successfully or accurately segregated or isolated from the other elements of countless governmental functions of which publicity is an essential integral part. The Bureau of the Budget's objective in this matter is to eliminate abuse of publicity media as tools of executive management. The only sound approach lies in constant particularized examinations of each operation of Government with a view to correction of abuses if or whenever or wherever they are found.

Estimated expenditures for educational, informational, promotional, and publicity activities, executive branch of the Federal Government, fiscal year 1946, by departments and agencies

Department or agency:	*Total expenditures*
Total, executive branch	$74,829,467
Executive Office of the President	8,154,021
White House	6,103
Bureau of the Budget	165,700
Office for Emergency Management:	
Civilian Production Administration	172,000
Committee on Fair Employment Practice	3,370
Foreign Economic Administration	[1] 15,175
Alien Property Custodian	121,000
Office of Defense Transportation	207,000
Office of Inter-American Affairs	[2] 886,178
Office of Scientific Research and Development	6,800
Office of War Information	[1] 3,772,095
War Shipping Administration	157,000
Office of Price Administration	2,572,000
Petroleum Administration for War	69,600
Department or agency—Con.	
Independent establishments	$2,627,808
American Battle Monuments Commission	0
Civil Service Commission	204,000
Employees' Compensation Commission	9,000
Export-Import Bank of Washington	6,700
Federal Communications Commission	24,363
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	4,650
Federal Power Commission	75,266
Federal Trade Commission	27,417
Interstate Commerce Commission	43,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	171,000
National Archives	19,400
National Capital Housing Authority	500
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	0
National Labor Relations Board	21,400
National Mediation Board	3,063
Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion	292,000
Office of the Director	180,000
Office of Contract Settlement	22,000
Surplus Property Administration	90,000
Railroad Retirement Board	17,300
Securities and Exchange Commission	91,000
Selective Service System	19,500
Smaller War Plants Corporation	279,100
Smithsonian Institution	134,000
National Gallery of Art	24,850
Tariff Commission	25,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	245,000
The Tax Court of the United States	30,728
U. S. Maritime Commission	199,000
Veterans' Administration	660,571
Federal Loan Agency	331,167
Federal Security Agency	2,043,988
Federal Works Agency	89,295
National Housing Agency	343,616
Department of Agriculture	9,295,700
Department of Commerce	2,003,212
Department of Interior	387,569
Department of Justice	199,000
Department of Labor	1,440,641
Navy Department	704,000
Post Office Department	11,960
Department of State	30,377,000
Treasury Department	11,104,800
War Department	[3] 5,715,690

[1] To date of liquidation.

[2] Liquidated in part during 1946 fiscal year.

[3] Exclusive of pay and allowances of military personnel.

I may add in this connection that, among other things, the summary does not include advertising by private concerns said to run into hundreds of millions of dollars, the cost of which is allowed such concerns as deductions in their income-tax returns, on the theory that the advertising is a necessary business expense. Much of this advertising would appear to constitute further Government publicity or propaganda.

In my opinion, Mr. Chairman, the enormous governmental propaganda set-up is not only a gross waste of the peoples' money, but, over and beyond that, makes for the destruction of the proper exercise of the legislative functions of the Government. The law—title 5, section 54, United States Code—specifically provides that—

> No money appropriated by any act shall be used for the compensation of any publicity expert unless specifically appropriated for that purpose.

Departure from the philosophy underlying that law, coupled with the surrender, in large measure, of control of the pursestrings by the Congress, leads inevitably to the domination of Congress and the people by the executive branch of the Government. Government work, efficiently performed, needs no paid propaganda campaigns.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. If there are 45,000 of these people and the pay-roll cost would average at least $4,000 apiece, and the other costs would run 50 percent more than that, you would have a total cost of $250,000,000 for this particular operation.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The cost is certainly enormous and is largely unjustified, in my opinion. Moreover, I question very much if the maximum over-all picture is shown in the statement I have just included in the RECORD in this connection.

Mr. Chairman, the war is over. It is time to call a halt to bureaucratic waste, extravagance, and deficit spending. The most important domestic problem confronting us at this time is the problem of putting our financial house in order. Unless this is done, a solution of other major problems is impossible; price control becomes impracticable; increased wages become meaningless; substantial reduction in taxation will not be considered; national bankruptcy will follow. If we, as a Nation, are to escape financial disaster, the Congress must resume control over expenditures; the propaganda army of 45,778, recognized by the Bureau of the Budget as a tool of executive management, must be disbanded; expenses must be slashed; we must live within our income; we must adopt an over-all program to that end and adhere to it.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. While I concur wholeheartedly with the position the gentleman and the committee have taken regarding cutting a lot of Government expenditures, I wonder if the gentleman would enlighten me, if he can, as to why the policy was inaugurated to abandon several important veterans' hospitals in upstate New York and other places.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. May I say to the gentleman I would rather deal with the Veterans' Administration when I get to it, but, briefly speaking, as I understand General Bradley's viewpoint, it is that the location of hospitals for our returning veterans should be determined largely in the light of the possibility of

staffing those hospitals. With that end in view, it is his over-all plan to concentrate hospitals, insofar as possible, near medical centers, so that the best medical talent in America can be readily available for the hospitals which are to be used.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Can the gentleman tell me whether there is going to be any attempt on the part of the committee to investigate individual cases of hospitals abandoned, such as the one I have in mind, which embraces an area of almost a million people and the homes of several hundred thousand veterans, who will be sadly affected if such a hospital is discontinued?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. There is in contemplation an investigation of hospitals which might possibly be utilized in addition to those now in contemplation. I might suggest that the gentleman from New York bring the specific instance which he has in mind to the attention of the chairman of the committee.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I will do that. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. If the appropriation for Federal Works Administration in 1939 had been on the same basis as in 1947 the increase proposed in the bill for 1947 would amount to over $4,600,000,000 more than for the fiscal year 1939.

TOTALS IN BILL

The total direct appropriations in this bill, recommended by the Bureau of the Budget on behalf of the President, amount to over $5,640,000,000, or $1,376,000,000 more than for the current fiscal year, and over $2,136,000,000 more than for the fiscal year 1939, just prior to the war. If the appropriation for Federal Works Administration in the fiscal year 1939 had been the same as that recommended for that agency in fiscal 1947 the over-all total for the fiscal year 1947 would exceed the total for fiscal year 1939 by $4,600,000,000.

While an increase of $1,240,000,000 was in respect to the Veterans' Administration, there was also an increase of about $136,000,000 in respect to other agencies, the great majority of the agencies showing an increase over appropriations for the current fiscal year, many of them reflecting the highest appropriations ever recommended.

The committee has reduced the total by about $46,730,000, but the bill still carries, after allowance for pay increase under Public Law 106, an increase of about $1,258,000,000 as compared with the current fiscal year, and about $2,090,000,000 as compared with the fiscal year 1939.

I regret that this bill should show any such increase, outside of the Veterans' Administration. In my opinion, as a matter of policy, we should not only strive to eliminate increases as compared with the current fiscal year, but to cutback wherever possible at least to prewar figures.

In the limited time remaining, I shall comment briefly on several of the agencies provided for in this bill.

THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

In his combined budget and state of the Union message, the President correctly said that "a quarter century ago," Congress decided it "could no longer consider the financial programs of the various departments on a piecemeal basis." He also very properly observed that:

> The bigger and more complex the Federal program, the more necessary it is for the Chief Executive to submit a single budget for action by the Congress.

The Budget and Accounting Act requires that all estimates for a given fiscal year be submitted at the same time, except that deficiency estimates may be submitted when necessary on account of laws enacted after the submission of the budget, or otherwise in the public interest, with required explanations for their being omitted from the regular budget. This law has not been complied with for a number of years, and the budget estimates have been submitted piecemeal, without the required explanation or justification. The same practice continues to some extent for the fiscal year 1947.

The Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 also provides that personnel requirements shall be shown in parallel columns stating, first, the number of persons expected to be employed in the fiscal year for which funds are requested, with the salaries to be paid them; second, the number of persons estimated to be employed in the current fiscal year, with their salaries; and, third, the number of persons actually employed, and the salaries paid them, during the next preceding closed fiscal year. That law has not been complied with for a number of years. It is not complied with in the Budget for the fiscal year 1947.

The Bureau of the Budget desires $411,530 for the operation of the Office of Government Information Service, recently transferred from the Office of War Information, and originally known as Mellett's madhouse. Regardless of the merits or demerits of this Service, it has absolutely no place, in my opinion, in the Bureau of the Budget. It should be eliminated.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The committee has allowed the Civil Service Commission an increase of $115,500 over the Budget recommendation. This results in an overall decrease of about $3,300,000 as compared with the current fiscal year, if the so-called national defense item for this year be included in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1947. The committee has reduced every project except project 1, to a total of $528,500, transferring this saving, with the increase of $115,500 to project 1, to permit of the examination and placement of 300,000 veterans, 100,000 more than proposed by the Budget.

The total for the agency shows, however, an enormous increase of about 400 percent as compared with prewar figures. The over-all must be reduced in the future.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. VURSELL. I believe the gentleman from Massachusetts, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, must hold the thought, from long experience, that we cannot reduce the now level of 3,000,000 people on the Federal pay roll in any other way except by withholding appropriations. I am wondering if the gentleman feels when the bill comes to the floor of the House there may be a chance for reduction yet, in some of these departments, because we are obligating something like $6,000,000,000 a year to pay for something over 3,000,000 people on the Federal pay roll. The administration is not going to reduce it. The question is whether or not the Congress will help deflate this bureaucracy.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I may say to the gentleman that in the light of the statement of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to which I referred, to the effect that a majority, if not essentially all, departments and agencies of the Government except national defense or war agencies will request increased appropriations for 1947 as compared with 1946, I see no other hope of reducing the Federal pay roll to reasonable bounds except by action of the Congress. I hope when we reach that point in the consideration of this bill there will be some amendments adopted which will lead in that direction.

Attention is called to the table appearing on page 1154 of the hearings, from which it appears that of requests for classification, numbering 558,585, the Commission has approved in the last 2 years a total of 503,492. It would appear that approval of agency requests has become largely automatic insofar as the Commission is concerned.

Attention is also called to the data referring to loyalty examinations, at page 1147 of the hearings. One thousand two hundred and fifty-four individuals have been rated ineligible between July 1, 1940, and November 30, 1945; 93 in the final 11 months of the period. There were 100,985 names in the Commission's "Bar and flag files" as of February 28, 1945. The testimony is not clear as to how much of the work of this character in respect of the Office of War Information employees has been completed. Commissioner Flemming stated, however, that it is conceivable that some of this personnel has been transferred to the State Department without essential clearance as to loyalty.

This possibility is definitely confirmed by figures subsequently received from Mr. Flemming under date of January 21, 1946. These figures present the following picture:

Incomplete investigation for the OWI—Jan. 1, 1945	2,981
Additional OWI cases received during the year	1,112
Total	4,093

Of these cases:

Cleared by Commission	2,687
Found ineligible	31
Discontinued before completion	1,113
Pending	262
Total	4,093

I can only hope that the State Department appreciates the vital importance of completing the work which the Civil Service Commission has failed to complete.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 15 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 15 additional minutes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I should like to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if he agrees that this field of transfer without proper examination would be a proper field of investigation for the investigatory staff of the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think it is highly important, and I see no reason why the staff of the committee should not be put to work on it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. While they are doing that it may be a good thing also for them to investigate the extent to which personnel paid for by one department is assigned to the White House or some executive bureau under one pretext or another for duty in offices quite foreign to the agency which pays their salaries.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The request by this agency, in the amount of $6,060,000 compares with the appropriation for regular activities for the fiscal year 1940 of $1,800,000, and with the appropriation for regular activities in 1946 of $2,554,440. In addition to the regular item in the current fiscal year, there was provided the sum of $2,434,000, largely for the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service and the Radio Intelligence Division, heretofore classified as national defense activities. The request was equivalent to a request for the total appropriation for the current fiscal year, both regular and national defense, despite the fact that the FBIS, with $1,166,000, is to be eliminated, plus an over-all increase of approximately $1,000,000.

The Budget Bureau recommendation contemplated an enormous increase all along the line, reflected in almost every function, and division of the agency. It contemplated an increase in personnel from 1,245 to 1,613 and an increase in other obligations of 400 percent as compared with the normal budget and 100 percent as compared with the combined normal and national defense budget.

The committee has reduced the request by $500,000, but, after this reduction, and after making allowances for pay increases, and a recent deficiency appropriation, there remains, with the elimination of the FBIS, an increase over and above appropriations for the current fiscal year, of about $500,000. Despite some increase in the agency's work load, this increase in my opinion, is not justified.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. VURSELL. The gentleman has quoted the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget. When the Budget Bureau was set up may I ask the gentleman if it was not then an instrument of Congress rather than an instrument of the administrative department?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. It has always been my understanding that the Bureau of the Budget when set up was to aid the President and the Congress in securing economy all along the line. I regret to say that in recent years it seems to me the agency has become in very large measure merely the mouthpiece of the executive departments of the Government.

Mr. VURSELL. I should like to make an observation. My experience with the Bureau of the Budget in committees on which I have served leads me to believe that it results in the building up of greater bureaucracy in the Government today than anything else. It is a bureau of spendthrifts rather than a bureau of economy. Maybe an investigation of the Bureau of the Budget might be helpful in order to try to get them back on the main line again.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The gentleman will find in the hearings that as a result of statements made to me on at least three occasions by persons associated with different agencies of the Government, I asked the Director of the Bureau of the Budget expressly whether the philosophy of the Bureau of the Budget was to economize and employ the minimum number of dollars or whether the philosophy of the Bureau was to assist the various departments and agencies to so present their cases to the Congress as to obtain the funds which they desire.

The committee, Mr. Chairman, has experienced some of the usual difficulties with the Commission. In no less than six instances the Commission has failed to supply information requested, some of it highly important to a proper understanding of the enormous expansion in contemplation.

A request for the number of applications, by classes of service, received and anticipated in the fiscal years 1945, 1946, and 1947—the foundation for the increase requested—has been refused on the ground that tentative estimates prepared last summer have already changed, and that revised estimates are not yet available.

A request for an administrative break-down of several of the major divisions of the agency has been refused on the ground that, as there are 1,613 positions in the 1947 estimates, it would require several days to compile the data on that basis.

The attitude of the Commission, and the character of the excuses offered, would be sufficient in themselves to justify withholding any increase over the current year's appropriation until the requested information has been supplied.

Further evidence of trafficking in licenses, and the transfer of stations and the control of stations, with approval of the Commission, for values far in excess of the physical assets transferred, is furnished by the data included in tables at page 1064 of the hearings.

Among other transactions of this character may be noted the transfer of station WBT with a claimed value of physical and intangible assets of $115,000 for $1,505,000, the seller retaining cash and cash receivables the value of which are not stated; and the transfer of control of station WLW, having physical broadcasting facilities valued at $660,000 for the purchase price of from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000, depending on the formula used. These are but examples.

The latter transaction gave rise to the following article appearing in the magazine Variety, which, under leave to extend my remarks, I include at this point:

OKAY TO AVCO CUES QUERIES—RADIO'S THREE-WAY EYEBROW LIFT

The radio industry last week took stock of the situation created by the FCC's okaying of the $22,000,000 Crossley-AVCO deal and wondered what gives.

Noting that the Commission put through approval of the deal within 7 weeks from the date it was announced—while many other, less important transfers have hung fire for many months—many in the industry tried to figure out:

1. Just who is really behind the deal, in view of the financial tie-ups of Victor Emanuel, chairman of the board of AVCO (Aviation Corp.)?

2. Just why was the approval rushed through?

3. Just what does this approval—although by a narrow 4-to-3 margin—predict for American radio's future as a business and as a public service?

The deal for AVCO's purchase of a package of industrial and manufacturing firms owned by the Crosley Corp., of Cincinnati, including WLW and 23 other broadcasting stations and licenses in a. m., f. m., television, and international short-wave fields, was announced June 19. The Commission approved it last Thursday (2).

The Commission en banc, including the four who voted for approval, agreed unanimously that the issues involved are so grave that only Congress could clarify them through new legislation. Among these issues are the principles of radio control by absentee owners, as well as control of radio by interests devoted primarily to manufacture and investment.

CITE AUGUST 16 DEADLINE

One of the three commissioners who voted against the deal told Varlety that the group did not vote on whether to speed the decision, agreeing to do so after the AVCO people pleaded that their contractual obligations to buy Crosley stock would expire August 16 and that the deal might consequently fall through if the FCC did not rule immediately.

The same Commissioner said also, in answer to a query that had been voiced in the radio trade, that the Commission had not delved too far beneath the surface of AVCO's financial structure and affiliations.

Raised eyebrows greeted that assertion, when it was reported to the trade, since AVCO's structure and affiliations, through board chairman, Emanuel, are matters of record.

Emanuel set up Aviation Corp. in 1937 by buying out the industrial interests of E. L. Cord, after 13 banks had floated 500,000 shares for that deal. Of the half-million shares, a total of 300,000 were bought by the banking firms of J. Henry Schroeder & Co., of London, and the American branch of that house, J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corp. of New York.

Head of both London and New York branches of the Schroeder organization, at the time Emanuel put through the AVCO deal was Baron Bruno Von Schroeder, who died in 1940. The baron had been born and educated in Germany where he had been a member of the banking firm of Schroeder Gebruder (Schroeder Bros.), of Hamburg.

In 1914, after World War I had broken out, the baron became a British citizen.

Schroeder Gebruder, of Hamburg, continued in a dominant financial position in Germany, under the Kaiser, after the latter's downfall in 1918, right through the years of the German Republic, and throughout the years when Hitler was in power.

Another of the German Schroeders, Kurt Von Schroeder, is a distant cousin of the Hamburg family, and has been head of the Stein Bank, of Cologne. Fritz Thyssen, who broke with Hitler in 1940, wrote in his confessions, "I undertook to finance the NSDAP (Nazi Party), together with Von Papen, Von Schroeder (etc.) * * * We are, so to speak, the guarantors to Germany and the world for Hitler's good conduct." The meeting at which this guarantee was underwritten took place in Kurt Von Schroeder's home in Cologne.

But Helmut W. B. Schroeder, son of Baron Bruno, who inherited the presidency of the New York and London Schroeder interests which backed Emanuel, is British born, while Emanuel is American born. No one has accused these men of direct connection with the German and Nazi Schroeders. However, in 1940, after Great Britain was already at war with Nazi Germany, the city of Berlin appointed a fiscal agent in New York for a gold bond issue paying 6½ percent interest. That agent was the New York branch of the London Schroeder house.

SEC'S 1943 OPINION

The tie-up between the Anglo-American Schroeders and Emanuel extended far beyond the origin of AVCO. According to the United States Security Exchange Commission—SEC: "The Schroeder interests in London and New York have worked with Emanuel in maintaining a dominant position in Standard affairs." That opinion was voiced by the SEC in January 1943. Emanuel is now the head of these Standard affairs, which is the Standard Power & Light Co., of which he is president and a director.

Viewing all of these financial ramifications, and many more so complex that they are difficult to trace even through financial directories, the radio industry wondered what the FCC had in mind when it acted as if it had to approve the AVCO deal in a hurry.

The only part of the AVCO-Crosley deal not finally decided is Crosley's bid for WINS in New York. The rest has the FCC's seal. The fact that only one vote separated AVCO from defeat was noted as of only some interest. The freshman of the Commission, former Gov. William H. Willis, of Vermont, who was sworn in only on July 12, cast the deciding vote. With him for the deal were Chairman Porter and Commissioners Denny and Jett. Opposing were Commissioners Walker, Wakefield, and Durr.

But exactly why some were for and some against the deal is not known yet. The Commissioners voted first, and are to follow with their justifications in due time.

Meanwhile, radio looks at the AVCO setup, eyes old ideas about radio being a public service, and wonders. One radio-station manager, of an influential indie, said:

"All I'd like to know is: Where were the Civil Liberties people and others who should have interested themselves in the case. Not a single opponent appeared before the Commission to object to the deal. I happen to know that the American Civil Liberties Union was aware of the facts and implications in this case. But apparently the summer doldrums hit everybody."

A recent decision of the court of appeals setting aside a ruling denying a commission renewal of a broadcast license to a licensee who had apparently ignored the law as well as the regulations of the Commission, warrants the question of the competency of the legal staff of the Commission.

The Chairman of the Commission admits, at page 200 of the hearings, that profits of the broadcasting chains have been in excess of 200 percent on depreciated plant cost on an annual basis. Once again the question arises of whether such enormous returns should be permitted from Government frequencies obtained and used without charge or cost. Members of the Senate and House have advocated from time to time a franchise tax in this connection.

The Commission has failed to furnish certain information requested in this connection. A statement made to the effect that figures requested on original cash investment are not available, and that it would require some time to obtain them, is not believed to be in accordance with the facts. It is understood the Commission has previously published data of this character in official documents.

FEDERAL WORKS ADMINISTRATION

This organization is composed of the Public Buildings Administration, the Public Roads Administration, and the Bureau of Community Facilities, all capable of individual and independent operation, and an over-all office of the Federal Works Administrator.

Attempts made both last year and this year to ascertain the justification for the continuance of the Office of the Administrator have yielded little or no information. The chief basis emphasized by the Administrator is the representation of the three constituent set-ups at a so-called Cabinet level. For these purposes, the Bureau of the Budget recommended a personnel of 81, and an appropriation of $360,000.

In my judgment, the Office of the Administrator could well be eliminated. There is no necessary relationship between the three activities. Each could operate independently of the others, thereby eliminating considerable overhead. The committee cut of $60,000 is clearly not sufficient.

Attention is called to the table on page 309 of the hearings, in which the Public Buildings Administration indicates since June 30, 1945, the requisition of 2,619,000 square feet of additional space, against the prospective release of 2,437,000 square feet. This is certainly not indicative of retrenchment.

Attention is also called to the testimony indicating a wide variation in rental costs per square foot in different buildings in the same community, as well as costs of operation, in many instances in excess of rentals paid, suggesting that costs of operation are very much out of line.

For the Public Roads Administration the Bureau of the Budget recommended $305,838,792, as compared with $108,000,000 for the current fiscal year. The committee has reduced the over-all recommendation by $38,000,000, leaving an appropriation of $267,838,792, or approximately $160,000,000 in excess of the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

The appropriation raises two fundamental questions: First, the question of the policy of spending any such sum under present conditions, when available manpower and materials are both far less than they probably will be subsequently; and second, the question of possible action under laws which, in effect, make the Public Roads Administration the appropriating body, the Congress being called upon to supply funds after binding commitments have been entered into.

According to the record, it appears that only $53,000,000 of the $305,000,000 recommended by the Budget Bureau is required to cover obligations actually entered into. Each project must be approved by the Public Roads Administrator before there is a binding obligation, and it would appear that any part, or all, of the appropriation recommended over $53,000,000 could be temporarily frozen, if the Congress so desires, just as funds were temporarily frozen by the President during the war. In my judgment, the proposed expenditure of $268,000,000 under existing conditions is not justified.

Data furnished by Public Roads Administration shows tremendous variations in per mile road construction costs in different States. In recent hearings before the Deficiency Subcommittee, a total of over $4,000,000,000 was indicated as having been spent by Public Roads Administration since 1919 for the construction and improvement of 190,000 miles of road. This represents an average expenditure of over $20,000 a mile of Federal funds, which, if matched by the States, would mean a cost per mile of $40,000. The matter of road construction costs would appear to warrant careful investigation.

The following costs, among others, are indicated in the table entitled "Status of Federal Highway Construction Programs" as of November 1, 1945, appearing at pages 338 and 339 of the hearings:

	Work under way (average per mile, over all, $68,800)		Work approved, but not under way (average per mile, over all, $38,800)	
	Per mile	Percent of Federal funds used	Per mile	Percent of Federal funds used
Alabama	$102,000	72	$381,000	53
Florida	62,400	74	0	
Maryland	110,200	64	0	
Massachusetts	409,600	53	204,900	70
Missouri	150,000	70	26,700	44
Michigan	57,800	56	0	
New York	486,600	78	91,500	50
Ohio	306,500	70	255,800	23
Oklahoma	73,000	61	35,000	63
Pennsylvania	174,000	70	509,000	96
Texas	38,900	66	38,000	45

THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The recommendation for the General Accounting Office reflects a reduction of about $3,000,000 as compared with the current fiscal year. Representatives of the Office indicated the possibility of a further reduction of 25 percent in the fiscal year 1948.

A table of disallowances and collections for the fiscal year 1945, at page 437 of the hearings, shows disallowances in the amount of $435,000,000 and collections amounting to $86,000,000. These

disallowances and collections are not available by agency. It is believed that it would be helpful to the Congress, if, hereafter, the figures were segregated by department and agency.

The Committee will be interested in the testimony in reference to the proposed audit of Government corporations, 101 in number, which will appear before the Congress for the first time before the end of the fiscal year. Attention is called to the proposal and the doubtful wisdom of employing outside auditing firms in this connection. The Budget and Accounting Act has heretofore forbidden this practice. Express exception was made in the recent legislation providing budgetary and accounting control of Government corporations.

The record indicates that the Comptroller General, during the fiscal year 1945, has submitted to committees of Congress 162 legislative reports, 35 voluntary reports, 142 cases of waste and extravagance, and 152 cases of erroneous payments. Steps should be taken to insure proper action on the Comptroller's reports to committees and to the Congress.

Heretofore, on several occasions, I have called attention to questions raised by the Comptroller General in reference to the financial operations of the United States Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration.

The record indicates that during the fiscal year just past, 38 questions were raised in respect to 38 vessels totaling $23,554,000.

In this connection and under leave to extend my remarks, I include at this point a document in reference to the Maritime Commission furnished me at my request by the Comptroller General:

AUDIT REPORT, UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION, JUNE 30, 1943

Pursuant to section 207 of the act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1988), as amended, an audit has been made of the financial transactions of United States Maritime Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943.

The results of the audit are herein submitted, including the following financial statements:

Exhibit I. Statement of assets, liabilities, and capital.

Exhibit II. Statement of income, expenses, and charges.

Exhibit III. Statement of excess of assets over liabilities.

Exhibit IV. Statement of impairment of capital.

Its scope included such review and checking of the Commission's accounting methods, records, and system of internal control as approved commercial auditing standards require.

This audit was in addition to the regular audit of receipts and expenditures which was made pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, for the purpose of settling the accounts of the Commission's disbursing officer.

FINDINGS

The audit disclosed that the accounting methods and procedures employed were not of the kind or type to result in the accurate recording of the financial transactions to the extent necessary to properly and completely disclose the results of its operations or financial condition.

It can be definitely stated that at no time during the fiscal year 1943 could the management of the Commission have been furnished current financial information of the character necessary for sound financial administration.

The audit also disclosed that the absence of care and efficiency on the part of the Commission's staff resulted in substantially inaccurate financial statements for 1943 being released as late as March 29, 1944.

The audit further disclosed that the internal audit is incomplete.

The following adjustments have been made to the published statements of the United States Maritime Commission in preparing the audited financial statements attached.

Accounts receivable: The accounts receivable as shown in the published statements have been reduced $57,095,591.27 out of an amount of $135,979,746.76, equals 42 percent.

The details of the adjustment are as follows:

Balance, accounts receivable June 30, 1943		$135,979,746.76
Add:		
Advance to Kaiser Co., Richmond, Calif.	2,000,000.00	
Excess of recorded costs over Navy working funds available	7,213,693.44	
Renegotiation of Maritime Commission contracts	8,099,340.09	
Total		153,292,780.29
Less:		
Erroneous year-end adjustments by the Commission:		
Working funds:		
Navy Department	64,345,025.00	
War Department	2,467,855.50	
Interest receivable	644,871.95	
Total		67,457,752.45
SS *Tracker*:		
Erroneous billing	2,475,000.00	
Excess construction costs over working funds provided	711,342.00	
		3,186,342.00
Concrete Barge #1 (not controlled by Navy Department at June 30, 1943)	1,480,000.00	
American Hoist & Derrick Co. (collected prior to June 30)	2,246,726.78	
Birchfield Boilers, Inc. (duplication of invoice collected in fiscal year 1943)	37,803.57	
Total		74,408,624.80
Adjusted balance, accounts receivable, June 30, 1943		78,884,155.49

This adjusted amount was substantially collected subsequent to June 30, 1943.

Vessels and floating equipment at book values: The vessels and floating equipment at book values has been increased in the amount of $5,482,020, representing completed small craft.

Stores, supplies, and equipment: Stores, supplies, and equipment have been increased $2,663,421.21.

Terminals: Terminals have been increased in the amount of $7,098,202.

Deferred charges and prepaid expenses: The deferred charges and prepaid expenses have been reduced $4,321,664.51. The details of the adjustment are as follows:

Balance deferred charges and prepaid expenses, June 30, 1943		$726,779,678.37
Add: Estimated liability on procurement services and small craft under construction		$36,691.06
Total		726,816,369.43
Less: Small craft completed		4,358,355.57
Balance, per audited statement		722,458,013.86

Accounts payable: Accounts payable has been reduced $35,977,822.13. The details of the adjustment are as follows:

Erroneous year-end adjustments	$66,812,880.50
S. S. *Tracker*	711,342.00
Birchfield Boilers, Inc.	37,803.57
Total	67,562,026.07
Less:	
Advance of funds incorrectly shown as facilities costs	2,000,000.00
Amounts erroneously shown as deferred items:	
American Mail Line, Ltd	1,019,483.04
Inventories aboard newly constructed vessels at time of delivery to operator	278,624.35
Vessels traded in on vessels under construction—title V	3,877,186.22
Total	5,175,293.61
Working fund reserve:	
Excess recorded costs	7,213,693.44
Emeryville inventory	2,663,421.21
Total	9,877,114.65
Renegotiation of contracts	8,099,340.09
Judgment payable	5,272,100.10
Estimated liabilities:	
Small craft completed	1,123,664.43
Procurement and servicing: expenses and small craft under construction	36,691.06
Total	31,584,203.94
	35,977,822.13

Deferred credits: Deferred credits have been reduced by $5,175,293.61 as follows:

Amounts that are properly accounts payable:		
American Mail Line, Ltd	$1,019,483.04	
Inventories aboard newly constructed vessels at time of delivery to Commission	278,624.35	
Vessels traded in on vessels under construction—title V	3,877,186.22	
Total		5,175,293.61

Excess of assets over liabilities:

The excess of assets over liabilities has been reduced in the net amount of $5,020,496.83. The details of the adjustment are as follows:

Prior-year charges:		
Judgment, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Ltd	$5,272,100.10	
American Hoist & Derrick Co	2,246,726.78	
Total, prior-year charges		7,518,826.88

Current-year charges:	
Interest receivable set up in error	$644,871.95
Correction of transfer to War Shipping Administration without reimbursement	3,955,000.00
Total	12,118,698.83
Less: Correction write-down of real estate	7,098,202.00
Total	55,020,496.83

COMMENTS

The following comments have been divided into three general classes:

A. Those involving incompleteness or inadequacies of the accounting procedures and practices.

B. Major errors of omission or commission.

C. Operational practices that do not protect the Government interests.

The recommendations will in a large part be directed toward curing these conditions.

A. Accounting procedures and practices

1. The Commission's method of preparing its financial statements as at June 30, 1943, was in three steps:

a. Balances taken from books totaling $8,058,391,378.09.

b. Changes and corrections of the foregoing figures in the amount of $1,857,877,238.14.

c. Further changes and corrections totaling $2,100,059,819.93 to close the gap between recorded fact and actual fact.

These three steps disclose the incompleteness of the recorded accounting facts for current operational management purposes.

2. Incomplete control over adjustments for closing the gap between recorded fact and actual fact resulting in accounts being indirectly affected that would not ordinarily be involved in a less complicated procedure.

3. The internal audit is incomplete as evidenced by payments from the wrong appropriations in the amount of approximately $30,000,000 and the voluntary repayment by contractors and vendors of over $200,000 erroneous payments during 1943.

B. Major errors of omission or commission

1. An advance of $2,000,000 to the Kaiser Co., Richmond, Calif., was charged to shipways and facilities. This was incorrect. The item should have been set up as an account receivable. It was actually collected July 27, 1943.

2. The recorded cost of ship construction for the Navy Department exceeded the funds advanced by the Navy Department for such construction by $7,213,693.44. No account receivable was set up to cover these costs.

3. Twenty-three accounts receivable involving renegotiated contracts amounting to $8,099,340.09 were not set up.

4. Duplication of adjusting entries involving working funds totaling $66,812,880.50.

5. Erroneous billing to the Navy Department in the amount of $3,186,342 for a vessel transferred to War Shipping Administration.

6. Billing to the Navy Department in the amount of $1,480,000 properly includible in 1944 transactions.

7. Erroneous change and correction entry of a collection of $2,246,726.78 from the American Hoist & Derrick Co., resulting in an overstatement of accounts receivable and an overstatement of prior year earnings in a like amount.

8. Failure to reclassify "completed small craft" resulting in an understatement of completed construction and an overstatement of "deferred charges and prepaid expenses."

9. Classification of $1,019,483.04 as "deferred credit" when it actually represented a potential account payable to the American Mail Line, Ltd., for prepaid construction of new ships.

10. Failure to credit "ship construction" with $278,624.53 shown as "deferred credits" but identified as inventories turned over to operators of newly constructed vessels.

11. Classification of $3,877,186.22 as "deferred credit" when it actually represented a potential account payable for prepaid construction of new ships.

12. Failure to record $2,663,186.22 of inventory actually on hand in Commission's own warehouse at Emeryville, Calif.

13. Failure to record liabilities of $1,123,664.43 relating to the small-craft program resulting in an understatement of both assets and liabilities.

14. Failure to record liabilities of $5,272,100.10 representing a judgment by the Supreme Court in favor of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. Ltd., resulting in an understatement of accounts payable and overstatement of the capital account of a like amount.

15. Reduction of book value of Hoboken Terminal to nominal amount of $1 without official Commission action when records reflect adjusted cost of acquisition to be $7,098,203.

16. Duplication of change and correction entries resulting in an overstatement of interest receivable in the amount of $644,871.95.

17. Failure to include $3,955,000 of vessels transferred to other agencies in the adjustment of capital for such transfers.

18. Improper charging to ship construction costs of advance payments totaling $1,150,483.41 to the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp. instead of accounts receivable.

19. The over-all control of payments to shipbuilding contractors is not maintained in the accounts and the effectiveness of the internal audit can only be determined by test and sampling methods or a complete duplication of the audit processes.

C. Operational practices

1. The Maritime Commission is operating without current financial information from the accounting records.

2. The actual accounting and auditing work is not sufficiently coordinated with operations.

3. The property accountability of the Commission is unsatisfactory.

4. Receiving reports and property removal and transfer notices do not receive sufficient attention to protect the interest of the United States.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following specific recommendations are presented for your consideration:

(1) That the accrual method of accounting by fully utilized.

(2) That advances should be recorded as receivables.

(3) That those Commission employees handling collections and the receipt of cash be bonded.

(4) That in the use of estimates for vessels under construction, future financial statements should reflect in all cases the cost differentials between shipyards instead of over-all average estimates.

(5) That proper application of cost of machinery and equipment to the vessels in which the machinery and equipment was actually installed be made.

(6) That applicable portions of the Commission's overhead be distributed to the costs of vessels sold to private owners or transferred to other Government agencies.

(7) That depreciation be computed on facilities providing for the proper inclusion of the amount of the periodic depreciation in the costs of ships.

(8) The current practice of disregarding partial shipments until the final shipment is made should be discontinued. Partial shipments should be recorded currently.

(9) That all property removals and transfers be reflected in the accounts currently.

(10) That the cost accounts be subdivided to reflect contract payments to prime contractors for ship and facilities construction separately from other costs.

(11) That receiving reports be fully utilized. This refers to past as well as future transactions.

(12) That the preaudit functions be increased to guard against erroneous payments.

(13) That a permanent file of all Commission-owned machinery, equipment, shipways, and other property, including office equipment, be established, centralized in one office, and maintained under control of the accounting system.

(14) That the balances in the working fund reserve account reflected as amounts on deposit to the credit of the Navy Department and War Department be fully reconciled with the corresponding balances of available working funds on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States.

Subject to the foregoing comments and qualifications, the attached statements fairly present the financial position as at June 30, 1943, and the operating results for the fiscal year ended that date.

If any elaboration of the information reflected in the report is required, representatives of this office will be available to discuss the matters in detail at your convenience.

EXHIBIT I.—*U. S. Maritime Commission, assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1943*

	Long range program	Emergency ship program	Defense aid program	Total
ASSETS				
General funds with Treasurer of the United States:				
General funds	$4,386,495,207.48			
Emergency ship-construction fund		$15,191,121.36		
Allocations from defense-aid appropriations			$278,622,100.23	
Total funds				$4,680,308,429.07
Securities deposited with Treasurer of the United States	8,680,000.00	72,000.00		8,752,000.00
Accounts receivable, less reserve for collection losses	76,371,350.03	1,610,662.27	902,143.19	78,884,155.49

EXHIBIT I.—*U. S. Maritime Commission, assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1943*—Continued

		Long range program	Emergency ship program	Defense aid program	Total
ASSETS—continued					
Notes receivable, less reserves:					
Secured by mortgages on vessels:					
Construction loans, U. S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation	$18,415,614.01				
Ship sales, U. S. Maritime Commission	103,631,149.91				
Total	122,046,763.92				
U. S. Maritime Commission loans	3,424,267.44				
Miscellaneous	167,106.00				
Miscellaneous securities		$125,638,137.36			$125,638,137.36
Contracts for sale of vessels (accrued balances due on estimated accrued costs at June 30, 1943, on vessels under construction, title V)		2.00			2.00
Vessels under construction (title VII) (estimated accrued costs at June 30, 1943)		27,224,991.18			27,224,991.18
Vessels and floating equipment at book values (new construction built by U. S. Maritime Commission):		1,030,854,286.57			1,030,854,286.57
Emergency cargo vessels (EC 2)				$198,335,602.84	
Other vessels				77,232,030.19	
Small craft				5,482,020.00	
					281,049,653.03
Stores, supplies, and equipment		8,053,272.30			8,053,272.30
Terminals		7,098,205.00			7,098,205.00
Housing, shipyards, and other real estate properties, at appraised values (including assets acquired from former U. S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation)		44,350,480.60	$11,049,435.00	16,556,788.00	71,956,703.00
Ground rent estate, Hog Island		2,550,000.00			2,550,000.00
Deferred charges and prepaid expenses		346,606,794.68	87,365,589.30	288,485,629.88	722,458,013.86
Total assets		6,063,922,726.60	115,288,807.93	865,616,314.33	7,044,827,848.86
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable		826,757,235.67	38,203,578.95	80,741,195.55	945,702,010.17
Deposits on sales and other contracts		12,809,065.02	72,000.00		12,881,065.02
Reserve for payment of claims:					
Claims under protection and indemnity insurance policies issued by former U. S. Shipping Board	$120,534.66				
Claims under protection and indemnity insurance policies on vessels engaged in repatriation of American citizens from the war zone	52,161.52				
Unclaimed wages, salvage awards, and unused passenger tickets	120,402.04				
		293,098.22			293,098.22
Deferred credits		672,447.01	13,228.98		685,675.99
Excess of assets over liabilities		5,223,390,880.68	77,000,000.00	784,875,118.78	6,085,265,999.46
Total liabilities		6,063,922,726.60	115,288,807.93	865,616,314.33	7,044,827,848.86
Commitments for ship and facilities construction (estimated liability for ships, plant, and other facilities construction beyond June 30, 1943, based upon contracts and awards as at June 30, 1943):					
Gross liability		7,176,484,890.68	1,752,386.00	113,076,196.00	7,291,313,472.68
Estimated amounts to be recovered from purchasers through sale of vessels		275,959,131.81			275,959,131.81
Net estimated liability		6,900,525,758.87	1,752,386.00	113,076,196.00	7,015,354,340.87
Contingent liabilities (claims pending, in litigation, or asserted against the U. S. Maritime Commission):					
Pending in the Court of Claims		544,256.26			
Admiralty claims		5,259.00			
Total		549,515.26			
Federal ship-mortgage insurance funds: Contracts (insured balances outstanding)		4,443,062.21			
Guaranteed loans under Executive Order 9112: Contracts (balance outstanding)		44,820,122.66			

EXHIBIT II.—*U. S. Maritime Commission long-range program—Summary of income and expenses and charges fiscal year ended June 30, 1943*

Construction fund (69X0200):		Construction fund (69X0200)—Continued	
Income:		Expenses and charges—Continued	
Real estate operations and rental income	$157,067.74	General administrative expenses:	
Facilities operations	83,439.86	Salaries and wages	$13,409,325.91
Interest earned	4,237,115.43	Fees and expenses for outside services	247,480.23
Miscellaneous	348,087.78	Travel and transportation	359,764.11
Total income	4,825,710.81	Rent, heat, light, and power	208,437.75
Expenses and charges:		Communications	356,126.18
Insurance premiums on vessels sold under construction differential subsidy agreements	429,570.52	Office supplies, stationery, and printing	418,446.31
Laid-up fleet expense	15,167.99	Miscellaneous	356,566.12
Real estate operations and rental expense	233,357.38	Maintenance of office equipment	5,890.31
Facilities operations	46,852.82	Equipment	908,594.08
Construction differential subsidies	50,406,273.58		16,270,631.00
Operating differential subsidies	111,061.07	Total expenses and charges	76,213,715.21
Miscellaneous charges	2,561,872.96		
Defense features costs on vessels	6,138,927.89	Excess of expenses and charges over income	71,388,004.40

EXHIBIT III.—*United States Maritime Commission statement of excess of assets over liabilities—period October 26, 1936, to June 30, 1943—long range program*

	Oct. 26, 1936, to June 30, 1937	Fiscal year				
		1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Capital:						
Original transfer of net assets from U. S. Shipping Board and U. S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation as at Oct. 26, 1936	$126,276,437.57					
Adjustments:						
Excess (after establishing a reserve of $125,000) of amounts recorded on books, covering unclaimed wages, salvage awards, refunds on unused passenger transportation, and other unclaimed sums	1,411,392.93					
Excess of reserve for payment of protection and indemnity claims and losses	2,145,557.75			$113,816.21		
Excess of reserve for payment of marine insurance claims and losses	1,135,955.85					

EXHIBIT III.—*United States Maritime Commission statement of excess of assets over liabilities—period October 26, 1936, to June 30, 1943—long range program*—Continued

	Oct. 26, 1936, to June 30, 1937	Fiscal year 1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Capital—Continued						
Adjustments—Continued						
Provision for contingencies under marine insurance policies	[1] $1,000,000.00					
Amount of ocean mail contract settlement of Lykes Bros., Ripley Steamship Co., Inc. (this amount was written off to profit and loss in period prior to Oct. 27, 1936, by the U. S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation)	759,585.42					
Amount written off representing the difference between the book value and nominal value of $1 of the Hoboken Terminal	[1] 7,098,202.00					
Profit and loss items for period prior to Oct. 26, 1937:						
Revaluation of fleet			[1] $2,585,701.00			
Adjustment of reserve for uncollectible receivables (Baltimore Mail Steamship Co.)			[1] 2,169,701.33	$2,333,106.26		
Miscellaneous	[1] 518,914.29	[1] $48,846.62	[1] 102,677.39	27,720.95	[1] $12,073.12	$8,132.29
Adjusted original capital	123,111,813.23	[1] 48,846.62	[1] 4,858,079.72	2,474,643.42	[1] 12,073.12	8,132.29
Added: appropriations						
Ocean mail contracts	16,963,864.94					
Other (net)	88,133,786.83	1,945.57	497,552.85	100,008,190.21	190,717,646.71	2,026,985,010.08
Net appropriations	105,097,651.77	1,945.57	497,552.85	100,008,190.21	190,717,646.71	2,026,985,010.05
Total adjusted capital	228,209,465.00	46,901.05	[1] 4,360,526.87	102,482,833.63	190,705,573.59	2,026,993,142.37
Deduct:						
Excess of expenses and charges over income:						
Oct. 26, 1936, to June 30, 1937	2,985,705.53	431,372.30	25,054.47	15,980.77	14,218.17	59,430.03
Fiscal year 1938		12,222,700.46	[1] 2,060,651.85	289,015.27	[1] 539,605.81	112,055.01
Fiscal year 1939			33,375,602.50	[1] 55,503.29	[1] 7,587,185.10	[1] 61,283.28
Fiscal year 1940				67,695,487.83	[1] 39,242,813.63	[1] 1,808,635.31
Fiscal year 1941					86,751,391.24	[1] 30,718,784.64
Fiscal year 1942						101,025,433.80
Fiscal year 1943						
Total excess of expenses and charges over income	2,985,705.53	12,654,072.76	31,340,005.12	67,944,980.58	39,396,005.37	68,608,215.61
Settlement of ocean mail contracts	17,652,256.93	3,850,664.52				
Transfer to U. S. Coast Guard						
Transfers to War Shipping Administration, exclusive of appropriations						270,793,852.83
Total deductions	20,637,962.46	16,504,737.28	31,340,005.12	67,944,980.58	39,396,005.37	339,402,068.44
Adjusted excess of assets over liabilities	207,571,502.54	16,551,638.33	35,700,531.99	34,537,853.05	151,309,568.22	1,687,591,073.93

	Balance, June 30, 1942	Fiscal year 1943	Balance, June 30, 1943	Audit adjustments—increase or decrease [1]	Adjusted balance, June 30, 1943	Emergency ship-construction program, June 30, 1943	Defense-aid program, June 30, 1943
Capital:							
Origiual transfer of net assets from U. S. Shipping Board and U. S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation as at Oct. 26, 1936	$126,276,437.57		$126,276,437.57		$126,276,437.57		
Adjustments:							
Excess (after establisbing a reserve of $125,000) of amounts recorded on books, covering unclaimed wages, salvage awards, refunds on unused passenger transportation, and other unclaimed sums	1,411,392.93		1,411,392.93		1,411,392.93		
Excess of reserve for payment of protection and indemnity claims and losses	2,259,373.96		2,259,373.96		2,259,373.96		
Excess of reserve for payment of marine insurance claims and losses	1,135,955.85		1,135,955.85		1,135,955.85		
Provision for contingencies under marine insurance policies	[1] 1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00		[1] 1,000,000.00		
Amount of ocean mail contract settlement of Lykes Bros., Ripley Steamship Co., Inc. (this amount was written off to profit and loss in period prior to Oct. 26, 1936, by the U. S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation)	759,585.42		759,585.42		759,585.42		
Amount written off representing the difference between the book value and nominal value of $1 of the Hoboken Terminal	[1] 7,098,202.00		[1] 7,098,202.00	$7,098,202.00			
Judgment payable to Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Ltd				5,272,100.10	[1] 5,272,100.10		
Profit and loss items for period prior to Oct. 26, 1937:							
Revaluation of fleet	[1] 2,585,701.00		[1] 2,585,701.00		[1] 2,585,701.00		
Adjustment of reserve for uncollectible receivables (Baltimore Mail Steamship Co.)	163,404.93		163,404.93		163,404.93		
Miscellaneous	[1] 646,658.18	[1] 5,823.74	[1] 652,481.92		652,481.92		
Adjusted original capital	120,675,589.48	[1] 5,823.74	120,669,765.74	1,826,101.90	122,495,867.64		
Added: Appropriations:							
Ocean mail contracts	16,963,864.94		16,963,864.94		16,963,864.94		
Other (net)	2,406,344,132.25	4,930,353,241.75	7,336,697,374.00	5,014,373.35	7,341,711,747.35	$475,000,000.00	$814,355,117.26
Net appropriations	2,423,307,997.19	4,930,353,241.75	7,353,661,238.94	5,014,373.35	7,358,675,612.29	475,000,000.00	814,355,117.26
Total adjusted capital	2,543,983,586.67	4,930,347,418.01	7,474,331,004.68	6,840,475.25	7,481,171,479.93	475,000,000.00	814,355,117.26

[1] Red figures.

EXHIBIT III.—*United States Maritime Commission statement of excess of assets over liabilities—period October 26, 1936, to June 30, 1943—long range program*—Continued

	Balance, June 30, 1942	Fiscal year 1943	Balance, June 30, 1943	Audit adjustments—increase or decrease [1]	Adjusted balance, June 30, 1943	Emergency ship-construction program, June 30, 1943	Defense-aid program, June 30, 1943
Deduct:							
Excess of expenses and charges over income:							
Oct. 26, 1936, to June 30, 1937	$3,531,761.27	[1] $23,616.27	$3,508,145.00		$3,508,145.00		
Fiscal year 1938	10,023,513.58	[1] 117,684.20	9,905,829.38		9,905,829.38		
Fiscal year 1939	25,671,630.83	80,155.65	25,751,786.48		25,751,786.48		
Fiscal year 1940	26,644,038.89	1,203,360.53	27,847,399.42		27,847,399.42		
Fiscal year 1941	56,032,606.60	[1] 3,288,762.95	52,743,843.65		52,743,843.65		
Fiscal year 1942	101,025,433.80	[1] 43,200,470.75	57,824,963.05	$2,246,726.78	60,071,689.83		
Fiscal year 1943		70,743,132.45	70,743,132.45	644,871.95	71,388,004.40		
Total excess of expenses and charges over income	222,928,984.97	25,396,114.46	248,325,099.43	2,891,598.73	251,216,698.16		
Settlement of ocean mail contracts	21,502,921.45		21,502,921.45		21,502,921.45		
Transfer to U. S. Coast Guard				5,014,373.35	5,014,373.35		
Transfers to War Shipping Administration, exclusive of appropriations	270,793,852.83	1,705,297,753.46	1,976,091,606.29	3,955,000.00	1,980,046,606.29	$398,000,000.00	$29,479,998.48
Total deductions	515,225,759.25	1,730,693,867.92	2,245,919,627.17	11,860,972.08	2,257,780,599.25	398,000,000.00	29,479,998.48
Adjusted excess of assets over liabilities	2,028,757,827.42	3,199,653,550.09	5,228,411,377.51	[1] 5,020,496.83	5,223,390,880.68	77,000,000.00	784,875,118.78

[1] Red figures.

EXHIBIT IV.—*U. S. Maritime Commission—Statement of impairment of capital June 30, 1943*

		Long-range program	Emergency ship-construction program	Defense-aid program	Total
Transfer of adjusted net assets from U. S. Shipping Board and U. S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation, exclusive of unexpended appropriations		$122,495,867.64			$122,495,867.64
Appropriations and allotments:					
Long range program:					
Appropriations by the Congress including $87,926,146.29 unexpended transferred from the U. S. Shipping Board and U. S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation; and $16,963,864.94 transferred from the Post Office Department	$7,742,557,384.42				
Less:					
Refunds on Post Office Mail Contracts	6,412.08				
Amount returned to U. S. Treasury	25,844.78				
Amount transferred to War Shipping Administration	230,708,142.57				
Amount transferred to Navy Department—U. S. Coast Guard	28,141,372.70				
Amount transferred to emergency ship construction program	125,000,000.00				
	383,881,772.13	7,358,675,612.29			
Emergency ship construction program:					
Appropriations by the Congress including $125,000,000 transferred from U. S. Maritime Commission—long-range program			$475,000,000		
Defense aid program:					
Defense aid allocations from Lend-Lease Administration	$1,237,089,500.00				
Less:					
Amount returned to U. S. Treasury	8,436.38				
Amount transferred to War Shipping Administration	419,525,946.36				
Unrequisitioned allocation	3,200,000.00				
	422,734,382.74			$814,355,117.26	
Total net appropriations and allotments					8,648,030,729.55
Total capital		7,481,171,479.93	475,000,000.00	814,355,117.26	8,770,526,597.19
Less impairment of capital:					
Settlement of ocean mail contracts		21,502,921.45			21,502,921.45
Excess of expenses and charges over income:					
For the period Oct. 26, 1936, to June 30, 1942	$222,928,984.97				
Less: Adjustments ascertained in fiscal year 1943	43,100,291.21				
		179,828,693.76			179,828,693.76
Fiscal year 1943		71,388,004.40			71,388,004.40
Transfers to Navy Department—U. S. Coast Guard		5,014,373.35			5,014,373.35
Transfers to War Shipping Administration		1,980,046,606.29	398,000,000.00	29,479,998.48	2,407,526,604.77
Total impairment of capital		2,257,780,599.25	398,000,000.00	29,479,998.48	2,685,260,597.73
Excess of assets over liabilities (exhibit I)		5,223,390,880.68	77,000,000.00	784,875,118.78	6,085,265,999.46

I also include under leave to extend my remarks, a further document referring to the War Shipping Administration, also furnished to me at my request by the Comptroller General:

AUDIT REPORT, WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1943, BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Pursuant to section 20' of the act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1988), as amended, an audit has been made of the financial transactions of the War Shipping Administration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943.

The results of the audit are herein submitted including the following financial statements:

Exhibit I. Balance sheet.

Exhibit II. Statement of income and expenses.

Exhibit III. Statement of capital and deficit.

Exhibit IV. Statement of impairment of capital.

Its scope included such review and checking of the Administration's accounting methods, records, and system of internal control as approved commercial auditing standards require.

This audit was in addition to the regular audit of receipts and expenditures which was made pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, for the purpose of settling the accounts of the Administration's disbursing officer.

FINDINGS

The audit disclosed that the accounting methods and procedures employed were not of the kind or type to result in the accurate recording of the financial transactions to the extent necessary to properly and completely disclose the results of its operations or financial condition.

It can be definitely stated that at no time during the fiscal year 1943 could the management of the Administration have been furnished current financial information of the character necessary for sound financial administration.

The audit also disclosed that the absence of care and efficiency on the part of the Administration's staff resulted in substantially

inaccurate statements for the fiscal year 1943 being released as late as April 15, 1944.

The audit further disclosed that the internal audit is incomplete.

The following adjustments have been made to the published statements of the War Shipping Administration in preparing the audited financial statements attached.

Cash: The cash as shown in the published statements has been increased $4,410,370.05.

The details of the adjustment are as follows:

Balance, cash, June 30, 1943, per published statement	$1,662,051,011.83
Add:	
Collections of accounts receivable not recorded as collected	3,084,728.89
Collateral deposits not recorded as collected	68,650.00
Cash on hand or in transit at June 30, 1943, not recorded as collected	300,862.96
Incomplete transfer of cash from Navy working fund	956,128.20
Total	4,410,370.05
Adjusted balance, cash, June 30, 1943, per audited statement	1,666,461,381.88

Accounts receivable: The accounts receivable as shown in the published statements have been increased $194,971,574.13. The details of the adjustment are as follows:

Balance, accounts receivable June 30, 1943, per published statement	$334,260,218.62
Add:	
Collection of an advance for ship purchase applied as reduction of accounts receivable, properly includible as an account payable	1,200,000.00
Correction of erroneous charge to reserve for War Risk Insurance on account of S. S. *Wakefield* (*ex-Manhattan*)	4,983,394.00
Correction of erroneous increase in deficit (vessels lost) on account of S. S. *Wakefield* (ex-*Manhattan*)	1,284,706.00
Erroneous payment of charter hire:	
Tidewater Associated Oil Co., Inc.: S. S. *Axtell J. Byles*	266,055.59
American-Hawaiian S. S. Co.: S. S. *Coloradan*	399.81
Agwilines, Inc.: S. S. *Colorado*	537.08
Balboa Transport Corp.: S. S. *El Segunda*	5,215.77
Ford Motor Co.: S. S. *East Indian*	5,216.17
Gulf Oil Corp.: S. S. *Gulfbelle*	244,771.36
Grace Lines, Inc.:	
S. S. *Santa Rita*	203.89
S. S. *Tachria*	112.72
Hoosier Marine Corp.: S. S. *Hoosier*	1,044.76
Keystone Shipping Co.: S. S. *Thermo*	572.98
Lykes Bros. Steamship Co.:	
S. S. *Crawford*	1,701.11
S. S. *Cripple Creek*	1,223.12
S. S. *Hybert*	151.20
S. S. *Reuben Tipton*	388.86
S. S. *Tillie Lykes*	91,410.62
S. S. *Stella Lykes*	5,446.97
Panama Transport Co.: M. S. *J. H. Senior*	$10,491.37
Petroleos Mexicanos: M. S. *Tampico*	109,009.53
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey: S. S. *Esso Williamsburg*	18,135.00
Socony Vacuum Oil Co.: S. S. *Caddo*	34,193.35
S. S. *Stanvac*	16,609.95
Tankers Co.: S. S. *Itorro*	13,329.39
The Texas Co.: S. S. *Kentucky*	14,773.67
Waterman S. S. Co.: S. S. *Andrew Jackson*	79.48
S. S. *Fairport*	375.56
S. S. *Topa Topa*	2,625.70
Weyerhaeuser S. S. Co.: S. S. *Heffron*	124.96
Total	844,199.97
Balance, excess profits on repair and conversion contracts: Bethlehem Steel Co.	1,110,749.93
Error in compilation of total of war risk insurance accounts receivable at June 30, 1943	1,000.00
Additional Warship-opencargo premiums collected in fiscal year 1944, properly applicable to fiscal year 1943	617,502.38
War risk insurance claim payments by general agents, collectible from hull underwriters, protection and indemnity underwriters, and other sources	3,953,533.30
Estimated amount receivable from Lend-Lease Administration for transportation of Lend-Lease cargoes (Amount receivable was not accrued by WSA vessel operating agents at June 30, 1943)	350,000,000.00
Total	698,255,304.25
Less:	
Erroneous year-end adjustments by the Administration which resulted in an overstatement of working fund reserves and accounts receivable:	
Navy Department	12,770,576.03
War Department	530,271.92
Erroneous year-end adjustment which resulted in an overstatement of accounts payable and accounts receivable (S. S. *America*)	10,731,335.74
Repairs at time of acquisition of vessel properly includible in vessels and floating equipment (Tug *Patapsco*)	70,498.87
Erroneous year-end adjustment—S. S. *George Washington*	11,487,701.35
Duplication, by year-end adjustment, of amounts already included in accounts receivable (War Department)	1,202,000.00
Vessel operating expenses properly chargeable to the Administration rather than to the War Department (S. S. *Lawrence Philips* and S. S. *Yarmouth*)	17,951.17
Less:	
Erroneous year-end adjustment resulting in an overstatement of accounts receivable and unearned premiums	$139,316.63
Repairs paid under insurance claims improperly recorded as an accounts receivable	223,453.64
Collection of accounts receivable prior to June 30, 1943, recorded as outstanding in year-end adjustments	100,000.00
Cash collections on hand and not recorded covering insurance premiums reflected in accounts receivable	234,842.65
Cash deposited in Federal Reserve banks and not recorded covering insurance premiums reflected as accounts receivable	93,914.32
Cash deposited with U. S. Treasury through Federal Reserve banks and not recorded covering insurance premiums reflected as accounts receivable	2,990,814.57
Credit memos processed in 1944 covering insurance premium reductions	598,492.65
To transfer from accounts receivable to voyages in progress the amount of insurance premiums credited to reserve for war-risk insurance	127,454,148.00
Erroneous year-end adjusting entry resulting in an overstatement of accounts receivable:	
Repairs to foreign-flag vessels	217,378.62
Rental and charter of vessels for foreign governments	160,687.14
Machinery, materials, equipment, and conversion of vessels for foreign governments	128.20
Total	169,023,511.50
Adjusted balance, accounts receivable, June 30, 1943, per audited statement	529,231,792.75

Voyages in progress: The voyages in progress, which were not shown separately in the published statements, have been adjusted to show an amount of $177,463,480.81.

The details are as follows:

Balance, Voyages in progress, June 30, 1943, per publlshed statement	
Add:	
Transfer from deferred charges of expenses of unterminated voyages as at June 30, 1943	$76,653,412.01
Unrecorded self-Insurance expense as at June 30, 1943:	
As determined by the Administration	127,454,148.00
Additional amount through audit determination	17,717,223.00
Transfer from Stores, Equipment and Autos of the following expenses: Food, fuel, stores and equipment charged to vessels	1,333,318.02
Total	223,158,101.03

Less:		
Transfer from deferred credits of revenues of unterminated voyages as at June 30, 1943		$45,694,620.22
Adjusted balance, voyages in progress June 30, 1943, per audited statement		177,463,480.81

Vessels and floating equipment: The vessels and floating equipment have been increased in the amount of $58,949,239.73.

The details of the adjustment are as follows:

Balance, Vessels and floating equipment, June 30, 1943, per published statement		$2,432,985,429.19
Add:		
To record the ownership of the S. S. *Tracker* chartered to the British January 31, 1943		2,475,000.00
Restoration of original value for depreciation credited directly to vessel's cost instead of reserve		4,695,481.18
To record the cost of concrete barge No. 1 delivered to WSA on April 13, 1943		1,480,000.00
To adjust values for reappraisal of foreign vessels not sunk as at June 30, 1943		13,870,601.44
To record purchase of 2 tankers from Colombian Government		1,500,000.00
To record purchase of S. S. *Dundas*		168,182.00
To record purchase of 6 ships from the Ford Motor Co		362,000.00
To record acquisition of 27 small craft pending final determination of cost		1,672,932.55
To record acquisition of S. S. *Mobilube* pending final determination of cost		2,036,231.00
To record additional amount necessary to indicate cost of acquisition of S. S. *William C. McTarnahan*		1,227,389.34
To record additional cost of acquisition of vessels by reason of repairs and betterments prior to use		32,267,145.45
Transfer from deferred charges and prepaid expenses of acquisition cost of 33 vessels improperly classified		16,789,686.55
Total		2,511,530,078.70
Less:		
To record sinking of S. S. *William K. Vanderbilt* May 16, 1943		2,000,000.00
To record loss of:		
S. S. *Avenger* (ex *Rio Hudson*)		3,857,058.94
S. S. *Dasher* (ex *Rio de Janeiro*)		3,350,109.26
S. S. *Ballot* (ex *Alberta*)		1.00
S. S. *Coldbrook*		36,600.00
S. S. *Boston*		1,350,000.00
S. S. *New York*		1,350,000.00
S. S. *Fort Le Reine*		1,687,725.58
Less:		
To record vessels unfit for further service:		
S. S. *Gaspar de Portola*	$1,950,000.00	
S. S. *James K. Polk*	1,950,000.00	
S. S. *Thomas Ruffin*	1,950,000.00	
S. S. *John Cadwalader*	113,915.00	
Total		19,595,409.78
Adjusted balance, vessels and floating equipment June 30, 1943, per audited statement		2,491,934,668.92

Reserves for depreciation: The reserves for depreciation have been increased $5,863,626.64. The details are as folows:

Balance, reserves for depreciation, June 30, 1943, per published statement		$66,184,821.80
Add:		
Accrued depreciation not recorded: S. S. *Tracker*	140,820.41	
Foreign vessels	1,675,402.96	
S. S. *Bostonian*	126,296.52	
S. S. *Polonaise*	127,181.53	
S. S. *Dundas*	14,044.84	
S. S. *Mobilube*	40,475.71	
Various vessels purchased or requisitioned by War Shipping Administration	1,460,055.95	
Depreciation originally credited direct to asset now transferred to reserve:		
Other vessels, large craft	460,643.39	
Vessels purchased by U. S. Martime Commission	3,911,285.49	
Vessels purchased or requisitioned by War Shipping Administration	323,552.30	
Total	8,279,770.10	
		74,464,591.90
Less:		
Depreciation charged on vessels subsequent to their loss of elimination from service:		
S. S. *James K. Polk*	30,452.37	
S. S. *Thomas Ruffin*	24,375.00	
S. S. *William K. Vanderbilt*	12,020.53	
S. S. *Avenger* (ex *Rio Hudson*)	112,896.88	
S. S. *Dasher* (ex *Rio de Janeiro*)	41,376.56	
S. S. *Boston*	196,887.37	
S. S. *Fort Le Reine*	66,722.96	
S. S. *New York*	196,887.37	
S. S. *Cadwalader*	23,953.36	
Total		705,572.40
Change in depreciation rate:		
S. S. *Yemassee*	119,875.40	
S. S. *Boston*	420,745.63	
S. S. *New York*	420,745.63	
Accrued depreciation to date of loss or unfit for service to date, not eliminated from reserve:		
S. S. *William K. Vanderbilt*	57,164.40	
S. S. *Gasper de Portola*	51,020.55	
S. S. *James K. Polk*	53,424.34	
S. S. *Thomas Ruffin*	78,733.59	
S. S. *Avenger* (ex *Rio Hudson*)	145,329.87	
Less:		
Accrued depreciation, etc.—Continued		
S. S. *Dasher* (ex *Rio de Janeiro*)		$179,449.59
S. S. *Boston*		83,609.71
S. S. *Fort Le Reine*		13,975.75
S. S. *New York*		83,609.71
S. S. *Cadwalader*		2,886.89
Total		2,416,143.46
Adjusted balance, reserves for depreciation, June 30, 1943, per audited statement		72,048,448.44

Stores, equipment, and automobiles: The stores, equipment, and automobiles have been reduced $1,333,318.02. The detail is as follows:

Balance, stores, equipment, and automobiles, June 30, 1943, per published statement	$14,712,131.58
Less:	
Transfer of expenses from asset classification to voyages in progress: Food, fuel, stores, and equipment charged to vessels	1,333,318.02
Adjusted balance, stores, equipment, and automobiles, June 30, 1943, per audited statement	13,378,813.56

Deferred charges and prepaid expenses: The deferred charges and prepaid expenses have been reduced in the amount of $1,131,832,935.50.

The details of the adjustment are as follows:

Balance, deferred charges, and prepaid expenses, June 30, 1943, per published statement	$1,173,656,954.67
Add:	
Erroneous year-end adjustment resulting in an understatement of repairs to foreign-flag vessels and overstatement of accounts receivable	217,378.62
Erroneous year-end adjustment resulting in an understatement of rental and charter of vessels for foreign governments and machinery, materials, equipment, and conversion of vessels for foreign governments, and an overstatement of accounts receivable	160,815.34
Total	1,174,035,148.63
Less:	
Reclassification of voyage expenses to disclose major activity operation	76,653,412.01
Reduction of appraised value of small craft as of the date of acquisition by requisition	395,067.45
Improper classification of small craft	1,672,932.55
Improper classification of increased value of certain foreign vessels by reappraisal	29,217,352.94
Erroneous entry involving Navy working funds	1,422,949.19

Less:	
Improper classification of acquisition value of certain vessels acquired for foreign governments	$16,789,686.55
Elimination of expenditures for other government agencies out of said agencies' funds	1,006,059,728.77
Total	1,132,211,129.46
Adjusted balance, deferred charges, and prepaid expenses, June 30, per audited statement	41,824,019.17

Accounts payable: The accounts payable have been increased $23,722,637.92.

The details of the adjustment are as follows:

Balance, accounts payable, June 30, 1943, per published statement	$1,181,752,077.79
Add:	
Purchase price due Colombian Government for purchase of two tankers:	
S. S. *Bostonian* (ex *Anteo*)	750,000.00
S. S. *Polonaise* (ex *Rapello*)	750,000.00
Purchase price due Canadian Shipping Board for S. S. *Dundas*	168,182.00
Purchase price due Ford Motor Co. for six vessels	362,000.00
Purchase price due Socony Vacuum Oil for S. S. *Mobilube*	2,036,231.00
Accrued liability for vessel repairs not recorded as at June 30, 1943, based on subsequent payments	53,798,781.75
Transfer of credit balance in accounts receivable to accounts payable	1,200,000.00
Deferred credits reclassified as accounts payable	378.00
Erroneous year-end adjustments involving Navy working funds	956,128.20
Adjustment of Navy working-fund accounts to reflect correct liability	163,275.69
Adjustment of charter-hire charges for the year 1942	8,903,824.22
Collateral deposits by insurers Warshipopencargo policies received prior to June 30, 1943, but not recorded	68,650.00
Total	1,250,909,528.65
Less:	
Erroneous year-end adjustments involving:	
S. S. *DeWitt Clinton*	300,000.00
S. S. *State of Maryland*	452,000.00
S. S. *State of Virginia*	450,000.00
Navy working funds	10,731,335.74
Do	3,883,666.00
Do	1,422,949.19
Less:	
Adjustment of liability for purchase price of 27 small craft originally estimated at $2,068,000, which was later fixed at $1,672,932	$395,067.45
To reverse duplicate entry involving Navy working fund	8,069,540.00
To adjust charge to the War Department on the purchase of the S. S. *President Garfield*	530,271.92
Erroneous charge against accounts receivable instead of Navy working fund	817,370.03
Reduction of liability for charter hire as at June 30, 1943, based on audit of subsequent payments	12,674,614.66
Elimination of amount to cover cost of acquiring vessels not actually owned	4,799,783.00
Erroneous year-end adjustment	908,214.95
Total	45,434,812.94
Adjusted balance, accounts payable, June 30, 1943, per audited statement	1,205,474,715.71

Claims payable, war risk insurance: The claims payable, war risk insurance have been increased $250,011,711.99.

The details of the adjustment are as follows:

Balance, claims payable, war risk insurance, June 30, 1943, per published statement	
Add:	
Claims in process June 30, 1943, but not approved	$237,057,148.08
Claims in process June 30, 1943, approved but not paid	4,394,946.67
Claims filed subsequent to June 30, 1943, relating to 1943 fiscal year	8,559,617.24
Total	250,011,711.99
Adjusted balance, claims payable, war risk insurance, June 30, 1943, per audited statement	250,011,711.99

Deferred credits, unearned insurance premiums: The deferred credits have been reduced $46,055,772.87 and retitled deferred credits, unearned insurance premiums.

The details of the adjustment are as follows:

Balance, deferred credits, unearned insurance premiums, June 30, 1943, per published statement	$47,744,425.12
Add: Transfer of unearned insurance premiums as at June 30, 1943, from War Risk Insurance Reserve	1,255,800.00
Total	49,000,225.12
Less:	
Reduction of unearned insurance premiums, marine insurance as at June 30, 1943:	
Moore Dry Dock Co	1,527.50
Less:	
Western Pipe and Steel Co	$2,282.29
Norwegian Shipping and Trading Mission	135,506.84
Elimination of excess profits actually collected prior to June 30, 1943:	
Bethlehem Steel Co	1,477,258.02
Deferred credits reclassified as accounts payable	378.00
Transfer to voyages in progress income items relating to unterminated voyages	45,694,620.22
Total	47,311,572.87
Adjusted balance, deferred credits, unearned insurance premiums, June 30, 1943, per audited statement	1,688,652.25

Reserve for marine insurance: The reserve for marine insurance has been increased $726,268.48.

Balance, reserve for marine insurance, June 30, 1943, per published statement	$5,773,731.52
Add:	
Amount necessary to establish reserve at administratively determined amount to provide for anticipated losses not recorded although determined	726,268.48
Adjusted balance, reserve for marine insurance, June 30, 1943, per audited statement	6,500,000.00

Reserve for war-risk insurance: The reserve for war-risk insurance has been decreased $325,913,156.65. The details of the adjustment are as follows:

Balance, reserve for war-risk insurance, June 30, 1943, per published statement	$355,984,767.34
Add:	
Error in compilation of total war-risk insurance premiums as at June 30, 1943	1,000.00
Erroneous entry covering partial cost of S. S. *Wm. C. McTarnahan*	1,227,389.34
Reimbursable claims charged against reserve properly collectible from others	3,953,533.30
Erroneous charge against reserve S. S. *Wakefield* (ex *Manhattan*)	4,983,394.00
Excessive charge against reserve for estimated repairs accrued as at June 30, 1943	11,501,437.76
Unrecorded earned premium collections on hand at June 30, 1943	6,346.34
Unrecorded unearned premium collections on hand at June 30, 1943	36,298.97
Unrecorded refund of insurance claim paid in error	23,375.00
Insurance premiums (self insurance) covering voyages in progress not previously recorded	17,717,223.00
Unrecorded earned Warshipopencargo insurance premiums at June 30, 1943	617,502.38
Total	396,052,267.43

Less:	
Erroneous charge against deficit	$6,069,324.10
Credit memos processed in 1944 covering insurance premium reductions	598,492.65
Transfer of unearned premium to deferred credits	1,255,800.00
Transfer of amount to cover outstanding recorded claims payable to that account	237,057,148.08
Transfer of amount to cover unrecorded outstanding claims payable to that account	8,559,617.24
Transfer of amount to cover approved claims in transit for payment but not paid	4,394,946.67
Transfer of war-risk insurance premiums (under the War Shipping Administration self-insurance program) determined by the Administrator to be excessive:	
Prior period	50,267,020.00
Fiscal year 1943	57,778,308.00
Total	365,980,656.74
Adjusted balance, reserve for war-risk insurance, June 30, 1943, per audited statement	30,071,610.69

Capital and deficit: The capital and deficit have been reduced *$605,726,904.31.*

The details of the adjustment are as follows:

Balance, capital and deficit, June 30, 1943, per published statement	$3,997,057,979.48
Add:	
Vessels transferred from United States Maritime Commission but not recorded:	
Concrete Barge No. 1	1,480,000.00
S. S. *Tracker*	2,475,000.00
Excess vessel repair estimate for 1942	2,749,681.36
Erroneous adjustment involving war-risk insurance	6,069,324.10
Capitalization of reconditioning and reconversion costs:	
S. S. *City of St. Louis*	104,124.62
S. S. *City of Savannah*	58,330.80
S. S. *Herman Winter*	61,167.75
Excess depreciation due to change of base from 2 years to 5 years:	
S. S. *Boston*	26,970.88
S. S. *New York*	26,970.88
S. S. *Yemassee*	97,177.83
Unrecorded excess profits from Bethlehem Steel Co	2,588,008.00
Erroneous charter hire payments (1942)	108,226.00
Unrecorded estimated additional terminated voyage revenue based on audit determination	350,000,000.00
Erroneous charter hire payments (1943)	735,973.97
Erroneous charter hire accrual (1943)	23,015,145.87
Depreciation charged subsequent to loss of vessels	705,572.40
Add:	
Transfer of war-risk insurance premiums (under the War Shipping Administration self-insurance program) determined by the Administrator to be excessive:	
Prior period	$50,267,020.00
Fiscal year 1943	57,778,308.00
Excess depreciation charged due to use of incorrect base	810,247.07
Erroneous charge-off:	
S. S. *Wakefield* (ex *Manhattan*)	1,284,706.00
Erroneous year end adjustment:	
Todd-Galveston Dry Dock Co	908,214.95
Capitalization of repairs and betterments, at time of acquisition originally charged to expense	31,973,023.41
Total	4,530,381,173.37
Less:	
Transfer from deferred charges of vessels lost at sea during 1942 fiscal year S. S. *Scheherazade*	2,779,499.00
Additional loss based on reappraisal of foreign requisitioned vessels lost at sea during fiscal year 1942:	
Finish	101,479.13
Danish	2,245,040.25
Additional depreciation prior years based on revaluation of vessels	536,894.66
Depreciation on S. S. *Tracker* for prior year	20,164.16
Additional charter hire expense relating to prior years	19,244,355.43
Duplicate entry involving excess profits	100,000.00
Transfer of terminated voyage expense incorrectly set up as accounts receivable	17,951.17
Depreciation for 1943 on vessels not recorded:	
S. S. *Tracker*	120,656.25
S. S. *Bostonian*	126,296.52
S. S. *Mobilube*	40,475.71
S. S. *Polonaise*	127,181.53
S. S. *Dundas*	14,055.84
Additional depreciation for 1943 on foreign vessels due to reappraisal:	
French	$252,250.00
Finnish	169,141.06
Estonian	59,440.00
Danish	937,046.50
Depreciation for 1943 on small craft not previously recorded	192,153.30
Depreciation for 1943 on capitalized repairs and betterments	1,267,902.65
Additional amount necessary to increase reserve for marine insurance to total administratively determined to be adequate	726,268.48
Unrecorded loss of additional vessels lost at sea during 1943:	
S. S. *Avenger* (ex *Rio Hudson*)	3,711,729.07
Less:	
Unrecorded loss, etc.—Continued	
S. S. *Dasher* (ex *Rio de Janeiro*)	$3,170,659.67
S. S. *Boston*	1,266,390.29
S. S. *Ballot*	1.00
S. S. *Coldbrook*	36,600.00
S. S. *Fort Le Reine*	1,673,749.83
S. S. *Gaspar de Portola*	1,898,979.45
S. S. *John Cadwalader*	111,028.11
S. S. *James K. Polk*	1,896,575.66
S. S. *New York*	1,266,390.29
S. S. *Thomas Ruffin*	1,871,266.41
S. S. *William K. Vanderbilt*	1,942,835.60
Increase in loss due to reappraisal of foreign vessels lost at sea:	
Finnish	478,459.16
Danish	4,613,121.70
Defense aid expenditures originally incorrectly classified as deferred charges	1,006,059,728.77
Unrecorded accrued repair expense for 1943	53,798,781.75
Additional repair expense incorrectly charged to war-risk insurance reserve	14,251,119.12
Duplicate capitalization of betterments to S. S. *George Washington*	11,487,701.35
Repairs set up as accounts receivable in error S. S. *Axtell J. Byles*	223,453.64
Repairs charged to Navy Department in error	163,275.69
Total	$1,139,050,098.20
Adjusted balance, capital, and deficit, June 30, 1943, per audited statement	3,391,331,075.17

COMMENTS

The following comments have been divided into three general classes:

A. Those involving incompleteness or inadequacies of the accounting procedures and practices.

B. Major errors of omission or commission.

C. Operational practices that do not protect the Government interests.

The recommendations will in a large part be directed toward curing these conditions.

A. Accounting procedures and practices

1. The administration's method of preparing its financial statements as at June 30, 1943, was in three steps:

(a) Balances taken from the books totaling $2,175,117,686.26, including $705,668,909.62 cash on deposit with the Treasury which was not adjusted.

(b) Changes and corrections of the foregoing figures in the amount of $326,413,253.96.

(c) Further changes and corrections totaling $3,722,813,678.57 to close the gap between recorded fact and actual fact.

These three steps disclose the incompleteness of the recorded accounting facts for current operational management purposes.

2. Incomplete control over adjustments for closing the gap between recorded fact and actual fact.

3. The internal audit is incomplete. Specific examples are:

(a) Failure to reconcile War and Navy working fund reserves with related cash balances.

(b) Credit memoranda affecting accounts receivable in most cases do not bear the approval of a responsible official.

(c) Delinquent submission by agents of voyage accounts resulting in further advances being made without proper accounting for prior advances.

(d) Lack of current control over income involving millions of dollars.

(e) Lack of accounting technique necessary to accomplish elimination of interagent accounts.

(f) Inadequate verification of the actual receipts of all insurance premiums properly receivable. (Certain policy numbers were not accounted for.)

(g) Amounts paid by insurers to Federal Reserve banks not taken up currently in accounts.

(h) Checks for insurance premiums, unrecorded in the accounts, held for considerable periods and returned to debtors for substitution.

(i) Payment of over $800,000 for charter hire that was not due.

(j) No time and material checkers on repair jobs.

(k) Repairs properly reimbursable from ship owners, insurance companies, or others not charged or billed on current basis.

(l) Insufficient accounting control over lend-lease deliveries.

(m) No control maintained over issued, unissued, and voided policies and binders.

4. In preparing its balance sheet as at June 30, 1943, the Administration failed to give effect to a return of $108,045,328 from the war-risk insurance fund to the revolving fund representing 40 percent of the self-insurance premiums applicable to the period prior to October 1, 1942.

5. The item of "Supplies and equipment, Training Division," $10,071,152.51, included in the Administration's balance sheet under the general caption of "Stores, equipment, and automobiles" was not reflected in the books of the Administration at June 30, 1943, but was brought into the balance sheet by year-end adjusting entry. Of the total valuation in the balance sheet an amount of $2,000,000 was reflected in the accounts as having been received from the United States Coast Guard without transfer of funds, and the remainder, $8,071,152.51 was estimated as having been expended by the Administration in the fiscal year 1943 (first recorded in the accounts as expenses). No inventory records were made available for examination during the course of the audit nor was information furnished as to the whereabouts of the records, if any. The available information indicates that the inventories were classified as follows:

Equipment, nonexpendable	$4,722,887.39
Supplies, expendable	684,767.46
Clothing	4,229,278.00
Provisions	434,219.66
Total	10,071,152.51

Under date of July 27, 1945, a letter, to which no reply had been received as at December 20, 1945, was addressed to the comptroller of the Administration, making the following inquiries:

1. Explain in detail how the figure of $10,071,152.51 was determined?

(a) Was it taken from the books? If so, where are the books located?

(b) Was a physical count made?

(c) Other methods used?

2. What written instructions, if any, were issued in advance as to methods of listing and valuing equipment, supplies, and provisions included in the figures of $10,071,152.51 in Administration's balance sheet of June 30, 1943?

3. If inventory lists were prepared, are copies available for our examination?

4. Under whose instructions were the inventories prepared?

5. Who supervised the preparation of the inventories?

6. Who actually prepared the inventories?

7. Explain fully the basis (cost, market, appraisal, etc.) for the pricing of this inventory.

8. Was any allowance made for material that had been used or that was in imperfect condition?

9. As of this date, has an inventory been prepared covering supplies and equipment taken over from the United States Coast Guard in July and August 1942? If so, where may we find the inventory sheets?

10. As of this date, has any analysis been made of the general account known as "Outfits" referred to in Commander Gilman's memorandum to Mr. Kirsch? If so, where may we find the work sheets or a report derived therefrom?

11. To whom may we address a request for certificate regarding the pricing and physical existence of the inventory?

6. The War Shipping Administration for balance-sheet purposes at June 30, 1943, on information furnished by its office of training operations, set up property values of $37,609,213 purporting to be land and buildings used in cadet and seaman training. These properties are listed in the statement of assets and liabilities as being at appraised value. It could not be ascertained from the records in Washington by whom or on what basis the appraisal was made.

Moreover, this item was not carried in the books of the Administration at June 30, 1943. It is reflected in the balance sheet by means of a War Shipping Administration year-end adjusting entry.

Of the total shown in the balance sheet, an amount of $16,939,199.99 was treated as being the value of assets transferred from the United States Coast Guard without transfer of funds, and for this reason a corresponding increase was made in capital. The remaining $20,670,013.01 represents a proration of expenditures made in the fiscal year 1943, and originally classified as "Cadet and seaman training expense."

Copies of appraisals and inventories were not available in Washington for examination. Informal information obtained indicated that any supporting documents are retained at the various stations, and only summaries are transmitted to Washington. The Office of Training Operations admitted that the aggregate value of $37,609,213 is not complete, that it is subject to correction and change.

As of August 3, 1945, formal inquiry, to which no reply had been received as of December 20, 1945, was addressed to the comptroller of the Administration requesting answers to the following:

1. As of what date was the appraisal of the properties made?

2. Was an appraisal made as at June 30, 1943?

3. If so, was this apraisal used as the basis for the figures appearing in the balance sheet?

4. By whom was the appraisal made?

5. Where may we find a copy of the appraisal report (or reports) for purposes of our examination? Also working papers, if any, showing how balance sheet figures were derived from the appraisal report?

6. Was the appraisal prepared in such a manner as to disclose separate values for various items of land, buildings, machinery, and other improvements?

7. Were any of the buildings situated on land not owned by the United States of America at June 30, 1943?

8. If so, give complete details and particulars regarding each such item.

9. Were any agreements in effect at June 30, 1943, requiring the restoration of properties to previous condition? Details are requested regarding any such requirements.

10. What was the basis of the valuation?

(a) Cost?

(b) Cost, less depreciation?

(c) Replacement cost?

(d) Other (complete details)?

(e) In cases of properties situated on land not owned by the United States Government, if any, was due allowance made in valuing the properties for the limited period of occupancy permitted by the leases or other agreements under which the properties were occupied at June 30, 1943?

11. Are adequate property accountability controls maintained?

12. If so, by whom?

13. Give brief description of property accountability control system in use.

B. Major errors of omission or commission

1. Collections of insurance premiums prior to June 30, 1943, in the amount of $3,084,728.89, were not recorded. Cash was consequently understated and accounts receivable overstated in this amount.

2. Collateral deposits, $68,650, pertaining to Warshipopencargo insurance policies were received prior to June 30, 1943, but were not recorded. Cash and accounts payable were thereby understated.

3. Unrecorded checks on hand or in transit at June 30, 1943, in the amount of $300,862.96, resulted in an overstatement of accounts receivable, $234,842.65, and understatement of the reserve for war-risk insurance, $66,020.31.

4. An incomplete transfer of cash, $956,128.20, from Navy working funds to the War Shipping Administration revolving fund resulted in an understatement of cash and accounts payable.

5. Included as a reduction of accounts receivable, Navy Department, at June 30, 1943, was the amount of $1,200,000 representing a collection from the Navy Department to cover the purchase of the S. S. *President Madison*. An official of the accounting department stated that the vessel will not be purchased for the Navy Department, and the collection is to be refunded. The credit balance of $1,200,000 was therefore transferred as an increase to accounts payable.

6. Erroneous charges to the reserve for war-risk insurance, $4,983,394, and vessels lost in operation, $1,284,706, which pertain to the S. S. *Wakefield* (ex *Manhattan*). These amounts are recoverable from the Navy Department under agreements in effect at June 30, 1943.

7. Erroneous payments for charter hire aggregated more than $844,000.

8. Failure to record completely the recapture of excess profits on repair and conversion contracts resulting in an understatement of accounts receivable $1,110,749.98, and overstatement of deferred credits, $1,477,258.02, and deficit, $2,588,008.

9. Warshipopencargo insurance premiums aggregating $617,502.38 were unrecorded at June 30, 1943.

10. Insurance claim payments by agents, $3,953,533.30, were applied incorrectly as a reduction of the reserve for war-risk insurance rather than as contingent receivables.

11. Failure to record more than $350,000,000 revenues receivable at June 30, 1943, for the transportation of lend-lease cargoes.

12. Erroneous year-end adjusting entries aggregating $12,770,576.03, resulted in an overstatement of accounts receivable and Navy working-fund reserves.

13. Erroneous year-end adjusting entries aggregating $530,271.92, resulted in an overstatement of accounts receivable and the working-fund reserves of the War Department.

14. Erroneous year-end adjusting entries aggregating $10,731,335.74, resulted in an overstatement of accounts receivable and accounts payable.

15. Erroneous year-end adjusting entry of $11,487,701.35 involving repairs to the steamship *George Washington* included in accounts receivable.

16. Erroneous year-end adjustment resulting in an overstatement of accounts receivable by $1,202,000.

17. Erroneous year-end adjustment of $139,316.63 resulting in an overstatement of accounts receivable and unearned premiums.

18. Repairs under insurance claims improperly recorded as accounts receivable totaling $223,453.64.

19. Erroneous year-end adjustment indicating an account receivable of $100,000, which was actually collected prior to June 30, 1943.

20. Credit memorandums totaling $598,492.65, processed in 1944 covering insurance premium reductions applicable to insurance accounts receivable shown as outstanding at June 30, 1943.

21. Erroneous inclusion of $127,454,148 in accounts receivable which was actually expenses of voyages in progress.

22. Erroneous year-end adjustment of $378,193.96 resulting in an overstatement of accounts receivable.

23. Repairs and betterments to vessels prior to use of approximately $32,000,000 incorrectly charged to expense.

24. Acquisition cost of vessels aggregating more than $16,000,000 charged to deferred charges and prepaid expense.

25. Vessels lost at sea aggregating more than $13,000,000 still carried as an asset at June 30, 1943.

26. Failure to record depreciation on vessels in excess of $3,500,000.

27. Inclusion of over a billion dollars in assets of the Administration covering expenses paid for other Government agencies out of funds provided by them.

28. Failure to record over $50,000,000 of accounts payable for repairs prior to June 30, 1943.

29. Failure to disclose actual liability for war-risk insurance claims as at June 30, 1943, of over $250,000,000.

C. Operational practices

1. The War Shipping Administration operated without current financial information from the accounting records.

2. The actual accounting and auditing work is not sufficiently coordinated with operations.

3. The property accountability, including inventories, of the Administration is unsatisfactory.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following specific recommendations are presented for consideration.

1. That the accrual method of accounting be fully utilized.

2. That all cash balances be reconciled completely with Treasury balances.

3. That those employees handling collections and the receipt of cash be bonded.

4. That vessel operating agents expedite the submission of terminated voyage accounts.

5. That interagent receivables and payables be eliminated from the receivables and payables shown in the balance sheet so that only those amounts receivable from, and payable to, outsiders may be reflected in the published financial statements.

6. That interagent revenues and expenses reflected in the agents' account "Berth sub agents" be eliminated so that only those revenues and expenses resulting from transactions with outsiders may be reflected in the published financial statements.

7. That all receivable items set up by year-end adjustments be first approved by a responsible official before inclusion in financial statements.

8. That amounts set up as receivable, even though in error, be not written off or eliminated without prior approval by the War Shipping Administration's comptroller in each case.

9. That inventory accounts be maintained currently so that control can be exercised over physical inventories.

10. That a permanent file of all administration-owned vessels be established, centralized in one office, and maintained as a part of the accounting system.

11. That in the use of estimates for vessels constructed by the United States Maritime Commission, future financial statements should reflect in all cases the cost differentials between shipyards.

12. That an inventory be taken and appraisal made of all training vessels and floating equipment.

13. That an inventory be taken of all administration-owned office furniture, fixtures, and equipment, and permanent file maintained as part of the accounting system.

14. That the claims payable as reflected in the insurance-claims records be shown as a liability in the general accounting records and future financial statements.

15. That supplementary statements reflecting the assets, liabilities, income, and expenditures resulting from insurance activities and operations be incorporated in future financial statements so as to clearly reflect the financial condition of the insurance fund at a given date and the results of insurance operations over a given period.

16. That all insurance policies and binders be prenumbered and strict control maintained over issued, unissued, and voided policies and binders.

17. That the basic insurance policy records be placed in order so as to reflect properly and clearly the issuance or disposition of each policy.

18. That periodic lists be made of unissued policy numbers; and such lists retained in a permanent file.

19. That the internal audit functions be increased to provide a continuous audit of the entire field of the Administration's insurance activities.

20. That unearned premiums for war-risk insurance be computed on a basis of substantial accuracy (and the computations retained for audit reference) for presentation in the annual financial statements.

21. That war-risk-insurance-premium receipts and war-risk claims paid be recorded in the general books by the Division of Finance under the classification used by the Division of Wartime Insurance in maintaining its records and preparing statistical reports.

22. That the reserve for war-risk insurance reflect separately the amounts pertaining to self-insurance and commercial insurance activities.

23. That the underwriting statements furnished to the Congress and to the Comptroller General by the Division of Wartime Insurance be reconciled to the accounting records and the annual financial statements of the Administration.

24. That greater care be exercised to guard against erroneous charter-hire payments for vessels actually in an off-hire status or undergoing repairs for owner's account.

25. That pay roll and material checkers be employed for use on all repair jobs under the "time and material" form of contract.

26. That repair costs involving amounts receivable from third parties (owners, insurance) be kept in accounts separate from those not involving third parties.

27. That repairs and betterments made at the time of acquisition of the vessel be added to the cost or acquisition value of the vessel rather than to repairs expense.

28. That the published financial statements show the liability to repair contractors for repairs completed and unpaid at the end of the fiscal year.

29. That in order to protect the interests of the United States, definite determination be made at the earliest possible date of amounts recoverable from shipowners, insurance companies, or others for vessel repairs made in fiscal years 1942 and 1943.

30. That there be established a central file of receipts or other formal documents evidencing delivery of articles and services charged as lend-lease aid to foreign governments.

31. That a contingent liability be established to provide for the accumulated pay of captured seamen while in a prisoner-of-war status.

32. That the balances in the working fund reserve account reflected as amounts on deposit to the credit of the Navy Department and War Department be fully reconciled with the corresponding balances of available working funds on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States.

33. That in connection with the training organization, the Comptroller of the Administration establish current and continuous accounting control over the financial transactions, funds, inventories, vessels, and other property of the training organization.

Subject to the foregoing comments and qualifications, the attached statements fairly present the financial position as at June 30, 1943, and the operating results for the fiscal year ended that date.

If any elaboration of the information reflected in the report is required, representatives of this office will be available to discuss the matters in detail at your convenience.

EXHIBIT I.—*War Shipping Administration balance sheet, June 30, 1943*

Assets	Regular program		Number of vessels (including small craft)	Defense aid program	Total
General funds:					
On hand and in transit	$300,862.96				
On deposit with U. S. Treasury	709,777,425.76				
In custody of vessel operating agents	67,927,013.68				
		778,005,300.40			
Allocations from defense-aid appropriations				$888,456,081.48	
Total general funds		527,472,216.35		1,759,576.40	$1,606,461,381.88
Accounts receivable, less reserve for collection losses					529,231,792.75

Assets	Number of vessels (including small craft)	Acquisition value	Reserves for depreciation	Net	Regular program	Number of vessels (including small craft)	Defense aid program	Total
Voyages in progress:								
Unterminated voyage expense				$223,158,101.03				
Less unterminated voyage revenue				45,694,620.22				
					$177,463,480.81			$177,463,480.81
Vessels and floating equipment:								
Newly constructed by U. S. Maritime Commission, at values as estimated by the Commission:								
Liberty vessels (EC2)	977	$1,948,150,000.00	$47,640,636.92	$1,900,509,363.08				
Other vessels (large craft)	75	232,145,606.17	3,424,746.60	223,720,859.57				
Tugs and barges	17	21,310,000.00	129,347.75	21,180,652.25				
Requisitioned—foreign, including 7 cargo vessels and 2 tankers at $1 each; other vessels at War Shipping Administration-appraised values	64	25,485,171.00	3,451,141.32	22,034,029.68				
Former vessels of U. S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation, at scrap value, except S. S. *George Washington* valued at $11,559,001.35, less reserve of $472,097.32	34	13,084,102.35	472,097.32	12,612,005.03				
Purchased or requisitioned by:								
U. S. Maritime Commission, including 10 small craft and 1 training vessel valued at $1 each	30	21,194,865.20	6,205,386.40	14,989,478.80				
War Shipping Administration, including cost of repairs and betterments, $32,267,145.45, at time of acquisition and 27 small craft valued at $1 each	249	201,239,577.60	10,458,938.06	190,780,639.54				
Transferred from U. S. Coast Guard, including the S. S. *American Mariner* at estimated value of approximately $2,900,000; 2 passenger vessels, and 20 small craft valued at $1 each	27	3,056,545.83	118,791.02	2,937,754.81				
Vessels traded in to Maritime Commission, at cost to the Commission	23	9,479,114.22	147,363.05	9,331,751.17				
Total vessels and floating equipment	1,496	2,475,144,982.37	72,048,448.44	2,403,096,533.93	[1] 2,403,096,533.93	33	[2] $16,789,686.55	2,419,886,220.48
Stores, equipment, and automobiles					13,378,813.56			13,378,813.56
Training properties and other real estate					37,609,213.00			37,609,213.00
Securities deposited with Treasurer of the United States by agents					1,640,000.00			1,640,000.00
Deferred charges and prepaid expenses					25,504,398.81		16,319,620.36	41,824,019.17
Total assets					3,964,169,956.86		923,324,964.79	4,887,494,921.65

The attached notes (1) and (2) pertaining to vessels and floating equipment are an integral part of this statement.

Liabilities	Regular program		Defense-aid program		Total
Accounts payable		$446,118,723.02		$759,355,992.69	$1,205,474,715.71
Claims payable, war-risk insurance		250,011,711.99			250,011,711.99
Deposits on sales and other contracts, including securities of a par value of $1,640,000 deposited with Treasurer of the United States by agents		2,351,176.23			2,351,176.23
Deferred credits, unearned insurance premiums		1,688,652.25			1,688,652.25
Reserve for payment of claims:					
Claims under protection and indemnity insurance policies	$19,926.02				
Salvage award for collision damages	46,053.59				
		65,979.61			65,979.61
Reserve for marine insurance		6,500,000.00			6,500,000.00
Reserve for war-risk insurance		30,071,610.69			30,071,610.69
Capital and deficit:					
Capital:					
Contributed capital	$2,422,639,187.25		$3,826,631.51		
Appropriations and allotments (net)	1,611,987,763.87		1,166,202,069.36		
Total capital	4,034,626,951.12		1,170,028,700.87		
Deficit:					
Period, Feb. 7, 1942, to June 30, 1942	114,592,786.66				
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1943 (exhibit II)	692,672,061.39				
Total deficit	807,264,848.05				
Expenditures and unliquidated obligations, aid to foreign governments			1,006,059,728.77		
Total capital and deficit (exhibit III)		3,227,362,103.07		163,968,972.10	3,391,331,075.17
Total liabilities		3,964,169,956.86		923,324,964.79	4,887,494,921.65
Contingent liabilities (claims pending, in litigation, or asserted against the War Shipping Administration):					
Admiralty claims	20,526,786.23				
Common Law claims	855,980.20				
Total	21,382,766.43				

(1) Regular program:

Notes pertaining to vessels and floating equipment

DISPOSITION OF THE VESSELS AND FLOATING EQUIPMENT AT JUNE 30, 1943

	Number of vessels	Acquisition value	Reserve for depreciation	Net
General agency agreements	1,202	$2,190,083,848.20	$61,561,231.77	$2,128,522,616.43
Bareboat chartered to War and Navy Departments	58	83,775,352.38	2,673,893.59	81,101,458.79
Bareboat chartered to private operators	29	23,149,114.22	276,568.58	22,872,545.64
Lend-lease to foreign governments	104	160,936,709.40	6,549,085.50	154,387,623.90
Operating agreements (ferries)	7	696,363.56	91,645.82	604,717.74
Training division	71	6,074,022.86	595,936.25	5,478,086.61
Inactive	25	10,429,571.75	300,086.93	10,129,484.82
Total vessels and floating equipment—regular program	1,496	2,475,144,982.37	72,048,448.44	2,403,096,533.93

DISPOSITION BY TYPES OF VESSELS

General agency agreements:				
New construction Liberty vessels	936	$1,872,000,000.00	$46,324,253.36	$1,825,675,746.64
Other vessels—Large craft:				
Cargo	38	116,191,461.89	1,615,843.09	114,575,618.80
Tankers	31	99,000,000.00	1,009,659.25	97,990,340.75
Tugs and barges	17	21,310,000.00	129,347.75	21,180,652.25
Total new construction	1,022	2,108,501,461.89	49,079,103.45	2,059,422,358.44
Vessels requisitioned, foreign:				
Cargo	46	21,533,459.00	2,900,378.76	18,633,080.24
Tankers	5	1,018,504.00	245,419.34	773,084.66
Total requisitioned, foreign	51	22,551,963.00	3,145,798.10	19,406,164.90
Former vessels of U. S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation:				
Cargo	24	1,130,300.00		1,130,300.00
Passenger	1	48,300.00		48,300.00
Small craft	1	48,600.00		48,600.00
Total former vessels U. S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation	26	1,227,200.00		1,227,200.00
Vessels purchased by U. S. Maritime Commission:				
Cargo	14	7,955,680.20	2,162,494.68	5,793,185.52
Passenger	4	12,566,375.00	3,842,067.57	8,724,307.43
Total vessels purchased by U. S. Maritime Commission	18	20,522,055.20	6,004,562.25	14,517,492.95
Vessels requisitioned by War Shipping Administration:				
Cargo	42	15,461,270.69	1,796,877.02	13,664,393.67
Tankers	13	15,847,460.37	1,080,765.46	14,766,694.91
Passenger	2	3,152,558.76	149,750.38	3,002,808.38
Small craft	28	2,819,878.29	304,375.11	2,515,503.18
Total vessels requisitioned by War Shipping Administration	85	37,281,168.11	3,331,767.97	33,949,400.14
Total general agency agreements	1,202	2,190,083,848.20	61,561,231.77	2,128,522,616.43
Bare boat chartered to War and Navy Departments:				
New construction, Liberty vessels	28	56,000,000.00	1,018,541.09	54,981,458.91
Requisitioned, foreign, cargo	12	2,933,207.00	305,343.22	2,627,863.78
Former vessels of U. S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation, passenger	2	11,618,601.35	472,097.32	11,146,504.03
Purchased by U. S. Maritime Commission, small craft	3	3.00		3.00
Requisitioned by War Shipping Administration:				
Cargo	11	11,157,541.03	723,983.86	10,433,557.17
Passenger	2	2,066,000.00	153,928.10	1,912,071.90
Total requisitioned by War Shipping Administration	13	13,223,541.03	877,911.96	12,345,629.07
Total bare boat chartered to War and Navy Departments	58	83,775,352.38	2,673,893.59	81,101,458.79
Bare boat chartered to private operators:				
New construction:				
Liberty vessels	4	8,000,000.00	79,602.74	7,920,397.26
Other vessels, large craft cargo	2	5,670,000.00	49,602.79	5,620,397.21
Total new construction	6	13,670,000.00	129,205.53	13,540,794.47
Vessels traded-in to Maritime Commission, cargo	23	9,479,114.22	147,363.05	9,331,751.17
Total bare boat chartered to private operators	29	23,149,114.22	276,568.58	22,872,545.64
Lend-lease to foreign governments:				
New construction:				
Liberty vessels	6	12,000,000.00	218,239.73	11,781,760.27
Other vessels, large craft, cargo	4	11,284,144.28	749,641.47	10,534,502.81
Total new construction	10	23,284,144.28	967,881.20	22,316,263.08
Vessels requisitioned, foreign cargo	1	1.00		1.00
Former vessels of U. S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation: Cargo	5	238,300.00		238,300.00
Vessels purchased by U. S. Maritime Commission: Cargo	1	667,800.00	200,824.15	466,975.85
Vessels requisitioned by War Shipping Administration:				
Cargo	82	134,108,964.12	4,926,504.06	129,182,460.06
Passenger	5	2,637,500.00	453,876.09	2,183,623.91
Total vessels requisitioned by War Shipping Administration	87	136,746,464.12	5,380,380.15	131,366,083.97
Total lend-lease to foreign governments	104	160,936,709.40	6,549,085.50	154,387,623.90
Operating agreements: Vessels requisitioned by War Shipping Administration, small craft (ferries)	7	696,363.56	91,645.82	604,717.74
Training Division:				
Vessels purchased by U. S. Maritime Commission, small craft	8	5,007.00		5,007.00
Vessels requisitioned by War Shipping Administration: small craft	36	3,012,470.03	477,145.23	2,535,324.80
Vessels transferred from U. S. Coast Guard:				
Cargo	4	3,046,523.83	117,130.91	2,929,392.92
Passenger	2	2.00		2.00
Small craft	21	10,020.00	1,660.11	8,359.89
Total vessels transferred from U. S. Coast Guard	27	3,056,545.83	118,791.02	2,937,754.81
Total training division	71	6,074,022.86	595,936.25	5,478,086.61

Notes pertaining to vessels and floating equipment—Continued

	Number of vessels	Acquisition value	Reserve for depreciation	Net
Inactive vessels:				
New construction: Liberty vessels	3	$150,000.00		$150,000.00
Former vessels of U. S. Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation: Small craft	1	1.00		1.00
Vessels requisitioned by War Shipping Administration:				
Cargo	4	2,522,765.62	$133,190.42	2,389,575.20
Tankers	2	3,655,750.07	40,475.71	3,615,274.36
Passenger	3	2,170,328.33	21,688.49	2,148,639.84
Small craft	12	1,930,726.73	104,732.31	1,825,994.42
Total vessels requisitioned by War Shipping Administration	21	10,279,570.75	300,086.93	9,979,483.82
Total inactive vessels	25	10,429,571.75	300,086.93	10,129,484.82
Grand total, regular program	1,496	2,475,144,982.37	72,048,448.44	2,403,096,533.93

(2) Defense aid program: The 33 vessels under the defense aid program, aggregating $16,789,686.55, are shown at acquisition value. The disposition of these vessels at June 30, 1943, was as follows:

LEND-LEASE TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

	Number of vessels	Acquisition value
Russian Government:		
Cargo	21	$10,888,410.00
Tankers	7	5,554,525.00
Total, Russian Government	28	16,442,935.00
British Government: Small craft	5	346,751.55
Total lend-lease to foreign governments	33	16,789,686.55

Depreciation is not computed on these vessels.

EXHIBIT II.—*War Shipping Administration statement of income and expenses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1943*

Operating income:		
Charter hire	$3,463,517.51	
Operations under service agreements, terminated voyages (including estimate of $350,000,000 for transportation of lend-lease cargoes)	835,670,311.68	
Real-estate and terminal operations	522,483.81	
Recoveries of excess profits, repair contracts	331,861.00	
Miscellaneous	59,088.19	
Total operating income		$840,047,262.19
Operating expenses:		
Charter hire	$439,239,594.78	
Operations under service agreements, terminated voyages	670,321,776.88	
Inactive vessels expense	4,889,433.24	
Vessel repairs	109,425,035.87	
Vessel-conversion costs	283,946.75	
Recruiting and manning expense	309,483.92	
Agents' compensation	35,811,566.81	
Advertising	58,559.61	
Real-estate and terminal operations	231,405.84	
Rehabilitation program	230,875.25	
Salvage-service expense	60,000.00	
Census Bureau tabulations	55,000.00	
Uncollectible receivables	44,322.58	
Miscellaneous	343,605.64	
	1,261,304,607.17	
General and administrative expenses:		
Salaries and wages	2,446,219.86	
Fees and expenses for outside services	1,141,485.14	
Rent, heat, light, and power	186,695.18	
Communication expense	266,100.68	
Office supplies, stationery, and printing	108,223.60	
Travel expenses and transportation	39,043.75	
Miscellaneous	59,064.13	
	4,246,832.34	
Total operating expenses		1,265,551,439.51
Gross loss before depreciation		425,504,177.32
Provision for depreciation:		
Floating equipment, vessels	$73,313,274.54	
Other property and equipment	433,584.91	
		$73,746,859.45
Gross loss		499,251,036.77
Other income: Excess marine insurance earned premiums over claims		1,043,937.77
Total		498,207,099.00
Other deductions:		
Interest on deferred payments of purchase price of vessels acquired	$12,456.64	
Loss from sale of assets	3,537.34	
Expenses of U. S. Maritime Service and cadet training	20,909,420.03	
		20,925,414.01
Total		519,132,513.01
Extraordinary and nonrecurring losses:		
Vessels lost:		
Operated by War Shipping Administration	149,490,296.65	
Operated by foreign governments (depreciated value at date of loss)	[1] 24,049,251.73	
Total vessels lost		173,539,548.38
Net loss (exhibit I)		692,672,061.39

[1] This amount may eventually be recovered from the foreign governments, Great Britain and Russia, but the amount recovered most likely will not be added to the available funds or appropriations of the War Shipping Administration.

EXHIBIT III.—*War Shipping Administration statement of capital and deficit period Feb. 7, 1942, to June 30, 1943*

	Regular program					Defense aid		
	Feb. 7, 1942, to June 30, 1942	Fiscal year 1943	Balance June 30, 1943	Audit adjustments—increase or decrease [1]	Adjusted balance June 30, 1943	Balance June 30, 1943	Audit adjustments—increase or decrease [1]	Adjusted balance June 30, 1943
Capital:								
Contributed capital:								
Transfer of the net value of vessels and other miscellaneous items from the long-range program of the U. S. Maritime Commission, under authority of Executive Order No. 9054, issued Feb. 7, 1942, and General Order No. 7, dated Apr. 21, 1942	$270,793,851.83	$1,705,298,305.06	$1,976,092,156.89	$3,954,449.40	$1,980,046,606.29			
Transfer of the value of vessels from emergency ship construction program of the U. S. Maritime Commission, under authority of Executive Order No. 9054, issued Feb. 7, 1942, and General Order No. 7, dated Apr. 21, 1942	99,958,328.76	298,041,671.24	398,000,000.00		398,000,000.00			
Transfer of depreciation on emergency cargo vessels, from the Defense Aid Program of the U. S. Maritime Commission	10,150.68	5,088,021.92	5,098,172.60		5,098,172.60			
Transfer of miscellaneous items from the defense aid program of the U. S. Maritime Commission (expenditures made on the S. S. *Catalin*, ex *George Washington*)						$3,826,631.51		$3,826,631.51
Transfer of the net book value of vessels lost or sunk to June 30, 1943, from the defense aid program of the U. S. Maritime Commission		20,555,194.37	20,555,194.37		20,555,194.37			
Transfer of land, buildings, and inventories of the cadet and seamen training organization from the U. S. Coast Guard		18,939,213.99	18,939,213.99		18,939,213.99			
Total contributed capital	370,762,331.27	2,047,922,406.58	2,418,684,737.85	3,954,449.40	2,422,639,187.25	3,826,631.51		3,826,631.51
Add: Net appropriations and allotments	390,708,142.57	1,221,279,621.30	1,611,987,763.87		1,611,987,763.87	1,166,202,069.36		1,166,202,069.36
Total capital	761,470,473.84	3,269,202,027.88	4,030,672,501.72	3,954,449.40	4,034,626,951.12	1,170,028,700.87		1,170,028,700.87
Deduct:								
Excess of expenses and charges over income:								
Feb. 7, 1942, to June 30, 1942	68,221,990.28	71,873,021.12	140,095,011.40	[1] 25,502,224.74	114,592,786.66			
Fiscal year 1943		1,063,548,211.71	1,063,548,211.71	[1] 370,876,150.32	692,672,061.39			
Expenditures and unliquidated obligations—aid to foreign governments							$1,006,059,728.77	1,006,059,728.77
Total deductions	68,221,990.28	1,135,421,232.83	1,203,643,223.11	396,378,375.06	807,264,848.05		1,006,059,728.77	1,006,059,728.77
Capital and deficit (exhibit I)	693,248,483.56	2,133,780,795.05	2,827,029,278.61	400,332,824.46	3,227,362,103.07	1,170,028,700.87	[1] 1,006,059,728.77	163,968,972.10

[1] Red figures.

EXHIBIT IV.—*War Shipping Administration statement of impairment of capital, June 30, 1943*

		Regular program	Defense-aid program	Total
Transfer of the net value of vessels and other miscellaneous items from the long-range program, emergency ship-construction program, and defense-aid program of the U. S. Maritime Commission, exclusive of unexpended appropriations	$2,403,699,973.26		$3,826,631.51	$3,826,631.51
Transfer of land, buildings, and inventories of the Cadet and Seamen Training Organization from the U. S. Coast Guard	18,939,213.99			
		$2,422,639,187.25		2,422,639,187.25
Appropriations and allotments:				
Regular program:				
Appropriations by the Congress	1,310,000,000.00			
Unexpended appropriations transferred from the U. S. Maritime Commission	230,708,142.57			
Unexpended appropriations transferred from the U. S. Coast Guard	71,279,621.30			
		1,611,987,763.87		
Defense-aid program:				
Defense-aid allocations transferred from the defense-aid program of the U. S. Maritime Commission	$419,525,946.36			
Defense-aid allocations from Lend-Lease Administration	752,617,100.00			
	1,172,143,046.36			
Less: Amount returned to U. S. Treasury	5,940,977.00			
			1,166,202,069.36	
Net appropriations and allotments				2,778,189,833.23
Total capital		4,034,626,951.12	1,170,028,700.87	5,204,655,651.99
Less impairment of capital:				
Excess of expenses and charges over income:				
For the period Feb. 7 to June 30, 1942	$68,221,990.28			
Add: Adjustments ascertained in fiscal year 1943 by War Shipping Administration	71,873,021.12			
	140,095,011.40			
Less: Audit adjustments	25,502,224.74			
		114,592,786.66		114,592,786.66
Fiscal year 1943		692,672,061.39		692,672,061.39
Expenditures and unliquidated obligations, aid to foreign governments			1,006,059,728.77	1,006,059,728.77
Total impairment of capital		807,264,848.05	1,006,059,728.77	1,813,324,576.82
Capital and deficit (exhibit I)		3,227,362,103.07	163,968,972.10	3,391,331,075.17

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

The recommendation for the Tariff Commission shows an increase of $151,590, despite discontinuation of work for other agencies in the fiscal year 1947, aggregating $233,000. It would appear that the recommendation was based on a desire to preserve the staff of the Commission regardless of other considerations.

In an effort to justify the preservation of the staff, the Chairman of the Commission dwelt, among other things, on the function of the Commission in observing imports and of reporting facts in the event of excessive importation of foreign competitive goods.

In this connection, attention is called to the table at page 757 of the hearings from which it appears that importations of jeweled watch and watch movements have increased from about 2,700,000 units just prior to the war to almost 7,000,000 units in 1944. I am further advised that importations for the month of October 1945 alone amounted to something like 2,100,000 units, and that the importations for the fiscal year 1945 will amount to over 10,000,000 units.

During this period the production of American watch factories, which amounted prior to the war to about 2,000,000 units, has been largely hog-tied.

The increase in importations does not seem to have concerned the Tariff Commission until recently, since it appears that it only called attention to the matter a month or two ago and that its final report on the matter has not yet been completed.

THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The largest item recommended in this bill is, of course, the item for the Veterans' Administration. It is a huge item of almost $5,000,000,000—to be exact, $4,934,000,000—as compared with $3,694,000,000 in the current fiscal year, an increase of $1,270,000,000, the committee action with allowances for pay increases, results in an increase of $1,182,000,000 as compared with the current fiscal year.

The increase is, of course, due to the tremendous increase in the number of our veterans from about 4,000,000 to about 20,000,000, to the obligations resulting under the GI bill of rights, and to the decentralization plans which General Bradley feels are imperative to proper supervision.

The organization contemplated will include, in addition to the main office in Washington, 13 branch offices, 53 regional offices, 150 subregional offices, 97 hospitals, and 1,500 contact offices of which 375 are now in operation. Administrative expenditure will be about double that heretofore.

Of course much of the estimate for this agency is without experience as a basis, particularly, for example, that in regard to readjustment benefits, including education, loans, and unemployment compensation. The basis for every item of appropriation, however, is set forth in great detail by General Bradley in the justifications presented to the committee, which are included in full in the hearings. The estimates have been allowed in full, except in two minor respects, in view of the unanimous desire to assure every possible consideration for our returning heroes.

Attention is called to the testimony in regard to available hospital facilities. On November 1 there were 85,781 beds in operation, exclusive of 11,633 emergency beds. With the completion of beds now in process of construction, beds authorized in the 1946 regular and deficiency appropriation bills, and beds provided for in this appropriation bill, there will be available a total of 142,285 beds, of which 126,051 will be in hospitals and 16,234 will be in homes.

For a period of at least 18 months available beds will not meet anticipated demands. It is believed by the Veterans' Administration, however, that any excess demand can be taken care of elsewhere and that the program requested represents the maximum program which can be constructed and staffed under present conditions.

General Bradley plans to utilize 11 out of 52 Army hospitals with 116,000 beds to be declared surplus before the end of the fiscal year. It is possible that additional units may be subsequently utilized. Under present conditions, however, it is his belief, and that of General Hawley, that the balance of the Army hospitals are not capable of utilization because of location or type of construction.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to my colleague from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is the gentleman satisfied that the administration is taking on personnel fast enough in order to give the men real service? A veteran went out of the Army on a medical discharge, filed a claim at the time, in August, and he did not get a rating until the other day when I went into the regional office to urge that it be rated.

The widows are up against a difficult time securing the widow's allowance, I am told due to shortage of personnel.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I am sure my colleague will agree that every Member on this floor, including every member of the committee handling this bill, wants to see a 100-percent job done for the returning veterans.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think General Bradley is very anxious to see it also.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. To answer the question more specifically, I may point out that as compared with about 72,000 people on the rolls of the agency during the current fiscal year, the recommended appropriation, if approved, will provide for about 144,000, or practically double the existing personnel.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It is not a question of money. It is a question of taking on personnel.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I think the increase is very liberal and should assure the objective that we all have in mind. It is in substantial accordance with the request of the Veterans' Administration.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I would like to ask the gentleman a question about the employment service for veterans. I am told that much time must be spent in securing unemployment benefits for the men, and that there is not enough personnel to handle the securing of the jobs; to actually find employment for the veterans.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I am sure there have been complaints, and justifiable complaints, but it is fair to state that General Bradley has only recently taken charge of the Administration. He has been confronted by an enormous increase of work.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. This is not General Bradley. It is the employment agency in the Labor Department.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. My colleague is asking for something outside of this bill, and I am not in a position to answer her question.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. There is nothing in this bill for the employment of veterans.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. There has always been work going on through the Veterans' Administration to bring about the employment of veterans, insofar as possible. That is what I thought the lady directed her remarks to.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I was referring for the moment to the Labor Department.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. This bill does not deal with the Labor Department and I am not in a position to answer questions with respect to that.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. No testimony was given regarding that?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. No; the Labor Department was not before this committee.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself one additional minute in order that I may yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I was just going to say it would be rather difficult for the Labor Department to put a veteran to work now when even an Army truck cannot pass picket lines to get food for the soldiers.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KILBURN].

Mr. KILBURN. Mr. Chairman, I listened with interest to our President's speech broadcast to the Nation on January 3, and also to his message which was read to the Congress January 21. He stated some very worth-while objectives for our Government to try to attain. Every thinking American agrees that we should seek full employment. Everyone is against inflation, and, of course, all of us want a higher standard of living for everyone. I think all of us share his anxiety about the terrible strike situation which is so badly crippling the reconversion program in this country.

While we all agree on these objectives, the President's method of attaining the objectives needs, in my opinion, careful consideration. I will only attempt to

cover a few of the proposals that the President mentioned.

This country simply must not have any more inflation. It would, of course, ruin everyone. The best guard against it in the long run is full production under our competitive American system of private enterprise. With plenty of goods competing in the market, prices are bound to go down instead of up. We probably should keep some price controls on until production is plentiful.

I think the President's proposal of $25 a week unemployment payments would increase unemployment. In many areas, a lot of people would simply quit working and take the $25 a week for doing nothing, just sitting down, when we need full production of everything in the country. It's an unsound proposal.

Now, regarding his proposal on labor legislation. I do not think it would help the situation at all. I certainly think labor legislation is badly needed. To date, many of us, especially the minority, have not been given an opportunity by the party in power to vote on any adequate legislation directed toward solving our labor difficulties.

I am a firm believer in the right of labor to strike. I am a firm believer in the right of labor to picket lawfully. By lawfully, I mean peaceful picketing with scrupulous regard for the rights of access to anyone wanting access to a plant or a business. That is the law, and labor's cause, in my opinion, would be greatly helped by observing it. In this connection the Republican membership of the House and Senate agreed last fall on a statement of principles, one of which was "Demands by either side must be kept within the bounds of reason and fairness and both sides must recognize the rights of the general public."

I do not pretend to know the solution for the labor problem, but it does seem to me that unions should publish their statements exactly the same as a corporation does. I also feel that unions should live up to their contracts and, if they do not, they should be held responsible under the law the same as a corporation. I cannot understand any argument why they should not. If these two matters were corrected, I believe labor would be strengthened, and certainly the country as a whole would be able to function and produce far better than we are now.

I agree with the President's complaint that the Congress has not taken any action on the labor problem. Of course, he knows, as well as anyone else familiar with our system of Government, that the party in power, namely, the Democrats at the present time, has absolute control in Congress, not only of the House itself, but of every single committee. The program of the House is made up by the Democratic leadership, including presumably the President and his administration. Every committee chairman is a Democrat. Every committee has a majority of Democrats on it. The minority has absolutely no power by itself to bring any legislation out. Therefore, this portion of his remarks should have been directed right to his own party.

For example, the Labor Committee, whose chairman is very prominent in the Democratic Party, is controlled by the Democrats. It has not presented any legislation of any kind to the House for 3 years. Recently the Military Affairs Committee reported an antistrike bill and obtained a rule on it. Our distinguished Democratic majority leader stated on the floor of the House that he was reluctant to have this legislation brought before the House. The chairman of the committee, a leading Democrat, stated to the House that even if the rule was passed, he would not bring his bill up at that time. I am sure that the action of these two Democrat leaders was concurred in by the President. Because of these statements the rule was beaten.

I would respectfully suggest to the President that he direct his remarks to his own Democratic Party and get them to report legislation. Then we Republicans will at least get a chance to vote. He and his party are in power, and they have the votes to bring anything out of any committee that they want, and they have the votes to pass it on the floor, so why do not they do it and not just talk about it?

In the part of the President's message dealing with the Budget, I was greatly disappointed that he did not recommend far more drastic cuts in the appropriations and in the huge number of bureaus and departments which are still functioning here in Washington. A real saving to the taxpayers could and should be made along these lines.

I hope that whatever program the Democrats do decide to present to the House will be thoroughly debated and amended where necessary so that our Congress will pass sound legislation and attain the objectives we all want.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] 20 minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, as I came through Statuary Hall on the way over to the House, I noticed that the statue of General Lee had been recently decorated in commemoration of the anniversary of his birth. As I stood there in the presence of the bronze effigy of the great commander, there came to mind reminiscences by men who had known the general personally, and who had given me their recollections of him at first hand. Because these men have long since passed over the great divide and because there is no printed record of the events of which they spoke, I recount them here this afternoon—three-quarters of a century after the close of his illustrious career.

One of my uncles served for 4 years under Lee in the Army of Northern Virginia. Shortly after the close of the war, his mother took the local packet on the James River at Holcomb's Rock, a river landing near Pebbleton, her home, en route to Richmond to attend the annual State convention of the Episcopal Church to which she was a delegate.

General Lee, also a delegate to the convention, was on the boat and as they neared Richmond left his cabin preparatory to disembarking. As we walked down the deck every woman present broke into tears. But the mother approaching him said, "General, I have many pictures of you in my home, as every southern home has. But I would like to have one from you. I feel free to ask it because I had four sons in the Confederate Army who served the entire 4 years of the war. I hope you will find it in your heart to grant me this favor."

The General did not promise. He asked her name and address, patted the hand she gave him, smiled gravely, and passed on.

But a few days after she returned home she received through the mail a parcel from a Richmond photographer and opening it found to her surprise not the one photograph she had asked but four—one for each son—all bearing General Lee's autograph.

It is an unusual photograph in that it is the only known photograph of the general which has not been retouched and which has never been published, and, as you may like to see it, I think I will place a copy in the lobby tomorrow for those who would like to see a frank portrait of the general as he appeared in his later years.

When I first came to the House my office adjoined that of Maj. Charles M. Stedman, of North Carolina, who had served as lieutenant governor, had come within a few votes of election as Governor of his State, and who served for many years in Congress. He entered the Confederate Army as a private and surrendered at Appomattox as a major. In response to my question as to his recollection of General Lee, he said he saw him frequently, but had never had the opportunity to speak to him until the night before the Battle of the Wilderness. At that time a captain, with a company of cavalry on the extreme outpost, he was sitting on a log in the dusk when General Lee road up with an orderly. He leaped to his feet and saluted. General Lee dismounted and without preliminaries said, "Captain, the enemy will attack early in the morning. Be under way at dawn and advance to meet them. You will contact them about a mile ahead," Captain Stedman asked, "What shall I do when I meet them?" "Go through them," said the general. "And if I cannot go through them?" General Lee paused and looked the young captain sternly in the eyes. "You must," he said. Captain Stedman saluted, the general mounted his horse and was gone. Captain Stedman said he always looked back on that moment as one of the great moments of his life.

Before dawn Captain Stedman's troop was in motion. Instead of meeting the enemy a mile out they met them half a mile out. It was in a dense forest, in full foliage, but when the captain again saw, it, at the close of the battle, every twig had been stripped bare by gunfire and branches 3 inches in diameter had been cut through by the leaden hail of bullets. Out of Captain Stedman's company of more than a hundred men hardly a dozen survived. As they advanced his orderly said, "You are wounded, Captain." He said, "No; I have not been touched." The orderly pointed to his boot running over with blood from a leg wound he had not felt. A moment later he was shot from his horse, and

then a wave of Confederate infantry surged over him driving the enemy back with terrible slaughter.

I said, "Major Stedman, when did you realize the war was lost—that the Confederate cause was hopeless." He pounded his desk fiercely and shouted, "I never did realize it." Then, leaning back and closing his eyes, he explained that his squadron was on an advanced outpost at Appomatox. He realized they were in close quarters. Grant was advancing relentlessly. We would stop him and hold him. But he had too many troops. With his superior forces he would outflank us and we would fall back. Outflanked and fall back—outflanked and fall back—outfllanked and fall back. But the major was not particularly uneasy. That was the way Marse Lee had always operated. Time and again the North had equipped huge armies and sent them against Richmond. Each time Lee had retreated—retreated—retreated—and then fallen upon them and crushed them as a lion crushes its prey. Major Stedman was certain it would happen again.

Falling back the last time, he had not slept for 2 days and had not eaten for 24 hours. Then like a bolt from the blue the order came by a messenger riding a foam-flecked horse:

The Army of Northern Virginia has surrendered. Cease firing. Stack arms. Await the orders of the Union commanders.

Dazed and exhausted he dropped where he stood and was instantly asleep. When he awoke the sun was shining in his eyes and a Union soldier was laying on his breast a slice of raw bacon and two hardtack biscuits. Without moving from where he lay he wolfed them down—the best food he had ever tasted in his life. Then the realization of what it meant dawned suddenly upon him. It was all over. Lee had surrendered. And lying there in the dust, he wept as he had not wept since childhood.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Major Stedman, of North Carolina, was the last Confederate soldier who ever served in this House, and when he went out he was the oldest man who had ever served in this body.

I heard Major Stedman say that in all his career Robert E. Lee was the one man he had ever come in contact with who grew bigger the closer you got to him.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I am glad to have the gentleman refer to Major Stedman who was a great favorite during his service in the House. His estimate of his old commander was shared by all who knew him.

On an overland trip to Washington some 30 years ago, coming in on what is now Highway No. 50, our car was stopped by a very old man, who asked to be taken to the next town a few miles away. On the way in we passed a monument beside the road, and I asked him what it was. "There is where we 'fit' the Yankees," he said. I asked him if he was in the battle. "Oh, yes," he said, "I went clear through. I was with Lee when he surrendered." And then he gave an unusual account of the surrender, which was later authenticated by the service-station people in the village where we left him.

General Grant had come through the Confederate lines with his staff under a flag of truce and had been met by General Lee at the courthouse. Word of the unusual circumstance traveled rapidly, and when General Lee, having signed the terms, stepped out on the porch in front of the courthouse. the yard and streets as far as he could see were filled with his men, packed solidly and standing in absolute silence. He advanced to the head of the steps leading to the street, and looking down at the sea of upturned faces, he said, "Men, we were not defeated. We were starved out." And then, for the last time, the Confederate yell rolled like thunder across the valley of the Appomattox.

My favorite reminiscence of General Lee I heard at Lexington, Va., where the General spent his last years as president of Washington and Lee University at a comparatively modest salary when he could have had any salary he might have named from any one of half a dozen business organizations.

On a state occasion he addressed an audience of more than 10,000 people. At the close of the program a young woman with a small child pushed through the crowd until she reached the platform. Lifting the child, she said, "I want to tell him when he grows up that General Lee held him." The General took the boy in his arms and looked at him for a minute, and then handing him back to the mother, said, "Teach him he must deny himself."

I wish that quotation could be included in the books on infant care distributed by the Children's Bureau so that every mother in America might read—and heed—that admonition so needed in America today, "Teach him he must deny himself."

A little while ago I stood upon the fateful field of Gettysburg, and from the crest of Seminary Ridge looked down the long slope across which Lee launched the last terrific charge of the Confederacy. Standing there beside the High Tide Monument, which marks the spot where fell the gallant Captain Armistead, of North Carolina, as leading his men with his cap upon the point of his sword, he came across the stone wall to die there with the shattered remnants of the brigade that followed him, I said to my aunt, still living today at the age of 93 and still cherishing the photograph which I shall put in the lobby tomorrow—I said to her, "I am a Southerner, and had I lived in that far day and had my way, I would have marched with Lee. And, had it been possible, I would have come across that field with Pickett. But, today, I thank Almighty God that Pickett failed, and the mighty Government of the United States still lives to bless mankind."

She has not fully forgiven me to this day. Although she is the gentlest of women, she is still an unreconstructed rebel. And she will die—like Lee's legions—in spirit, unconquered and unconquerable.

But I join with her today in admiration of, and in devotion to a great captain, a great American—and a great gentleman.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. From my viewpoint, Robert E. Lee was the greatest commander of men the world ever saw. He did not have to demand respect; he commanded it. I have never been able to find a flaw in his character. Theodore Roosevelt in writing about him said he was the greatest captain of the English-speaking race. While he said his latest and great antagonist was the equal of Marlborough and Wellington, Lee was the greatest captain of the English-speaking race.

Since the World War I closed, General Maurice, a major general in the British Army, has written a life of Robert E. Lee and compared him with all the great generals of the English-speaking race. I was particularly interested, as eliminating them one by one, winding up with Marlborough and Wellington, he said that Wellington was as great a military leader on the battlefield, as great a general as Lee, but that Wellington's men did not love him. He recited a paragraph of history with which we are all familiar, of Lee's men trying to touch his horse as he rode away from Appomattox. He says, "I, therefore, place Lee above Wellington as the greatest commander of the English-speaking race."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, his life and character are among the richest traditions of the American people. There is no trait of mind or heart which the youth of today may not well emulate.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I listened with a great deal of interest to the eloquent address by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], but I felt a little let down when he took his seat without connecting his anecdotes to the bill before us. For I had been struck by the message which General Lee gave for the instruction of the boy, and I thought that was going to be the particular point on which we would get an application of the story for the consideration of this appropriation bill. If I recall correctly, General Lee gave this message for the boy, "Teach him he must deny himself."

"Teach him he must deny himself." If there is any single text or any single theme that might be handed to the United States today as a worth-while admonition when we are considering appropriations, it should be: "Teach the people of the United States that they must deny themselves."

This is the first of the appropriation bills to be considered in this session of the Congress.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Do you not think it is a pretty good time to teach the rest of the world that we are going to deny them some of the

things they are demanding at the expense of the American people?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Well, I will go along with the gentleman on that, too. I will say that if we do not deny both ourselves and the rest of the world some of the things for which requests are being made we will not be able to provide the things which are absolutely essential for our own welfare and possibly for theirs.

To resume—this is the first of the general appropriations bills to be considered. During the consideration of the bill in the committee I asked that a table be prepared giving us the actual expenditures in the last prewar fiscal year of 1939, I mean the last year before we had expanded appropriations because of the national defense program—and had those figures compared with the actual appropriations for 1946 and the President's estimates for 1947.

For this independent offices appropriation bill, excluding the Federal Works Agency, which did not then come in this bill, the actual expenditures in 1939 were $889,000,000. That is less than $1,000,000,000 by $111,000,000. The request from the Bureau of the Budget for this particular appropriation bill calls for $6,018,000,000, again leaving out the Federal Works Agency. The actual appropriations for the Independent Offices in 1946, the current fiscal year, were $4,659,000,000.

So this bill is almost seven times what it was in 1939 and almost one and a half billion more than last year. Of course, it is recognized by anyone who knows the content of the independent offices bill, that this bill carries funds for the Veterans' Administration, and a large portion of the increase is for the additional funds to carry on the program of the Veterans' Administration in this first postwar year. The amount is almost $5,000,000,000, being $4,931,142,415 to be exact, of which $2,148,387,000 is for readjustment benefits, largely GI items, $1,905,000,000 for pensions and compensation, $147,442,500 for hospital and domiciliary facilities, $169,535,000 for life insurance, and $557,287,000 for administration and personal services, medical, hospital, and otherwise.

There is one other large item in the bill which accounts for a portion of the increase, and that is the amount for resuming the public roads program, a total of $267,838,792 under several heads.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I know the gentleman's great interest in veterans' affairs. Is the gentleman satisfied with the Veterans' Administration appropriation and authorization?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am satisfied in most respects. On the other hand, in one or two respects I think we did not do what we should have done. For example, I would have pared down still more the request for a large personnel to establish a greatly increased public relations department. I am afraid it will either become an aggressive propaganda machine or a soft berth for retired Army officers, some of whom will be drawing retirement pay along with their employment salary.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. But you wanted to make sure they had enough?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think we made sure they had enough. If we made any mistake in that direction, it was in not going above the Budget to provide more money for alterations and improvements at existing institutions. The Budget cut them quite sharply there, although an examination of the projects, hospital by hospital, will show that priority was given to occupational therapy facilities and things of that sort while landscaping and work of that type received the deferment.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I know the gentleman's great interest also in the foreign service. Is he satisfied with that appropriation?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. In this particular bill, as the gentlewoman knows, we do not go into the foreign service very much, because it does not deal with the Department of State. But to the extent that we do touch foreign affairs, I will say I think we dealt adequately with the Tariff Commission and the Federal Trade Commission which are studying questions related to the resumption of foreign trade.

Now, returning to the character of the bill as a whole, if members wish to understand this bill and other appropriation bills, they should bear in mind that they are all started with estimates prepared by the agencies themselves. What the President's Budget Bureau approves comes to the Congress where it is the business of the Appropriations Committee to examine the requests. I feel safe in saying that few agency budget officers ever learned the admonition given by General Lee—that we must learn to deny ourselves. Now, then to understand the problem of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices in preparing this bill, you should keep in mind four things:

First, that every agency, which had wartime funds or wartime activities, came before us and for "reconversion" wanted to maintain the same personnel or even increase the number of persons with which they were carrying on their wartime activities.

Second, that those agencies which were reduced during the war because of lack of personnel to carry on their activities, came before the committee and claimed that they now had a great backlog of work, and consequently needed an increase in personnel to catch up.

Third, it must be understood that the Congress itself, on the recommendation of the President, has increased Federal salaries in all branches of the Government, with the possible exception of the legislative branch.

The fourth thing that must be remembered if you want to understand this appropriation bill, and I presume other proposals that may follow, is that when funds are requested in the name of veterans' welfare there is a tendency to close one's eyes and abandon all thought of caution and say, "That is O. K. We want to do the right thing."

Mr. PITTENGER. One of the points the gentleman made was to the effect that there was a tendency on the part of the wartime agencies to keep their personnel going full blast under one pretext or another, and I was just going to ask the gentleman if it is not a fact that this idea of abolishing any wartime agencies has been more or less a fiction, for they just transfer them under some new name to another department and they keep on going anyhow. Is not that true? As a matter of fact we have not reduced any of these wartime expenses.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. We have achieved some reduction in this bill, but the gentleman's observation is so nearly correct in all instances that I would not want to quarrel with him about it. Probably the most glaring example is that of the Federal Communications Commission which did a great deal of special work during the war.

Mr. PITTENGER. Right in that connection, if the gentleman will yield further, does not the gentleman believe that with the present rapid development of radio and electronics there may be some reason for an agency like this needing these funds?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Now the gentleman talks exactly like the agencies that come before us.

Mr. PITTENGER. How much did we give that agency in peacetime?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Every person who comes before us says: "Oh, yes; we know that the Federal debt is at an all-time high; we know that appropriations must be reduced, taxes must be reduced, but this is not the place to start; do not begin with us."

The Federal Communications Commission in 1939 received $1,276,669 with which to operate the last fiscal year before we got into the national defense program. For the current year their appropriations were $5,392,900, that is for the fiscal year 1946, which carried a part of the last war year. But for fiscal 1947, for the new year beginning next July 1 the Budget Bureau approved a request by the Federal Communications Commission for $6,086,000. That was more than was asked even for the fiscal year which included the war. The committee, of course, did make some cut in the bill as we reported it, a cut of $501,000 from the Budget estimate, to leave $5,585,000, which is $187,100 more than they have had in this year with a large war load.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

In many of the other agencies, the regular established agencies, we made some cuts. I think for the record it will be a good thing if I call attention to some of them and perhaps briefly explain the reason therefor.

The Bureau of the Budget itself, which represents the President, in making recommendations for appropriations, asked for 1947, $4,052,500. Last year

their appropriations were only $2,729,350. The committee made a sizable reduction on this request, lopping off $919,620, almost a million-dollar reduction. The committee made that reduction because we felt that some of the additional offices and personnel they wanted were not warranted in the situation which the country confronts.

The Federal Power Commission received for the current year $2,644,500. They requested for next year $3,707,000. That was an increase of about 33⅓ percent.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. PITTENGER. Just as a matter of information and not in any way to criticize the work of the committee, why was that increase of 33⅓ percent in their expenses needed?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. We did not grant all of that; in fact, we cut off $591,000 of the requested increase, I may say to the gentleman. The balance of the increased budget is largely accounted for by the increase in salaries which the gentleman and other Members of Congress voted. In other words, when Congress passes a law increasing Federal salaries, saying there must be so many automatic promotions after a man has been in the service a certain length of time, why, then, you thereafter have a mandatory obligation to pay the person when you employ him according to that pay scale.

Mr. PITTENGER. I thank the gentleman for his compliment.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I want to say, too, that one of the smaller items of increase in money for the Federal Power Commission was to permit them to carry on their statutory responsibility in the making of power surveys for flood control and rivers and harbors projects. As the gentleman knows, certainly with his great interest in the St. Lawrence seaway and the power possibilities thereof, when the statutes of the country place upon the Federal Power Commission the responsibility for making power surveys in connection with rivers and harbors and flood control studies the Power Commission says we will have to have so much money to do it. The committee did not give them all that they requested in that respect. For the current year they had $160,000 for that puppose. They requested $270,000 for their part in flood control surveys for the coming year. The committee reduced that request by $70,000.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for one more comment?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PITTENGER. I hope that there is not any hand-out for Great Britain or Russia or any of those other countries that want to bankrupt our country, those countries that want us to keep on footing their obligations.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The Federal Power Commission has no authority or responsibility for making power studies abroad or regulating the rates abroad of any utilities.

Mr. PITTENGER. I am talking about the whole independent offices appropriation bill. I am not thinking of the Federal Power Commission. For clarity of the RECORD, may I say I do not think they have anything to do with the St. Lawrence seaway and power project either.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That, of course, is true; but the gentleman appreciates when these studies and surveys of water projects are made that power is an important phase of those studies, and to the extent the Federal Power Commission has those to make, the statement is true.

With respect to the gentleman's observation as to whether there is any money for spending abroad, I know there is no money for lend-lease, there is no money for loans in here or anything of that sort. The only money that might be spent outside continental United States that I know of is money which would be spent for the Inter-American Highway by the Public Roads Administration, work in the Virgin Islands, and the activities of the American Battle Monuments Commission.

Having mentioned public roads, I might as well review what we did in that instance. As the Members of the House know, the Congress authorized a postwar highway building program, contemplating $500,000,000 for 3 years. Because of the material situation and the labor situation it was the judgment of the committee that there was no occasion for proceeding with the program at that rate and in fact the Bureau of the Budget did not propose spending at that rate, but estimated $175,000,000 for that Federal postwar highway program. The committee, after discussing the matter with Commissioner McDonald of the Public Roads Administration, has reported $150,000,000 for that program. The bill also carries 20 millions for secondary or farm-to-market roads, 25 millions for grade-crossing elimination, 10 million on the strategic network, and 50 million to care for maturing obligations on the old prewar highway authorizations.

These represent reductions in the minor public roads programs corresponding to the cut in the primary system funds and for the same reason. The break-downs appear at page 22 of the committee report.

In all, the reductions of the committee under the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget for agencies in this bill total $46,730,216. So that Members of the Congress who want to know what the House is proposing to do can tell their constituents that the House is proposing to cut the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget by $46,700,000 below the Budget suggestions. When the headlines of the papers the other day said it was proposed to cut the Federal debt by $3,000,000,000 by taking that much out of the balance in the Public Treasury under the President's recommendation, you can add this $46,730,216 to that. And this will be real saving, not a dip into the till of borrowed money.

But when all is said and done, it must be said that the total appropriations here for independent offices is very substantially increased over last year and over the last postwar year.

With the reductions that the committee made, the actual appropriations carried in this bill as it comes to the floor are $5,640,876,502; over five and one-half billion dollars compared with $889,000,000 in 1939.

There are few appropriation bills that come before the House that have as much actual interest and meaning for the average Member of Congress as this bill, if the Members of Congress would only read the hearings. The printed hearings on this bill cover 1,198 pages, and dealing with the large number of agencies that this bill does, they are more or less an encyclopedia on activities of the Federal Government. Here is testimony not only from the Public Roads Commission but also from the Federal Housing Administrator, the Tariff Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Bureau of the Budget, the General Accounting Office on Government corporations, the Veterans' Administration, the National Archives, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the American Battle Monuments Commission, and other activities of that sort.

Probably because this is the first postwar year the tables and testimony of most interest are those dealing with the Veterans' Administration. The committee had before it General Bradley and General Hawley, the new surgeon for the Veterans' Administration, and members of their staff, for a long day, going over their estimates and questioning them in regard to the estimates for GI allowances, for hospital construction, for construction of the nonbed producing items, alterations and changes in existing hospitals. Their testimony runs from page 783 to 941 in the printed hearings and every page has information of interest to Members working on veterans' problems.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. PITTENGER. I find the gentleman's remarks very interesting and enlightening, but I just want to say that the Members who are afraid to spend too much money in giving jobs to people to build roads need not have to worry. If some of the Government agencies in this country today have their own way about it by heading off production, we will have the biggest depression we ever saw, and you will have to appropriate more money to give the people work.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

I hope the gentleman is not suggesting that he is going to encourage strikes and lay-offs in the hope that the Government will set up a program to finance the operation of strikes.

Mr. PITTENGER. I am talking about the OPA.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Personally, I do not think that strikes ought

to be financed out of the Federal Treasury, either by providing them with other jobs or by paying unemployment compensation to the strikers, thereby drawing from the reserve created by all workers, whether organized or not. By the same token, I do not believe that industrial warfare should be financed at the expense of the Federal Treasury by permitting the corporations who are on the other side of the contest using the losses incurred to demand rebates from the Federal Treasury through carrying back their losses this year against profits made in prior years. In short, I do not think that industrial warfare ought to be financed by the Federal Treasury.

Members especially interested in the Veterans' Administration will want to read the testimony that deals with the allowances for the GI's under the educational benefits, unemployment compensation, and compensation for disability.

You will also be interested in the table on page 822 of the hearings which lists the hospitals that are provided for with funds carried in this bill. On pages 898 and following you will find some tables placed in the RECORD at my request to help answer questions that have been asked on this floor.

First, you will find a list of the Army hospitals which the Veterans' Administration is taking over to convert into veterans' facilities. Below that, you will find a table which lists the hospitals which the Army and Navy have and which have been proposed for veterans' facilities, but which the Veterans' Administration is refusing to consider. Then you will find a third table which lists the locations where the Veterans' Administration proposes to build hospitals where there is an Army or a Navy hospital in the nearby vicinity, and the reason which the Veterans' Administration gives for not using that Army or Navy hospital. Personally, I regard those reasons in many instances as worthy of examination. Many members of the Appropriation Committee have brought to our attention Army and Navy hospitals which seem to merit consideration for veterans' use, and the House, I am sure, will be interested in knowing that the Committee on Appropriations is asking its investigatory staff to look into these Army and Navy hospitals which are constructed at the present time and are being used for disabled soldiers, to see whether or not they are suitable for immediate use or can be satisfactorily converted to help meet the load for the care of disabled veterans.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. The bill calls for expenditures for the executive bureaus, boards and commissions. Has the gentleman been in touch with the President of the United States since he requested the power to change many of these bureaus and boards or to eliminate them, to ask him if he did not expect to eliminate a lot of these boards, appropriations for which are carried in this bill? If he did not request you then to cut this bill, I wonder why he did not do it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania is just as able to get that information from the President as anyone. Let me say that we had before us the President's budget recommendations. As I have already explained, the committee went below the President's recommendations and cut another $46,000,000 out of the President's request.

Mr. RICH. The President specifically requested last year when we passed that bill the power to eliminate bureaus. Which of the various bureaus does the gentleman believe he is going to eliminate?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am not a mind reader, but I recall that the gentleman from Pennsylvania and many of us on this side of the aisle supported a motion that was made by the minority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] declaring that it was our intent that that power should be used to effect a 25-percent reduction in the cost of government. I notice that the President, in commenting on that feature when he signed the bill, said that, while he hoped that some economies would result, he was afraid the 25 percent was an optimistic figure.

In conclusion, may I say again that the very best theme Members of the House can carry back to their constituents and to the country in these days is that admonition which General Lee left for the boy, "Teach them that they must learn to deny themselves."

Mr. RICH. May I make this observation: If the President wanted that power and if he does not use that power now, he is not doing what the American people expect him to do. It is up to him. The power has been granted to him by the Congress. If he does not cut down these bureaus and eliminate them, and cut the number of Federal employees to the core, he is never in the world going to balance the Budget.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The gentleman will find that the Committee on Appropriations will go further than the President in that regard.

Mr. Chairman, by consent given in the House, I place in the RECORD the following comparison of 1939 expenditures, 1946 appropriations, and 1947 estimates. These figures were supplied by the Fiscal Division of the Budgetary Control Section under date of January 18, 1946. The 1947 grand total does not correspond with the $31,000,000,000 budget figure given in the President's budget message but the tables do give informative comparative data that will be of interest to the membership.

Comparison of estimates of appropriations for 1947 with actual appropriations for 1946 and actual expenditures for 1939 by department and establishment (general and special accounts)

Department or establishment	Estimates of appropriations, 1947	Actual appropriations, 1946	Actual expenditures, 1939
Legislative branch	$53,464,289	$51,876,084	$22,044,288.91
The judiciary	16,584,330	14,410,400	9,456,444.68
Executive Office of the President:			
Executive Office	[1] 171,295,160	[1] 913,616,118	2,359,173.07
Emergency funds appropriated to the President (Lend-Lease and UNRRA)		3,950,000,000	
Independent offices:			
American Battle Monuments Commission	273,800	42,000	133,393.05
American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas		40,000	
Bituminous Coal Consumers Counsel			204,795.98
California Pacific International Exposition			[2] 232.19
Census of partial employment, unemployment, and occupation			103,091.48
Chicago World's Fair Centennial Celebration Commission			234.98
Civil Service Commission	235,273,000	264,322,882	78,100,087.79
Commission for the Commemoration of the Battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, and Missionary Ridge			35,000.00
Federal Civil Works Administration			222,267.81
Federal Communications Commission	6,086,000	5,397,900	1,776,669.30
Federal Coordinator of Transportation			35.20
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation			33,034.54
Federal Emergency Relief Administration			1,659,785.82
Federal Power Commission	3,733,000	2,669,250	1,906,876.00
Federal Trade Commission	2,619,400	1,941,833	2,184,109.59
Filipino Rehabilitation Commission		50,000	
Foreign Service Pay Adjustment		950,000	
General Accounting Office	40,925,000	37,150,780	9,607,202.70
George Washington Bicentennial Commission			18,705.88
Great Lakes Exposition			[3] 1,133.49
Greater Texas and Pan-American Exposition			8.47
Interstate Commerce Commission	9,790,000	8,119,338	8,418,854.46
Maritime Labor Board			81,624.02

Footnotes at end of table.

Comparison of estimates of appropriations for 1947 with actual appropriations for 1946 and actual expenditures for 1939 by department and establishment (general and special accounts)—Continued

Department or establishment	Estimates of appropriations, 1947	Actual appropriations, 1946	Actual expenditures, 1939
Independent offices—Continued			
Mineral Act of Oct. 5, 1918			$146,187.55
Interstate Commerce Commission on the Potomac River Basin	$10,000		
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	26,808,000	$26,014,393	2,262,957.59
National Archives	1,226,000	920,934	806,687.49
National Capital Housing Authority	17,500	17,400	65,133.97
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	867,750	393,994	639,759.49
National Labor Relations Board	4,746,900	3,901,930	2,872,622.36
National Mediation Board	744,800	640,300	406,565.02
National Recovery Administration			[2] 183.34
Northwest Territory Celebration Commission			27,041.67
Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion	380,000,000	213,955,400	
Prison Industries Reorganization Administration			5,701.76
Protecting interests of United States in oil leases and oil lands			25,412.90
Railroad Retirement Board	310,998,800	306,135,000	110,442,242.15
Securities and Exchange Commission	5,241,000	4,309,200	4,773,947.12
Selective Service System		52,000,000	
Smithsonian Institution	2,540,800	1,944,268	1,274,850.99
Tariff Commission	1,165,000	833,410	927,947.25
Temporary National Economic Committee			504,653.88
Texas Centennial Exposition			[2] 62.54
Tennessee Valley Authority	36,572,000	9,648,000	40,806,800.57
The Tax Court of the United States	583,800	525,675	535,281.22
Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Commission			
Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission			372,165.83
United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission			88,047.81
U. S. Golden Gate International Exposition Commission			1,020,325.13
U. S. Employees' Commission	13,315,000	22,762,000	13,215,165.00
U. S. Maritime Commission			43,813,854.50
U. S. Supreme Court Building Commission			9,608.79
U. S. New York World's Fair Commission			2,338,966.47
Veterans' Administration	4,934,623,500	3,694,799,250	557,070,722.10
Unclassified items			112,911.33
Total, independent offices	6,018,161,050	4,659,485,137	889,049,725.45
Federal Loan Agency			8,000,000.00
Federal Security Agency	724,029,700	702,064,884	758,536,061.31
Federal Works Agency	364,183,792	209,619,338	2,831,679,292.45
National Housing Agency	12,600,000	199,500,000	18,886,896.74
Department of Agriculture	721,460,282	749,893,856	1,190,320,588.04
Department of Commerce	165,336,000	93,044,725	42,653,538.04
Department of the Interior	353,601,560	234,077,635	212,285,599.67
Department of Justice	96,771,050	94,989,010	49,324,575.53
Department of Labor	128,661,500	69,772,969	14,245,879.29
Navy Department	4,500,000,000	23,477,816,064	713,582,981.16
Post Office Department (paid from general fund)			39,568,641.36
Department of State	146,705,100	90,139,314	19,714,635.74
Treasury Department:			
Administration and operation	1,924,895,543	3,007,537,903	248,727,327.80
Interest	5,000,000,000	4,750,000,000	940,539,763.50
Statutory public debt retirement	592,715,154	592,870,951	58,246,450.00
Total, Treasury Department	7,517,610,697	8,350,408,854	1,247,513,541.30
War Department:			
Military	7,100,000,000	21,496,902,030	496,074,928.94
Civil	301,998,500	252,409,140	200,298,471.23
Panama Canal	18,676,500	8,504,408	10,202,266.18
Total, War Department	7,420,675,000	21,757,815,578	706,575,666.35
District of Columbia (Federal contribution)	6,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000.00
Anticipated supplemental appropriations	875,000,000	1,950,000,000	
Grand total	29,292,139,510	67,574,529,966	8,780,797,529.09

[1] Includes emergency war agencies.
[2] Excess of repayments over expenditures, deduct.

NOTE.—The 1947 estimates of appropriations for the War and Navy Departments and the emergency war agencies are tentative estimates from the 1947 Budget (table 5). Detailed estimates will be submitted to the Congress in the spring.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER].

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I have carefully examined the pending bill, H. R. 5201, and I have scanned through the very extensive hearings had thereon, and I am somewhat surprised, I must confess, at the implications contained in this measure when it is compared with the recent message of the President. I recall the glowing headlines in the newspapers, after that message had been read by the reading clerks to the Members of the House, which stated "Cut United States Costs" proposed by the President. In reading the President's message, while he made a general statement that the cost of government should be cut, and expenses reduced, yet if the things the President proposed be done, and if the policies presented by him be accomplished, the Budget of this Nation would have to be materially extended—and there could be no reduction in Government spending. I have stated that I was greatly surprised when the pending bill came before the House, today, because after considering the same many of the agencies of Government have an increased appropriation over that of last year, and there is no earthly reason for it. I make the sole and lone exception to the appropriation for the Veterans' Administration, and that item is increased, and rightfully so, because we have the problem of meeting the demand of caring for our disabled soldiers and sailors, and that must be met by the people of this Nation. May I call to the attention of the committee that the salaries and expenses for the White House office have been increased, by this measure, from $312,558 during the present fiscal year, to the sum of $883,660 for the coming fiscal year.

I surmise the people will want to know why this very large increase in the appropriation for the coming fiscal year. Under the Civil Service Commission, it is reported that the salaries and expenses for that agency for the present fiscal year were $9,943,882, and this appropriation bill provides for the very large increase to $12,080,500 for the coming fiscal year for those salaries and expenses. Can it be that there is proposed by this administration an increase of the personnel in that agency? If so, what is the reason for it? Also, under the heading of Federal Communications Commission, it will be observed

that the appropriation for the present fiscal year was $2,946,900, and this measure now proposes that such appropriation be increased to $5,560,000 for the coming fiscal year. The people want to know, I am confident, the reason for such increase in the appropriation for that agency. The war is over. The matter of communications will certainly be much less, and of much less importance, than during the war. The people want to know the reason for increasing that amount of the appropriation for salaries and expenses. It is my hope that those who know the reason will disclose it. The general expenses of the Federal Trade Commission have been likewise increased, under the provisions of this bill, from $3,035,400 to $8,000,000; the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, under the total appropriation for that agency, we find that for the present fiscal year the appropriation was $26,014,393, while the amount is increased in this pending bill to the sum of $29,673,000; the Naval Archives appropriation is increased from $920,934 to $1,062,935, and the appropriations have been increased for the next fiscal year, over the present, in the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, Smithsonian Institution, the Tariff Commission, the Tax Court of the United States and other agencies.

Mr. Chairman, I am greatly surprised at this measure and the several and various amounts it carries in the face of the President's message and of his statement that the cost and expense of our Federal Government must be reduced—if, in fact, the President meant just what he said in that message. We are facing some critical days in this Nation. We have just completed one of the most serious of all wars; and while victory is ours, yet the people of this Nation have been compelled to yield so much in money, in their boys, in property, in their rights as American citizens, and in their heritage—and we have the debt of that war to pay. The taxes which must be imposed to meet the dire needs of the day will be very heavy. We will have the normal cost of our Government, which must be raised; we have the interest on the public debt, which must be met; we have the care of more than 1,000,000 disabled veterans of this war, which must be met, and that we will meet without one single murmur; we have the debt itself, which must be paid; we have the cost of the upkeep of our Army and Navy, and this is a charge which must be met. And with that great burden before us, I find that measure seeks to increase the wages, salaries, and expenses of almost every department of our Government—which does not meet with my approval, and I am confident it will not meet with public approval. As I stated hereinbefore, the sole and only exception I make is to the needed and necessary increase contained in this appropriation for the Veterans' Administration, and that is essential, because we must, we will, care for the veterans of this war, and of all wars; they have fought the good fight, and they will never be forgotten.

Mr. Chairman, instead of increasing the amounts appropriated for the several and various departments of our Government, as has been done by this measure, each and all of those agencies, with the sole exception of the Veterans' Administration, should be reduced at least 25 percent. I am confident a careful check-up of each agency would disclose, accepting the needs and necessities of such departments in order to carry on the normal and essential work therein, that a reduction of much more than 25 percent below that appropriated for the present fiscal year could be made without in any way decreasing the efficiency of each such agency. These agencies of our Government must be aware of our extreme danger caused by our terrific debt—and they should accept the realistic as it appears to all—because the people of our nation can stand just so much of a burden, then the breaking point is reached. They cannot continue to pour out the resources of our nation for useless and needless things, and these increases contained in this measure—with the sole exception to which I have referred—are needless, unless it is the program of this administration to increase the personnel in every department in which an increase of appropriation is requested. If that is the program of the President, why didn't he so state in his message? If he wants to completely destroy the common men and women of this nation—who are the very back-bone of it—that can very easily be done by increasing appropriations, making heavier taxes, and impoverishing our people. And to attempt to increase the burdens of our people, when they are already faced with the largest debt, and the heaviest tax load, they have ever faced or carried is a policy which is far beyond my own comprehension. At least, my understanding of economics does not lead me along that same channel now charted by the proponents of this measure. Ordinarily when people are in debt they begin to tighten up their belts, reduce their spending, and make a start back up the ladder by paying off their obligations—rather than to increase their spending, and give no heed to their obligations.

Mr. Chairman, this is the first measure to come before this body calling for a rather large appropriation following the close of the war. This is the very first measure to be called up, in the House, following the receipt of the President's message. This measure should be materially reduced in every plan and part, except the needed increase for the Veterans' Administration. I am surprised that these very large increases have been asked by this Administration. The people of the country will be shocked when they know what has been asked by this measure. If this is a sample of that which we may expect in future appropriation bills, then there is no chance for our country—we cannot survive if this policy is to be continued. The people cannot withstand this greatly increased burden in the face of the staggering burden which is now before us. I hope those in power will about-face—that they will take an inventory of our country and of our situation—and do something constructive to aid in saving our Nation, rather than to continue the march toward its utter destruction.

(Mr. SPRINGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

(Mr. DIRKSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, on January 18 I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with suitable comment a document that came to my attention, used by OPA interviewers, called the Techniques of Interviewing. To say the least it was a historic document, and it has stirred up a lot of controversy all over the country.

Today Mr. Bowles sent a personal messenger, and with him he sent a letter which he asked to have included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. At the appropriate time I shall ask permission to insert the letter, but perhaps I ought to read it now and then submit it later.

The letter is as follows:

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., January 23, 1946.

The Honorable EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. DIRKSEN: I, too, was very surprised regarding the instruction sheet entitled "Techniques of Interviewing" upon which you commented in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 18. I want you to know that the document is not and was not an official OPA instruction sheet to investigators. It was rather an unofficial statement from a training specialist in the San Francisco OPA regional office which he had circulated to other regional offices for comments and suggestions.

I certainly deplore the techniques described in the document as much as you do. In order to make the official OPA position crystal clear the following telegram was sent to all regional offices on January 21, over the signature of Mr. George Moncharsh, Deputy Administrator for Enforcement.

"Refer to document entitled 'Techniques of Investigating,' attached to November 19, 1945, report of Fred Lewe, assistant training specialist, San Francisco Regional Office, sent by him to all regional training specialists for comment only. Contents this document are not in accord with national office policy and shall not be used for any purpose whatsoever. Advise by return wire any circulation of contents in your region and steps taken to cancel same."

I would appreciate it very much if you would insert this letter or any statement you may choose in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to correct any impression that may have been given that the OPA is fostering or encouraging such practices as described in "Techniques of Interviewing."

Sincerely,

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

In the interest of fairness I believe attention should be called to the following facts:

Paragraph 1 of the letter on proper examination admits that—

First. That there was such a document as the Techniques of Interviewing.

Second. That it came from a specialist in OPA, namely a training specialist in the San Francisco office.

Third. That it was circulated among all regional offices of OPA and was,

therefore, readily available for republication and circulation.

Fourth. That there was no denial that it could have been widely used.

Fifth. That it contains no hint that the regional directors and district directors and their staffs did not use it.

I should comment that several copies were available in Illinois in places far removed from the regional office.

Sixth. That lack of knowledge by Mr. Bowles or the Washington office of OPA indicates that they are not familiar with at least some of the things that are going on in regional and district offices.

Seventh. That it first came to his attention from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD where I inserted it.

I believe that paragraph 2 of the letter indicates—

First. That it was not disavowed until January 21, 1946—about 3 days after it appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Second. If OPA had knowledge before of this document, it was evidently permitted to circulate either with or without Washington knowledge until the matter was called to their attention by the item in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Third. That if it was done without knowledge on the part of Washington authorities of OPA, it raises an interesting question concerning the authority exercised by field personnel in imposing such tactics upon the American people.

The telegram in Mr. Bowles' letter did appear to admit that—

First. The circular had been sent to all regional offices from San Francisco.

Sesond. The request made for information concerning the circulation of this document indicates that the Washington office does not know how widely used or how widely applied this technique was.

It is, indeed, an interesting situation and should commend itself to the attention of Congress when the resolution for the extension of OPA comes on for action.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the President on Monday submitted his annual message to the Congress and the first Budget estimate. I am addressing myself particularly to the Budget part of the message. I wish to call attention to just a few things.

On pages A–4 and A–5 of the President's Budget there appear items that total $39,168,728,267 of expenditures.

The estimate of receipts, on page A–2 is $31,512,000,000. On that particular page, the Budget estimate for appropriation expenditures is given as $35,124,000,000, with the excess of expenditures of $3,612,000,000.

With estimates for expenditures of $39,000,000,000 and over, including $4,000,000,000 of trust funds, which do not come out of the estimated income of $31,000,000,000, we are showing a deficiency in Government operations of over $3 500,000,000 which represents more deficit spending next year.

The fact that the Treasury balance is expected to be reduced instead of increasing the debt is a good sign; but continuation of deficit spending in 1947, when we need a balanced budget, indicates a lack of grasp of the needs of the United States. It is not a satisfactory situation.

Nineteen Hundred and Forty-seven is the crucial year. If we do not balance the budget then, it is going to be difficult ever to do it. Revenues for future years are going to be less because the income of the people is going to be less; and taxes are going to be less.

The Budget estimates for the different Departments for 1947 are invariably higher for personnel for almost every single activity. It is absolutely impossible for us to balance the budget and increase the number of personnel in the Departments all the way through. Some of the Departments that show tremendous increases are: Interior, an increase from $234,000,000 to $353,000,000 or 50 percent; Justice, $96,000,000 as compared with $94,000,000 in 1946; Labor, $128,000,000 as compared with $69,000,000—nearly 100 percent; State Department, $146,000,000 as compared with $90,000,000.

The Treasury Department, with the exception of War Finance Division, and tax refund estimates, shows an enormous increase. The Commerce Department shows an increase from $93,000,000 to $165,000,000; and the Department of Agriculture shows an increase of 2,400 additional employees.

The Budget recommends enormous sums for food subsidies and for foreign gratuities, but nothing is included in estimates of appropriations. Those figures will increase the public debt by $6,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000 if President Truman has his way.

How are we going to balance the Budget with that sort of thing? It is up to the Congress to see that this Budget is thoroughly reviewed and cuts made to bring it within reason. All of the cuts that have been made in the bill before the committee are desirable; but they are very seldom deep enough to cut down to the point of balancing the budget and getting our expenditures within reason. This all appears from statements of members of the subcommittee.

It is manifest that the Congress has a big job to do. It is up to us to see that it is done. That is the only way the Government of the United States can be made solvent.

Are we going to let down the soldier boys who are coming home, or are we going to give them a chance by cutting down governmental estimates, expenditures, and appropriations so that the budget of the United States can be balanced, and we can live in a solvent country? That is the only way for us to meet our responsibility that the Government of the United States be made solvent.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RICH. In the gentleman's analysis of the President's speech of Monday in reference to the balancing of the budget with the promises that he made to the American people of carrying out the program of the New Deal and with the suggested changes that he wants the Congress to pass in the laws that he suggested—21 of them—what is the gentleman's opinion of the chances for Mr. Truman, if he stays in here for three more years, of having a balanced budget?

Mr. TABER. There will be no balanced budget, but if that program is adopted democracy is at an end in America, freedom is at an end.

Mr. RICH. Absolutely. I think the gentleman is right in that; but the only possible hope he had in making such a statement was that through the sale of surplus property he hoped to get enough in during 1947 that there might be a possibility that income would equal outgo. That comes about only because of the fact that we have accumulated millions and billions of dollars worth of surplus war property.

Mr. TABER. And it will be sold at a tremendous discount. It is estimated today by governmental authorities that there is $10,000,000,000 of surplus property in the hands of the disposal agencies. The estimate of recovery out of that is less than $2,000,000,000, indicating an intent to sacrifice all of that property; and there is no possible recovery in that way of running things, under that kind of management, that can do anything toward balancing the budget. Those things are not revenue receipts. Revenue receipts are the things that should be used when one considers whether or not the budget is balanced, not recoveries from capital which has already been spent. That is not proper bookkeeping at all as I understand it.

Mr. RICH. I agree with the gentleman. I am very glad the gentleman made that statement because even at that I do not believe he is going to have a balanced budget.

Mr. TABER. Certainly not.

Mr. RICH. I think his suggestion will only result in fooling the American people. Like the appointment he made here the other day of Edwin Pauley to be Under Secretary of the Navy. Did the gentleman ever hear of Edwin Pauley?

Mr. TABER. He will probably be the fellow who will take care of the naval oil reserves.

Mr. RICH. That is just what is going to happen. We will find out that we will have something that will be worse than Teapot Dome. Did the gentleman ever hear of Teapot Dome, where they tried to blame one of the first war's worst scandals on the Republicans? If this administration goes on for another 3 or 4 years, we shall be lucky if we have any America left at all. And it is just like this man Allen. Did the gentleman ever hear of this man Allen who is going to be one of the Directors of the RFC?

Mr. TABER. But did he not have all of the qualifications for a New Deal appointment? When he was Commissioner of the District of Columbia he would appear before the Appropriations Committee asking for funds, but he never knew anything about what it was all about—total incompetence.

Mr. RICH. If he did not know anything about appropriations when he was one of the heads of the District of Columbia government, what does the gentleman believe he will know about a $15,000,000,000 corporation such as the RFC?

Mr. TABER. Just as much as he did about the other.

Mr. RICH. What a fine state of affairs for the Federal Government—to have a man appointed at the head of RFC who does not know any more about it than he did about District of Columbia affairs when he was running the District. If they keep on at this rate, the first thing you know there will not be any Government for anybody to run.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK].

NATION DEMANDS ECONOMY

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, about everything included in this independent offices appropriation bill has been covered by preceding speakers, and I assure you I shall not take much of your time to discuss details. However, I am impressed, as has been the distinguished ranking Republican member of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], by the President's comments in his recent Budget message concerning the possibility of attaining a balanced budget within a couple of years. I have been on the Appropriations Committee only 3 years, but I believe my record will show I have consistently, even in wartime, recognized the need for and favored economy and efficiency in the Federal Government. So it is only natural that I share the apprehension of the gentleman from New York and other members of the Appropriations Committee. I was somewhat disappointed a few minutes ago that Chairman CANNON did not address himself to some of the particular items contained in this bill.

I have been somewhat apprehensive because we mostly talk about economy. The President talks about economy, the Bureau of the Budget makes recommendations; and then the press and the radio commentators state that the Appropriations Committee does not do its duty efficiently and that it does not endeavor to make necessary reductions and to provide for retrenchment, which is so essential in this reconversion period from war- to peace-time economy. I cannot speak for the majority members of our committee; but I know that on many occasions, not only on this subcommittee but on the full committee, minority members (who are usually outvoted) have endeavored to get economy and have demanded additional cuts, because we realize that public sentiment today is crystallizing rapidly into a demand for economy and the approach at least to a balanced budget.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. Briefly.

Mr. RICH. Did anything come to the committee during the hearings on this bill from the White House suggesting the elimination of any bureaus? I am interested in finding that out. If the President has not recognized the fact that he is supposed to consolidate bureaus and eliminate some functions of Government, and did not come to your committee with such recommendations, then it is about time that somebody send a committee down to the President to find out what he is doing.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I must advise the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who always stands for economy, and who has an outstanding record as a former member of this important committee, that we held hearings during the month of December prior to the delivery of the President's Budget message. I do not recall that the President or the Bureau of the Budget offered any radical innovations. I may add also that I was one of the Members who did not vote for the reorganization bill, because I recalled what happened in 1939; and I had every reason to believe that—notwithstanding the fact the President still has full wartime powers and can reorganize and can demand economy in the operation of the scores of various agencies—we cannot expect any worthwhile, decisive action until the Congress stands up and demands that kind of economy.

Mr. RICH. Well, now, that is just the point. The gentleman has hit the nail on the head. I voted to give the President that power, I thought he was going to do it, but if he does not, then he is not what I thought he was going to be. That is the thing that burns me up, to think I put my confidence in him and now it is being betrayed.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I hope the gentleman's confidence has not been misplaced and that he will not be disillusioned.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. Briefly.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am just a little afraid the impression might be gained from the RECORD, when the gentleman referred to our holding hearings in December on the President's ideas about the Budget that we did not have his ideas. The RECORD should show that the Budget estimates insofar as they applied to these offices which were before us in December were the President's estimates and they were incorporated in and made a part of the Budget message reported the other day.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Yes. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. CLEVENGER. We talk about a tremendous sum of money here. Even though this year the Budget is half of what it was last year, has the gentleman ever figured out what it represents for each of the 50,000,000 gainfully employed in the country? It amounts to about $60 a month for the 50,000,000 men gainfully employed in our country today. It is easy to understand this pressure on the take-home pay when you realize the situation.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I thank the gentleman for his contribution, and I fully realize he is profoundly impressed by these gigantic amounts which are contained in these appropriation bills. But, unfortunately, many Members of the House and many American taxpayers are indifferent in their attitude toward our national economy and the expense of our Federal Government.

Mr. CLEVENGER. I think the gentleman will agree with me that this talk of billions of dollars leaves us numb, but that $60 out of the take-home pay of 50,000,000 people gainfully employed is something that every American workman can understand.

Mr. DWORSHAK. That is true.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman talks about take-home pay. One reason why the people do not have the take-home pay is because this administration has compelled the people who do business in this country to take from the take-home pay of the wage earner the money to pay the taxes, and that is one reason that they do not have the take-home pay now that they had before.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Of course, that is true; but there was a recent bill enacted by Congress reducing the taxes of individuals. We wonder sometimes if it is not likewise the duty of Congress to see that commensurate reductions and savings in the costs of the Federal Government are made to justify the amount of the reductions which have already been made in Federal taxes.

Mr. RICH. I agree with the gentleman 100 percent.

LARGE DEFICITS SHOWN

Mr. DWORSHAK. I will proceed briefly now with one or two general observations on this bill. First, I just want to point to these Presidential figures. In the fiscal year 1946 the expenditures are estimated to be $67,500,000,000 and the receipts will be $38,500,000,000, or a deficit of $29,000,000,000. That is in this current fiscal year. Of course, this is considerably less than the $54,000,000,000 deficit we had in the past fiscal year.

Let us look at the fiscal year 1947. The President estimates expenditures will probably be $35,000,000,000, and the receipts will be $31,500,000,000, leaving a deficit of about $3,500,000,000. Again I must say that we do a lot of talking about economy and about retrenchment in Federal Government; but I believe the time has come when not only this particular bill but every bill—every appropriation bill coming before the House—must reflect even greater economy if we are to attain the objectives outlined by the President in his recent Budget message.

LARGE PEACETIME CIVILIAN PAY ROLL

May I address myself briefly to the hearings in regard to the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission? On page 1131 you will find tables of the hearings which will show you by months, successively, from January 1940 through to November 1945, the total civilian-paid employment inside the United States and outside the United States, with the monthly Federal pay roll listed throughout that entire period. The President's message tells us that the Government is to drop about 856,000 civilian employees by June 1947, and that on that date, June 30, 1947, it is anticipated that the permanent peacetime basis of paid civilian employment will be reached, and then we will be at the figure of 1,600,000.

"Let's look at the record"—as a noted politician used to say—and we will find

that in July 1940 we had approximately 1,000,000 civilian employees. I mention that date because that was the time when we began preparations for a war. In the period from July 1940 until Pearl Harbor, embracing about a year and a half, there was an increase up to 1,545,000.

So, in other words, according to the estimates submitted in the President's Budget message, it is anticipated that in July of 1947 the normal peacetime Federal civilian employment will be set at 1,600,000, or approximately the same number of employees we had on the civilian pay roll at the time of Pearl Harbor. Then we had been in process of preparation for war for a year and a half and the New Deal had been in power for 8 or 9 years. Still we are anticipating that we shall only attain a permanent peacetime basis of 1,600,000.

FEDERAL PAY ROLL QUADRUPLED

Let us look, for just a minute or so, at the pay roll of the civilian employees. In the fiscal year 1940 we find that the pay roll was approximately one and three-quarters billion dollars. The revenue in that year was about seven and a half billion. The record will show that in the fiscal year 1946 the estimated pay roll was seven and one-half billion dollars, compared with one and three-quarters billion in 1940. In other words, during that period from 1940 to 1946 we find the pay roll of the civilian employees of the Federal Government had quadrupled. I cannot tell you how much it is going to be, as the President has indicated, in 1947. But I do want to point out that, while newspaper and radio commentators say that currently we have about 2,450,000 employees, the facts are that figure refers solely to the civilian employees within the boundaries of the United States. Outside of the continental limits of our country, the last report available indicates that there were 763,190 employees. Therefore, the total of all paid employees within the country and outside the United States was approximately 3,213,000 as of November 30, 1945.

I direct your attention to page 1133 of the hearings, where you will find what I believe to be the first break-down of the three-quarters of a million paid employees serving outside of the United States. You will find that the War Department, for instance, when this report was made available on September 30, employed a total of 646,457 civilian employees. If you add the 844,000 civilian employees in this country, you will find that on November 30, 1945, which is the last time for which the figures are available, the War Department alone was employing a million and a half civilian employees. We hear a lot about redevelopment and demobilization, and we all want to see the boys come home; but we must recognize that, when demands for retrenchment are being made, the War Department alone still has one and a half million civilian employees on the pay roll.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. PITTENGER. That simply means that the War Department has not demobilized back to anything like a peacetime basis.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I think the gentleman's conclusion is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. It seems to me that the problem of balancing the budget or maintaining a stable economy for the Federal Government is twofold. One is carrying out the proper functions of the Government economically and efficiently. In that regard, a heavy responsibility has been placed upon the Committee on Appropriations, and many individuals such as the gentleman from Idaho have done a splendid job in that regard. The other one is to quit expanding the jurisdiction and the responsibilities of the Federal Government and taking on new programs in fields where we heretofore have not gone. The cities, counties, and States must come to the rescue of their impoverished "uncle."

Mr. DWORSHAK. Of course, that is entirely true, because throughout the past decade there has arisen one demand after another on the part of the taxpayers and others for more gratuities and more paternalism stemming from their National Capital. But, in reply to the gentleman from Nebraska, may I also add the observation that we find, as we hold these hearings before our appropriations subcommittees, that each agency and department—in presenting its justifications and attempting to demonstrate its need of a particular fund being requested for its functioning—points out that that particular function is indispensable, and that the agency is doing something so vital to the welfare and security of the American people that the Committee on Appropriations is not justified in making any reductions. We talk about economy, but you have heard of the old saying in Washington, "Everybody—and that includes a lot of the departments downtown—is for 'economee' without the 'me'."

May I refer to the hearings involving the Veterans' Administration. Members will find therein all the data and information needed concerning hospital construction, pensions, compensation, readjustment payments, and so on.

FUNDS TO AID VETERANS

Of the total amount contained in this appropriation bill, about 87½ percent, or $4,931,142,415 is allocated to the Veterans' Administration for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1946. Full recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget are covered in the bill for pensions and compensation, which total $1,905,000,000; and for readjustment pensions in the amount of $2,148,387,000. The latter item involves considerable speculation as to the state of employment throughout the Nation which will have telling effect in the determination of whether returning war veterans are able to procure jobs in industry or whether many of those who do not decide to attend school will be forced to accept weekly payments until such time as they become permanently located.

Under the Preference Act pertaining to civil-service regulations, veterans have a 5-point preference; service-connected disabled veterans, 10 points; widows of servicemen, 10 points; and wives of disabled veterans unable to work, 10 points. Veterans who are desirous of qualifying for Federal positions should consult service officers of their veterans organizations or inquire of local civil-service boards, which usually maintain offices in local post offices.

HOSPITAL PROGRAM OUTLINED

I will refer briefly to the hospital-construction program. I presume you are all acquainted with the fact that General Bradley—in whom we all have unlimited confidence as he assumes these tremendous duties as Administrator of the Veterans' Administration—and his Surgeon General plan to concentrate the hospital-building program in the larger cities throughout the country because they contend they must have accessibility to the large medical centers which will permit them to get the ablest medical men to serve in these hospitals. As you know, I come from a sparsely populated State in the intermountain country, and there are many such States in our Union where we do not have large cities and where we do not have any of the large medical centers where these so-called specialists are. The veterans in my State and similar States do not object to leaving their homes to be sent to diagnostic centers and in order to receive some special treatment; but we must recognize that these men and these boys were drafted or enlisted from these villages and these hamlets and small communities throughout the United States. I endeavored to point out, in a colloquy with General Bradley during the hearings, that I believed the 60,000 veterans in my State felt they should not be compelled to go to the large cities or to adjoining States to receive hospitalization. Regardless of their disabilities, in almost every case there is a psychological disability involved and so the veteran usually prefers to be hospitalized as near his home as possible. The hearings, particularly the comments made by the Surgeon General and by the Administrator, indicate that, while preference and priority will be given to the large medical centers in the large cities, they do intend to go out into the smaller areas and build these 200-bed hospitals, so that the veterans will not be forced to travel many hundreds of miles in order to receive hospitalization. It may be of some interest to read the following testimony developed by the questions which I asked of the Administrator:

Mr. DWORSHAK. It appears to me in the consideration of the hospital program that you are applying the reverse principle to that, because you say it is necessary to construct hospitals in the more populous centers so that they will have access to part-time medical personnel and so that you can employ doctors who are willing to live in the cities wherein are located the hospitals. Is that right?

General BRADLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. DWORSHAK. And you do not give any consideration to State lines in this hospital program?

General BRADLEY. That is right.

Mr. DWORSHAK. How far is it feasible for veterans to travel to receive treatment in those veterans' hospitals; how many miles—150, 200, 250, or 300?

General BRADLEY. Of course, we would like to have them as close as possible. It so happens these medical centers are also centers of veteran population; so that in putting the hospitals in town you are actually carrying the medical service to the veteran much more than you are if you stick it at some little place out in the country.

Mr. DWORSHAK. But there are a lot of States which do not have what you consider large cities.

General BRADLEY. And we are putting small hospitals in those States.

Mr. DWORSHAK. You are not going to force these veterans in the lightly populated States to travel to the large centers?

General BRADLEY. No, sir. We have stuck hospitals all over the United States, but they are smaller hospitals and, as I say, we do not expect to be able to staff those hospitals with a full staff of specialists. For example, if you have some particular thing the matter with you where you cannot get treatment in your own town, you go to Mayo's.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I realize that as to NP and TB, and any special service, it also has been the policy of the Administration to send patients to particular hospitals where they can get specialist service.

General BRADLEY. Yes.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I think that has geen done, in fact, on a limited scale since the First World War.

General BRADLEY. Yes.

Mr. DWORSHAK. But do you not recognize from the psychological angle that with regard to veterans who were inducted or volunteered without regard to whether they came from the villages, hamlets, or big cities, there is some advantage in getting hospitalization not necessarily in their own home towns, but at least within their own State borders?

General BRADLEY. Yes, sir; and that is provided for in this program.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I happen to come from Idaho and I was greatly disappointed in that Idaho has been chopped into various sections, so that from one part of the State veterans are sent to northern Washington; from another part of the State they are sent into southern Washington; and from another section of the State they are sent into Utah.

For instance, it is proposed to locate a 500-bed NP hospital at Salt Lake, because that is in close proximity to the University of Utah. That may be all right; possibly nobody can criticize that; but I also note you have, in the supplemental bill, provision for 50 additional general medical and surgical beds in the existing general medical and surgical facilities at Salt Lake. Does that mean you are going to have in that city a general medical and surgical hospital and an NP hospital?

General BRADLEY. I believe that is out. That is merely taking the regional offices out. There is no new construction.

Mr. DWORSHAK. They have a general medical and surgical hospital there now, and there is provision in the supplemental bill for 50 additional beds.

General BRADLEY. That is a conversion of space used by the regional offices.

Mr. DWORSHAK. In other words, you are going to maintain a general medical and surgical facility in addition to the 500-bed NP hospital you are proposing in this 1947 appropriation?

General BRADLEY. Yes, sir; that is a fact. We try not to have two hospitals, even though of different types, in the same place; because any kind of hospital will take care of emergency cases; but this is one case where we do have two hospitals in close proximity.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Of course, Salt Lake City is a fairly large community; yet I wonder why it is necessary to force Idaho veterans to travel 250 or 300 miles to go to a general medical and surgical facility there when they might go to one in their own State? Is there any justification for that?

General BRADLEY. There is one in Boise now.

Mr. DWORSHAK. That is right—serving only a very small number of counties in the State.

General BRADLEY. It is true they [Salt Lake] have two to three different hospitals.

This map I have here [exhibiting] shows all of the hospitals of the various types, of the three different types of hospitals, and by bisecting the distance between the hospitals of various types we have put in here, in red or blue, underages or overages for 1950, taking into consideration the hospital buildings which we have there. General Hawley says this map is going to be a source of our study. It looks like in a year or two we might justify another small hospital in eastern Idaho. As it shows now, the Fort Harrison area up in Montana, by 1950, will have an overage, and Salt Lake will have an underage.

Mr. DWORSHAK. You mean a deficiency of beds at Salt Lake?

General BRADLEY. Yes.

Mr. DWORSHAK. That is the point I am trying to develop. If there will be in a general zone or area a deficiency and lack of beds for general medical and surgical patients by 1950, then I cannot see much justification for developing two large hospitals, for instance, in Salt Lake City, a 500 general medical and surgical hospital and 200-bed——

General HAWLEY. There are not 200 beds now.

Mr. DWORSHAK. How many beds are there?

General HAWLEY. One hundred and fifty, or something like that.

Mr. DWORSHAK. And 50 additional will make 200.

General HAWLEY. Two hundred beds with that space and that, unquestionably, for a long time should supply the needs.

Mr. DWORSHAK. But by 1950, you will have a deficiency of general medical and surgical beds in that area.

General BRADLEY. Yes; but that area takes in about nine counties in southeastern Idaho by these bisecting lines; takes in three big counties in Wyoming takes in practically three counties in Nevada, and so that deficit in beds is for that complete area. That deficit can be made up depending upon where the center of veteran population is around 1950 by another hospital, which might show Salt Lake itself to have enough beds.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I am in accord with your general program, but when I look at the hospitals proposed in your 1947 budget I find you have several in towns of 8,000, 10,000, 12,000, or 15,000.

General HAWLEY. That is right, but they will be 200-bed hospitals.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Still they are hospitals.

General HAWLEY. Yes.

Mr. DWORSHAK. General medical and surgical hospitals.

General HAWLEY. Exactly, sir. This map will change with every construction program. The idea is this: We started to draw this map with a radius of a circle including the veteran population that the hospital could take care of, which would leave us large gaps in there; but it was very difficult mathematically to do that, cutting of parts of counties; so it was drawn the other way, bisecting the distance.

Now, where we show a great shortage of beds on this map—and they are all over—that shortage will not be made up as a policy by expanding the existing hospitals in there.

Mr. DWORSHAK. In the big cities?

General HAWLEY. Yes; but we will put another hospital to bring it closer to the veteran, which will take the load off of that hospital. I realize the distances are terribly great.

Mr. DWORSHAK. And the population very scattered out in the intermountain country.

General HAWLEY. Yes. But by 1950, if you will look at the State of Pennsylvania with all of the construction there, they have three hospitals and still there is a shortage of almost 2,000 beds in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I am agreeable to giving preference to those congested areas; I do not quarrel with you on that.

General HAWLEY. I understand. I want you to thoroughly understand we do realize this problem. There are no chosen people or chosen spots except for specialist hospitals, and the other hospitals are to be distributed to get them closer and closer to the veteran.

Mr. DWORSHAK. You know, General, these veterans' organizations, composed of those men who volunteered or were inducted from the sparsely populated States, cannot be convinced it is necessary for them to travel a long way in order to get hospitalization in some city of 100,000 population. It is true you may have accessibility there to more experienced medical personnel; but primarily you have to think of that veteran who has partially, at least, a psychological disability.

General HAWLEY. Right.

Mr. DWORSHAK. And you cannot always apply to him the same inflexible rule.

General HAWLEY. That is right.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I am glad to note in the proposed hospitals placed in the 1947 budget you are going into some of the smaller communities.

General BRADLEY. We are. And if you will look at the number of 200-bed hospitals which are regional bed hospitals, I think we would be at fault if we did not exploit to the fullest the medical centers; but, after exploiting them, more and more it will make the regional hospitals come closer together.

RELEASE OF ARMY AND NAVY DOCTORS

Mr. DWORSHAK. When you referred awhile ago to the difficulty of staffing hospitals, I cannot understand why there should be too much difficulty when thousands of those doctors will be discharged from the Army and Navy. Of course, some of them are older and more experienced and will resume private practice, but certainly there will be a lot of the younger doctors who, facing the difficult necessity of starting out in practice in some town, will do just as they did after the First World War—they are going to apply to the Veterans' Administration for positions in the hospitals under your direction, because they know, if they can qualify, that will become a career during their lifetimes.

I think as there are more and more of these doctors discharged from the Army and Navy, you will find much less of a problem, except in extreme cases where you want specialist personnel. I won't quarrel with you in any way with your contention that you will have to go to the large cities to get them. That has not been the case, though, in the past 25 years since the end of the First World War; is not that true—that they have not followed that policy?

General HAWLEY. That is true, they have not followed that policy.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Of seeking part-time medical men.

General HAWLEY. Of highly specialized men, yes.

Mr. DWORSHAK. That is what I thought. I am glad to have those reassurances that the more sparsely populated States are not going to become mere appendages; because I think the veterans who came from those States are deserving of the same attention, and I have the utmost confidence that you are going to give just as equitable consideration—you and your staff, General—to those cases, as to the cases in the more congested areas.

General BRADLEY. I think we are faced with the fact that they will always have to travel farther.

Mr. DWORSHAK. They do not object to that. They are used to that.

General BRADLEY. But by keeping the hospitals to the size of 200, we can distribute them so as to cut down the travel distance as much as possible. That is why we prefer putting in the number of 200-bed hospitals that we have, rather than half as many 400-bed hospitals.

Mr. DWORSHAK. They may be more expensive to operate, but when you consider the elimination of the transportation expense and the time saved in the various cases, they will probably be an offset to that additional expense of operation. Of course, you can probably operate a 500-bed hospital more economically than one of two or three hundred beds; there is no question about that. But I am glad to have those reassurances, because I know there are many Representatives from districts which have no large cities, who have been quite disturbed by the possibility that they would be ignored, or disregarded, to a large extent in this construction program.

In closing, may I just make this comment: It has been pointed out by many Members preceding me this afternoon and by those who have asked questions, that the Congress has some responsibility insofar as appropriations are concerned. We are criticized because it is contended that we control the purse strings of the Nation and there cannot be any economy until we take a stand for retrenchment; that likewise there will be waste and inefficiency in these executive departments, agencies, and bureaus just so long as the Congress makes available funds for the various activities of the executive departments. I believe most of us realize we do have some responsibilities along that line. I strongly appeal to the Appropriations Committee particularly, and to the Members of this body to follow through and to reflect the rising tide of public sentiment for retrenchment. We cannot continue, as we have throughout these wartime years, to spend and spend, with these recurring annual deficits. It has been pointed out that the time is now here when we must not only talk about economy, but we must actually do something about it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS] such time as he may desire.

(Mr. HAYS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, in connection with the Civil Service appropriation I desire to discuss a situation which I encountered in my district during the recess. I call your attention to this problem, because unfortunately it is one that is not confined to one locality or State but is prevalent throughout the country. More seriously, it is a condition which unless corrected will work to the serious disadvantage of thousands of veterans who are now returning to civilian life and are looking forward to employment with the Federal Government.

I refer to the inability of the Civil Service Commission to cope with the tremendous load of applications from servicemen who are seeking jobs with various Federal agencies through regular civil-service channels. While at home, I heard complaints from every side—from the veterans themselves, their friends, and Federal administrators, of seemingly unnecessary delays in the certifying of applicants for employment.

These criticisms were so general I was convinced upon my return to Washington that a solution should be sought if we are to carry out many legislative promises which the Congress has made to the veterans. The veterans are naturally impatient with these delays. They are beginning to wonder if veterans' preference is just a promise, too vague to be implemented and translated into jobs. They are entitled to know why this delay and confusion have prevented many of them from becoming eligible for the jobs which the Congress earmarked for them. They are entitled to the answers and I shall try to give some of them today.

First, it would not be fair to load the blame upon the Civil Service Commission. The Commission is caught in the pinch of insufficient funds to carry out this ever-expanding program. It is in the position of being forced to make a reduction in its staff at a time when the need is for more help and additional offices to bring this service to the veteran.

Last year the Civil Service Commission requested $1,600,000 in deficiency funds to carry out its program for the current fiscal year. Unfortunately, the Congress, motivated by an admirable desire to cut expenditures in every way, struck $1,000,000 from this request and voted the Commission only $600,000.

What has been the result? For the answer I wrote to Mrs. B. M. Snoddy, director of the ninth civil service region, in which my district is located. I explained to her that I had encountered these numerous complaints and criticisms and I asked for her comment. Mrs. Snoddy's reply is illuminating. It reveals that in this period when the demands of the veterans for advice and assistance are reaching their peak, the regional office, in order not to exceed its allocation of funds, must drastically reduce its personnel both in the St. Louis office and its branches.

I shall ask the House for permission to include Mrs. Snoddy's reply because the situation in her region is fairly typical of conditions throughout the United States.

The letter follows:

DEAR MR. HAYS: It is with a great deal of regret that I must admit that delays have occurred in handling veterans' applications and certifying them to positions in the Federal service, and that perhaps many of the complaints may be justifiable complaints insofar as veterans and Federal agencies are concerned. I feel that I should tell you that for the most part these delays are unavoidable, and that the main reason for them is the lack of sufficient personnel to take care of our present work load. Since September we have lost approximately 53 percent of our personnel due to the Commission's lack of sufficient funds for the remainder of this fiscal year. This drastic cut was not confined to the ninth region, but extended to the Commission's 13 regional offices and its own central office staff in Washington. Unfortunately a number of our experienced personnel not affected by the reduction became alarmed over the possibility of a future cut in our funds and secured transfers to other Federal agencies. This necessitated the reorganization of our office in order to make the most effective use of our reduced force, and required the reassignment and training of employees on new duties.

When it was necessary to effect our first reduction in force in September this cut was confined largely to the regional office in St. Louis, and our field stations were left practically intact because of the fact that we realized that service should be provided for the veterans in their home communities if at all possible, and that they should not be required to write into the regional office in St. Louis for information concerning Federal job opportunities, their reemployment rights in the Federal service, etc. At that time, even though our staff in the Little Rock area was not adequate to handle the increasing work load, that office had complete authority to recruit, examine, rate, and certify for practically all types of positions with the exception of high-grade specialized positions, requiring rating by persons qualified to rate in specialized fields. When our latest reduction in force became necessary because of the fact that the regional office had been previously reduced to a point where we encountered serious difficulty in handling the work load, we had no recourse other than to reduce the personnel in our field stations, so that after February 1, 1946, there will be only two employees stationed at Little Rock. This will mean that our services to veterans and the Federal agencies in that vicinity will necessarily be curtailed to even a greater extent.

Our Little Rock office has been averaging approximately 200 callers a day requesting general information concerning Federal job opportunities, claiming veteran preference, and filing applications for Federal employment. Approximately 85 percent of these visitors to the area office have been veterans. With only two people in Little Rock it will no longer be possible to have the office open to the general public or to permit them to file applications with that office. All applications will have to be filed with the regional office in St. Louis and applications and information concerning Federal employment will have to be obtained from the local secretary in the post office at Little Rock.

At the same time we are being faced with an influx of applications from veterans being released from the armed forces and Federal employees separated because of reduction in force in other Government agencies. Even though the Commission, upon the cessation of hostilities, closed all examinations to the general public and established the policy of accepting applications only from veterans entitled to reopen examinations and Government employees separated for reduction in force as long as these sources provided sufficient eligibles to meet the needs of the service, we are receiving thousands of applications each month from veterans, and the number of visitors calling at the regional office and our field stations for information, advice, and granting of veteran preference is steadily increasing. Our correspondence from Members of Congress and individuals has increased to such an extent that a backlog is rapidly being created which appalls us and is upsetting the morale of our entire force. This means endless searching of papers because the number of inquiries being received daily, which in turn slows down our actual operations. We are trying to handle the mail according to date of receipt and we are constantly studying our operations with a view to streamlining them to the greatest possible extent.

The following statistics may be of interest to you and will, I am sure, give you a better picture of the increase in our workload.

Applications received in the regional office

September	7,200
October	11,556
November	12,459
December	12,911

(Approximately 90 percent of these applications are from veterans.)

I am sure that you and the other Members of Congress from our region know that we want to render the maximum of service, not only to you, but to the veterans and Federal agencies which we serve, and frankly, it upsets me no end to think that we are unable to give the prompt service which should be given. We find ourselves, however, really "pressed to the wall" because of lack of sufficient personnel. Everything possible is being done in an attempt to work out some solution to eliminate the backlogs, but when one problem is settled it seems that at least five more are presented somewhere else.

I sincerely appreciate the interest you have shown in presenting these matters to me and giving me this opportunity to explain the situation with which we are confronted. I know you appreciate our problems and sincerely hope that you will bear with us until we get some relief. You may be sure of our continued cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

B. M. SNODDY,
Regional Director.

Mr. Chairman, the situation which Mrs. Snoddy explains so thoroughly is not confined to the ninth region. Throughout the country services are restricted because of the lack of funds. Civil service personnel has declined from a wartime peak of 7,552 employees in April 1945 to the present 3,990. A decline from the wartime staff was to be expected with the cessation of war activities, but I fear that the reduction was too drastic and that this was false economy.

In January 1940 the Commission had 1,591 employees to service 939,296 Federal employees. Today, personnel stands at 3,990 but we have now approximately 2,400,000 persons in the Federal service. Applications are now running at the rate of 500,000 a month, and 90 percent of them are from veterans.

The reduction in the annual appropriation has forced the abolition of 262 of the Commission's 284 field stations and branch offices. The branch offices were established to give the veterans prompt and direct service and their abandonment deprives the veterans of much needed assistance with applications.

Conceding as we must the urgent necessity for reduction in expenditures it nevertheless appears that unless we maintain an adequate staff for the Civil Service Commission we will deprive the veterans of needed help and assistance in applying for and obtaining Federal positions, and I, therefore, urge the committee to oppose any reduction in the amount currently recommended and to provide in the next deficiency bill sufficient funds for servicing the veterans' applications.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, even though the hour is late, I would like to add a word in keeping with one idea expressed a few minutes ago by the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK]. He has made a plea, not only for some facilities for veterans in the smaller communities, but he also favors careful consideration of certain localities where climate and other natural features are especially conducive to health and the restoration of health. To my mind, this latter argument applies particularly to the great West and I am in accord with what our colleague from Idaho has had to say in this respect.

It has been pointed out to us that the restoration of health is partly a psychological matter. I certainly believe this. Even if the greatest scientist in the world states that one can recover, say from tuberculosis, as well in the humid climate of the East, as well as in the sunshine climate of the West, I would have trouble believing it and I am sure the veteran will not believe it. Not only have doctors for years been telling our people that many illnesses are helped and often cured by the mountain air and desert dryness, or sunshine with its greater healing power in the West, but figures show it and it has come to be generally established as a fact. For that reason we may expect great numbers of veterans in ill health to do their utmost to get out West. Any hospital program for veterans which does not take into consideration these psychological and scientific facts is bound to be inadequate or one-sided.

More than one State in the Southwest delights to be called the Sunshine State. I think I could bring recorded statistics and scientific truth to prove that Arizona is better entitled to be known as the Sunshine State than can any of its neighbors. Of course, I am talking about factual statistics and not estimates. The story is told that an easterner asked the secretary of the chamber of commerce of a California city whether it is true, as he had heard, that in that community the sun shone 365 days in a year, and the secretary replied, "I would say that that is a conservative estimate." Often when I relate a sober truth about my part of the country there are some who think it is a gross exaggeration. It is no exaggeration to say that the Southwest corner of our country constitutes Uncle Sam's sun parlor, and the great tide of migration, which was moving into that southwestern section for many years prior to World War II, may be properly characterized as the Sunshine Rush, greater, but somewhat like the Gold Rush about a century ago.

In view of the fact that so many veterans of this war have been trained at points in the Southwest and have gotten a first-hand knowledge of the States composing the Southwest, we know a great proportion of our veterans, whether well or sick, will turn their faces toward that region. Undoubtedly those who are not well will attempt to make their homes in the land of sunshine, regardless of from what native State they come. Any hospital program which does not take into consideration this absolute certainty of a "westward ho" attitude of veterans will be inadequate in its planning for our veterans. And the same things applies to other plans and benefits for these veterans.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, my purpose in rising at this time is twofold. First I desire to take this occasion to join other Members in commending the chairman of the committee handling this important bill as well as members of his subcommittee. They have done an admirable job. As Members know this is the first bill handled by the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS] in his capacity as chairman of the independent offices subcommittee on appropriations. He has certainly given a good account of himself and has made a mighty fine statement on the bill, which, as reported, involves a tremendous sum of money. I believe he stated that some 84 percent of all of the funds provided in the entire bill goes to veterans, veterans' administration, and dependents of veterans.

If I remember the figures clearly $129,000,000, as provided in the pending bill is for additional veterans' hospital facilities which brings me to the second matter I wish to discuss very briefly. I want to make it plain that I approve of every dollar of that amount for veterans' hospitals, including additions to present hospitals, as well as new hospital facilities. In saying this, however, I want to make it clear that I have not backed up one inch from my stand, well known among members of my committee, that the Veterans' Administration should utilize all the Army and Navy hospitals that are safe and suitable for veterans' hospitals. By that I do not mean to intimate that any of the Army or Navy hospitals are unsafe or unsuitable for veterans. There might be some isolated cases but I do not know of any. I do know that I have a statement from the War Department that not a single life was lost in any of the Army's 135 hospitals during the war because of fires and calling my attention to their modern facilities and equipment.

I know also that General Hines, who served for many years with distinction as Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and the Federal Hospitalization Board were consulted when those Army and Navy hospitals were located. In fact they were not only consulted, but the locations of such hospitals received their approval. The record will disclose General Hines and members of the Federal Hospitalization Board repeatedly told the Appropriations Committee that the Army and Navy hospitals were located in areas, after very careful investigation and consideration, where it was felt they would be specially needed for veterans hospitals after the war.

Now let me call the attention of members of the committee to the following statement made by Chairman HENDRICKS to General Bradley recently when he appeared before his committee in support of the pending legislation.

MR. HENDRICKS. General, there is one item in regard to hospitals that I would like to bring to your attention. Up to this time there have been constructed by the Army 355 temporary hospitals, most of which are one-story buildings. The cost to the Government for the construction of these Army hospitals exceeded $500,000,000 aside from the sites donated by local communities. Although these Army hospitals are not actually fireproof and are rated temporary and semipermanent, they are equipped with automatic fire extinguishers, fire alarms, and the Army reports that there has been no loss of life. At the time these Army hospitals were constructed, General Hines, in

appearing before this committee, I believe advised that his policy and the policy of the Federal Board of Hospitalization was that the hospitals should be utilized as veterans' hospitals. The location for the hospitals was selected with meticulous care and with the definite view that they should be used for veterans' hospitals or for the domiciliary care of veterans upon the cessation of war.

So, Mr. Chairman and members, there is no question as to the original intent of the use of these hospitals.

A few weeks ago when the Veterans' Administration appeared before the Deficiency Subcommittee on appropriations, of which I have the honor of being a member, the Administrator of Veterans Affairs seemed then determined to locate all new hosiptals in what he called medical centers and to ignore completely the fact that the taxpayers have over a billion dollars invested in these Army and Navy hospitals that have the finest and most modern equipment obtainable. At that time both General Bradley and General Hawley seemed to be under the impression that they were forbidden by law to use these semipermanent hospitals. Therefore, believing that many of these hospitals could and should be utilized, the following proviso was carried in the deficiency bill passed shortly before Congress recessed for the holidays.

To keep the record straight Public Law 269, Seventy-ninth Congress, chapter 589, first session, carried the following provision, which is now a law:

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, subject to the approval of the Federal Board of Hospitalization, is authorized to utilize such Army and Navy hospitals, temporary or otherwise, not required by the Army or Navy, as such Administrator and the Federal Board of Hospitalization may deem safe and suitable for the hospitalization or domiciliary care of veterans.

Now, in order to be fair with the Veterans' Administration, let me say that today I have conferred at some length with General Hawley, the chief surgeon of the Veterans' Administration, and am pleased to say that he has actually read the report of the Appropriations Committee and agreed that there is need for the utilization of other Army and Navy hospitals for the use of veterans not mentioned in the hearings. He also assured me that a thorough investigation will be made before a final decision is reached. Certainly no member of this Congress wants a hospital used for veterans that is not safe and suitable, but neither do Members want to abandon good hospitals with new modern equipment if some can be utilized to the advantage of the disabled veterans whose welfare must be paramount above all other considerations.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. I join with the gentleman from Oklahoma in his commendation of the gentleman from Florida because of the very excellent way in which he, as chairman of the subcommittee, has handled this bill, the first one under his chairmanship, and an appropriation bill of extreme importance. I may also say that there is no more sincere, able, or harder working Member of the House than our distinguished friend from Florida. I say this as a compliment to him and as an expression of the opinion in which he is held by the leadership and membership of the House.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I thank the gentleman for his very kindly comment. May I say that I feel reasonably sure that the distinguished floor leader, as well as practically every other Member of this body, will join in approving my position on the subject of hospitalization for our honored disabled war veterans.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Clerk read the first paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further general debate, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read down to and including line 3, on page 2.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. McCORMACK] having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 5201, the Independent Offices appropriation bill, 1947, had come to no resolution thereon.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] that members of the Committee on Labor may have until midnight tonight to file minority views on the bill H. R. 4437.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER] a few days ago obtained permission to extend his remarks and include therein an address by Mr. Lindsay Warren, and also an editorial. He is advised by the Public Printer that it slightly exceeds the two pages allowed by the Joint Committee on Printing. The exact amount was not given. I ask unanimous consent, notwithstanding the cost, that he may still insert these articles.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. WEICHEL (at the request of Mr. CASE of South Dakota) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a short newspaper article.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today and to include a table to which he referred.

Mr. DWORSHAK asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon and to include therein a short excerpt from the hearings before the Committee.

Mr. HAYS asked and was given permission to include in the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon a letter from the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. RANDOLPH (at the request of Mr. SPARKMAN) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, every so often the Communists and radicals and fellow travelers—supported by left-wing politicians in this country—seek by one means or another to get rid of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and to break up that organization because it is the one basic Government agency that can and has kept them in check in their design to bring about open revolution in this country. Their latest maneuver was brought out in the open in an article which appeared in the Washington Evening Star, Friday, January 18. It was written by Columnist Constantine Brown—one of the older and most respected of Washington columnists because of his fearlessness and his reputation for being strictly factual. I was so alarmed by that article that I made a speech on the floor of the House Monday, January 21, about it and inserted it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as part of my remarks. I want to read that article to you now:

Reports that J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, may be replaced sometime this year by George F. Schwarzwalder, an official of the Budget Bureau, are being circulated in such responsible quarters that they can no longer be described as "Washington rumors." In the official circles where the matter is being discussed, it is said that while Mr. Hoover has done an excellent job before and during the war, the time has come to bring a new man with "streamlined ideas" as head of the FBI. When Mr. Hoover took over this important agency 21 years ago he found an antiquated outfit which he has succeeded in building up until it now enjoys a world-wide reputation.

Now, I want to break into the reading of this article right at this point. Let me remind you that during the First World War—which you will recall lasted less than 2 years—we had innumerable acts of enemy sabotage committed in this country. Perhaps the greatest disaster that I can recall offhand was the famous Black Tom explosion, the frightful intensity of which is illustrated by over a million dollars worth of broken glass in New York City alone, 12 miles away. Then, there was the Kingsland, N. J., explosion and numerous factories, railroad bridges, and other things were sabotaged and blown up. During the Second World War which lasted almost 4 years not one single act of enemy sabotage was committed in this country

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE 79th-2nd, No. 9
Legislative Reports and Service Section

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Issued January 25, 1946, for actions of Thursday, January 24, 1946)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....1,24
Clothing.....10
Coffee..... 8
Cotton..... 7
Dairy industry.....18
Economy..... 1
Employment.....6, .23
Farm program.....15
F.E.P.C..... 7
Food production....15,16,17
Forestry.....15
Housing.....5,21,25
Information..... 1
Labor.....3,7,23
Livestock and meats..... 3
Marketing.....15
Natural resources.....17
Personnel.....9,1,4
Presidential succession..11
Prices.....7,15
Property surplus.....5,12
Regional authority.....19
Relief, foreign.....20
Reports.....26,27
Research.....13
School-lunch program..... 2
Small business.....25
Social security.....14
Soil conservation.....15
Territories & possessions.17
Trade, foreign.....8,15
Veterans.....5,12,21,23
Water pollution.....22

HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee cleared school-lunch bill. House passed independent offices appropriation bill; rejected Johnson (Ind.) amendment to make appropriations available at rate of 25% each quarter. Agreed to Sen. George's request to remove secrecy injunction on inter-American coffee protocol.

HOUSE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. Passed, 299-6, with amendment this bill, H. R. 5201 (pp. 363-86). Rejected, 152-177, after having agreed to it in Committee of the Whole, Rep. Taber's (N.Y.) amendment prohibiting use of Budget Bureau funds for the operation of a Government information service (pp. 367-9) and, 158-170, Rep. Johnson's (Ind.) amendment providing that appropriations in the executive departments and independent offices become available at the rate of 25% per quarter (pp. 379-83). Rejected, 145-175, Rep. Taber's (N.Y.) motion to recomit with instructions to report back with amendments reducing by 10% all appropriations for personnel in every item of the bill except those for the Veterans' Administration (pp. 384-5). Rep. Dworshak, Idaho, inserted a Washington Star article setting out Comptroller General Warren's five-point program for reducing Federal expenditures (p. 377).

2. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 3370, the school-lunch bill (pp. 360, 388).

3. MEAT PACKERS; LABOR. Rep. May, Ky., announced a meeting of the Military Affairs Committee for today at 10:00 a.m. to determine the policy relative to passage of Army meat trucks through picket lines (p. 361).

4. PERSONNEL; LEAVE. Received CSC's proposed legislation to amend the act relative to payment for accumulated leave to Government employees on separation from the Federal service. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 388)

5. SURPLUS PROPERTY; HOUSING. Received a Calif. Legislature memorial favoring release of surplus housing materials in Calif. for construction of veterans'

housing (p. 388).

6. U.S.E.S. The Rules Committee reported a rule for consideration of H.R. 4437, to return public employment offices to State operation (p. 388).
Rep. Doyle, Calif., spoke favoring Federal control of the USES (p. 361).

SENATE

7. F.E.P.C. Continued debate on S. 101, the FEPC bill (pp. 327-30, 332-56). During the debate Sen. Bankhead, Ala., discussed the effect of the bill on farmers and farmers' cooperatives and inserted an American Farm Bureau Federation letter opposing the bill (p. 340); and Sens. McClellan (Ark.) and Maybank (S.C.) discussed farm labor and cotton prices (p. 349).

8. COFFEE IMPORTS. Agreed to Sen. George's (Ga.) request that the injunction of secrecy be removed from a protocol extending the inter-American coffee agreement to Oct. 1, 1946. The protocol and letters are printed in the record. (pp. 330-1.)

9. PERSONNEL. Sen. Byrd, Va., inserted a table showing Federal employment by departments and agencies for Oct. and Nov., 1945 (pp. 331-2).

10. CLOTHING SHORTAGE. Sen. Green, R. I., inserted a R.I. Legislature resolution favoring investigation of the clothing shortage (p. 332).

11. PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION. The Privileges and Elections Committee reported without amendment S. Con. Res. 50, to provide for a joint congressional committee to study the question of Presidential succession and election (S.Rept. 892)(p. 332).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. SURPLUS PROPERTY; VETERANS. S. 1757, by Sen. Maybank, S.C., (for himself and Sens. O'Mahoney, Wyo., and Chavez, N.Mex.) to provide higher veterans' preference in the Surplus Property Act. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 357.)

13. ATOMIC ENERGY. H.R. 5230, by Rep. Celler, N.Y., to develop, conserve, and regulate the use of atomic energy, to promote and encourage such uses as may serve the economic welfare of the Nation, to prohibit its private exploitation, and to outlaw the military use of such energy through international compact. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 388.)

14. SOCIAL SECURITY. H.R. 5234, by Rep. Bolton, Ohio, to authorize the Federal Security Administrator to assist the States in matters relating to social protection. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 388.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

15. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Smith, N.J., inserted his N.J. Farm Bureau Convention address in which he outlined a four-point farm program; high production at fair prices, increased efficiency of production and marketing, conservation of soil, water, and forests, and expansion of free-moving foreign trade (pp. A211-2).

16. FARM PRODUCTION. Rep. Eaton, N.J., inserted a farm-organization report showing farm production in N.J. during 1945 (p. A207).

17. HAWAII. Del. Farrington, Hawaii, inserted a Territories Committee report recommending statehood for Hawaii and including statistics on agricultural resources and production (pp. A213-16).

Mr. HINSHAW asked and wis given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from the President of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce and an address by its president.

Mr. D'ALESANDRO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article containing an address made by Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State.

Mr. GEELAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article from the Washington Times-Herald and statements by Mr. J. H. Lieb, national legislative secretary of the American Veterans of World War II.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. HENRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 5201) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 5201, with Mr. WHITTINGTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday, the Clerk had concluded the reading of the first paragraph of the bill, which included that part of the bill down to and including line 3 on page 2.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, on yesterday, after the Committee arose, I made a speech on this floor in which I referred to the effort on the part of the Communists and left-wingers to get rid of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. I appreciate very much the observations and the support given me by the majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCORMACK]. I want to give him proof, definite proof, of what I charged yesterday afternoon.

I hold before you the January 22, 1946, copy of the New Masses, perhaps one of the most radical of the Communist publications in this country. I quote an article appearing on page 20 of that issue, which is entitled "Too Long." I want you to listen to this very carefully, because it is very important:

Democratic Americans have suffered the presence of J. Edgar Hoover as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation far too long. By one of the most expensive and high-powered publicity jobs on record, paid for by the Government, this man first imposed himself on the American public as the glorified boy scout of the gang-buster days and at a later period as the self-appointed preserver of American ideals. In actual fact, J. Edgar Hoover is one of the most notorious political desperadoes in the Government—a Red-baiting, labor-hating, narrow-minded enemy of democracy. It is high time the American people demanded his ouster and the complete reform of his agency.

Hoover's latest outburst took place on the occasion of his accepting from the hands of Cardinal-to-be, Francis J. Spellman, the annual award of the Catholic Youth Organization of the New York diocese. Delivering himself of a tirade against Communists and communism, he referred to "the evils and corruption of American communism," and he singled out for special attack the American Youth for Democracy.

It was no coincidence that this outburst occurred when millions of workers were striking or preparing to strike on behalf of decent wages and against the big trusts. In vilifying the Communists and the AYD, Hoover was employing an age-old tactic against the labor movement and all other progressive forces. Characteristically, the report of his remarks never mentions the word "fascism."

And that ends the article.

I say to you that real Americans, and more especially American labor, owe allegiance to and appreciation for the work of J. Edgar Hoover and his FBI. They are the one agency in this Government that has been especially able to cope with the Communist menace in this country today, and it is about time that we stamp these American Communists under heel once and for all.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. Is it not a fact that throughout all of World War II there was not one case of organized sabotage in the United States, which was the result of the efficient work of the FBI?

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I will go further and say to the gentleman that there was not a single act of enemy sabotage committed in this country in all the 4 years of our participation in World War II and there was not one single act of espionage that they got away with. I suggest to the gentleman, as I said yesterday, that everyone see the motion picture The House on Ninety-second Street.

Mr. STEFAN. I have seen it.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. That is a very factual story in its portrayal of the excellent work done by the FBI in rounding up a gang of 31 enemy agents in one single night.

Mr. STEFAN. I saw the preview of The House on Ninety-second Street. I would like to state that many of the things you saw in that picture were the results of the work done by the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Justice and the appropriations made for the FBI. Everyone of the appropriations we made were justified.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. May I say to the gentleman who is a member of that Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Justice that one of the greatest favors you can do for this country is to maintain adequate appropriations for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I repeat, they are a real organization, an American organization, and we need their help.

Mr. STEFAN. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, may I say this to the gentleman member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations handling the FBI request that it is a well established fact that in the past—for some years—through their activities the fines, the penalties imposed by the courts on offenders uncovered by the FBI and their recovery of stolen property has often been six or seven times the amount of the appropriation granted by the Congress. In fact, I believe in the year just passed when the FBI had its largest appropriation in history—the facts will reveal that the Treasury of the United States collected at least $2 for every dollar it cost us to maintain the FBI.

There is one other observation I want to make in reference to this particular issue of the New Masses. Yesterday I inferred that Mr. Paul H. Appleby, present Assistant Director of the Budget, was a left winger in his line of thought and that he had once written to a certain party stating that a Government employee had just as much right to be a Communist as a Democrat or a Republican. It is of interest, therefore, to note that on page 27 of this January 22, 1946, issue of the New Masses there appears a brief review of a new book written by Mr. Paul H. Appleby entitled "Big Democracy." I have not yet had an opportunity to secure a copy of this book but shall do so and read it at my earliest opportunity and may, perhaps, have occasion to refer to it later on the floor of this House.

The American people owe a prayer of thanks for the FBI and the American Government and the American taxpayer has never suffered financially from its activities.

The Clerk read as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the White House Office, including compensation of the Secretary to the President, the two additional secretaries to the President and the six administrative assistants to the President at $10,000 each, and other personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $3,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); automobiles; printing and binding; and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for on his certificate solely; $883,660: *Provided*, That employees of the departments and independent offices of the executive branch of the Government may be detailed from time to time to the White House Office for temporary assistance.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: Page 2, line 21, after the figures "$883,660," insert "which sum is hereby reappropriated out of the unexpended balances in the fund of $1,650,000 appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act 1946 (Public 269, 79th Cong., ch. 539, 1st sess.) under the head "Executive Office of the President" and the subhead "Executive Mansion and Grounds" for an addition to the Executive Mansion, alternations, improvements and furnishings and improvement of grounds, and any remaining unexpended balance of said appropriation of $1,650,000 shall be returned to the Treasury."

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment until the gentleman from South Dakota has proceeded.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota is recognized in support of his amendment.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to give us a chance to stop and take a look at the plans for the addition to the White House.

When the deficiency bill was under consideration in the Senate, late in December, a report was made for this $1,650,000 for working the White House over, with a simple little statement that it was for some improvements or some additional facilities down there. The item was agreed to by a majority of the conferees, apparently, in the pre-Christmas wind-up with little discussion. It was just one of those things "wanted by the President." But the House never was told and the public never knew just what was contemplated until quite recently, when considerable interest has developed, and it now appears that the program is to take this $1,650,000 and change the face of the White House and alter the picture at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue quite considerably.

The matter has attracted a great deal of attention in the District, as those of you who have been reading the papers realize. The Interfederation Conference representing the various community citizens' associations of the District and surrounding suburbs have adopted resolutions of protest. I read these opening paragraphs from a story in the Washington Evening Star, of a night or two ago:

> The Interfederation Conference last night voted to oppose plans for extensions of the White House as prepared by the White House architect. "As citizens of the United States we are interested in the White House as the home of the President," declared Mrs. Franklin Antwell of the District Federation of Citizens Associations, who introduced the motion. "To add to it and make it a futuristic monstrosity is out of helping with the feeling we all have for the President's home."

The Washington Post this morning reports that the White House secretary has invited congressional opponents of President Truman's plan to spend $1,650,000 altering the Executive Mansion to inspect the plans and then says:

> Representative HOWARD W. SMITH (Democrat, Virginia), one of the foremost objectors to the remodeling program, said that he would go right ahead with his plans for a joint resolution to Congress to delay construction, but that he would look at the sketches anyway.
>
> Representative John L. MCMILLAN (Democrat, South Carolina), new chairman of the House District Committee, and Representative RALPH H. DAUGHTON (Democrat, Virginia) reaffirmed their original stand on the new building project, despite the invitation, and said they were sure "the whole thing will collapse when Mr. Truman realizes how Congress feels."

Meanwhile, the Post continues, White House Architect Lorenzo S. Winslow announced that his staff "was forging right ahead with their work. He amplified the invitation to the Members of Congress to take a look at the plans, the Post reports, but excluded from the invitation "representatives of architectural associations and representatives of historical associations and the District of Columbia Federation of Citizens' Associations."

With all that opposition it would certainly be unfair to the people of the community and the people of the country if we would permit this appropriation of $1,650,000 to remain available for expenditure.

So it occurred to me that a quick method of avoiding that is to provide the sum in this bill for the regular salaries and expenses of the White House office by reappropriation out of the unexpended balance in that $1,650,000 building fund, and to require that the remainder shall go back to the Treasury. That is exactly what the amendment does. It provides that the money already appropriated for the White House addition be used to take care of this $883,000 item for salaries and expenses in the White House, and put the balance back into the Treasury until the Congress can have a chance to look at these plans and know something about it, so that the architect will not, in his own words, "go forging ahead."

I ask you to support the amendment for reappropriation which I have offered. It is the way in which Congress can act in this matter and do it now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it is my desire to address my remarks to the statement made by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY] a few moments ago with reference to the FBI.

I agree with him thoroughly that the FBI should not be changed to any other department. It is one of the most valuable agencies of this Government. But it should be made an independent agency. I have a bill pending for that purpose.

We have reached the time when we are going to have to have an intelligence service that will keep us informed as to what is going on throughout the world. We cannot afford to have another Pearl Harbor disaster. In this atomic age it is going to be necessary for us to know just what other nations have in mind and what other people are getting ready to do. In order to do that, our intelligence service should be independent of any bureaucrat, or any subordinate official, but it should be responsible directly to the Congress of the United States.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I thoroughly agree with what the gentleman says and I believe he will agree with me when I say that the agency must be composed of personnel experienced in the work and not be directed by a lot of political amateurs like this man Schwarzwalter I mentioned yesterday.

Mr. RANKIN. Of course not. We must have the very best trained investigators on earth. We need them now. Every alien ideology, or every agency of an alien ideology, that attempts to plant dynamite under this Government of ours or to lay the foundation for revolution or upheaval should be investigated by an independent agency that would not be responsible to any bureaucrats or other subordinate officials.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. RANKIN. I say that advisedly. This is very important. We need an independent FBI now.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. I am very glad to hear the gentleman express his views. The FBI has always been backed by this House. When the war started the FBI appropriation was about $7,000,000. During the war it rose to a sum in excess of $50,000,000, and it was very willingly and liberally given by this House for the FBI activities. Since the war has ended, and during the last year the appropriation has been substantially reduced—this year, at their own request—and we are now making a study of the very matter about which the gentleman is talking at the present time.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say to the gentleman from Michigan that I am an ardent supporter of the FBI. There is no telling what would have happened in this country if it had not been for the FBI, and there is no telling what would have happened in this country if it had not been for the Dies committee, the Committee on un-American Activities, that has worked along with the FBI in investigating subversive activities that were designed to destroy this Republic. But I want the FBI made an independent agency, I want it given all the power necessary to make investigations anywhere in the United States or to keep us informed on conditions throughout the entire world, in order that America may never again suffer another Pearl Harbor disaster.

If more attention had been paid to the FBI, in my opinion there would have been no Pearl Harbor disaster.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Let me suggest to the gentleman that as long as the FBI remains under a Government department as it is at the present time they are not permitted to make one move unless it is ordered by the Attorney General, and it is conceivable that occasionally politics might enter into his selection of the direction of it.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; and the Attorney General's department needs some more housecleaning, I will say to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. It is true right now.

Mr. RANKIN. There are some men there that I do not want dominating the FBI.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Not long ago Attorney General Tom Clark said he would not consider replacing Mr. Hoover, but he is not always going to be the final boss. I am not criticising Tom Clark. He is doing a good job, but he needs to clean house some more.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of a point of order and rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe this amendment requires much discussion. I am sure the gentleman from South Dakota offered it in all good faith. I may say that this item of $1,625,000 came to the Deficiency Subcommittee in December. The committee had an opportunity to study it or, rather, I believe it was added by the Senate and approved by the conferees. The House agreed to that amount.

There has been a lot of propaganda going around as to whether that would destroy the present beauty of the White House. That is a question I am not able to go into and discuss thoroughly now and I am sure other Members are not until further investigation is made. However, the President feels he needs those offices and I think there is some weight in what he has to say.

Since the House of Representatives and the Senate have passed on this item I think it only fair that we leave it there until we can make an investigation as to what effect it will have on the White House and if we feel that we should not allow this appropriation there will be other rescission bills coming before the House. This is not the place for a rescission bill, therefore the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota should be defeated.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. How does the gentleman think we can step in and stop this when the architect says he is forging ahead with his plans?

Mr. HENDRICKS. We can do it by a rescission bill. There will be rescission bills before the Congress.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The gentleman knows that consideration of rescission bills is being delayed. There is no certainty when they are going to be considered or when they will come up. This is our opportunity to do something about it now and we can be put on record at this time.

Mr. HENDRICKS. There is no certainty either as to when they will start constructing these quarters. Nobody has announced the definite plan and, even though the architect says he is drawing the plans, I am sure the President would be willing to give it further consideration if we make that request. If the gentleman wants to handle this in a proper way he should submit a separate resolution, and I shall be glad to join him in reconsidering this problem because, as I say, I do not know whether we should proceed with this work or not. If the gentleman wants to do it in a proper way he will submit a proper resolution.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. What does the gentleman mean by a proper resolution?

Mr. HENDRICKS. And I shall be glad to join in the consideration of that resolution. I shall be glad to join him in making representations to the President of the United States about the matter and ask that it be held up until we can consider it further.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. What does the gentleman mean by saying "in a proper way"? The gentleman has had a chance to make a point of order against the amendment. Apparently he consulted the Parliamentarian and found it was in order.

Mr. HENDRICKS. All right I stand corrected. I say that we should not do it here, that we are doing it hastily. We have listened to a lot of propaganda, we have seen cartoons in the paper and we have listened to people who complain about anything. Some time back when we were contemplating building the Jefferson Memorial there was a lot of agitation on account of the Japanese cherry trees. People were opposed to that because it would do away with one or two Japanese cherry trees. One woman even went down and chained herself to one of the trees so that they could not saw it down. Now somebody is chaining himself to the White House so that we cannot change it in any way whatsoever. There may be some changes necessary. Therefore I feel that proper consideration has not been given and that the amendment should be defeated.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Does not the gentleman believe it would be more important to take the material which would be used in this improvement to the White House and use it in building homes for possibly a hundred returning veterans?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Oh, I do not know that the material used in the construction of this addition to the White House would be used in building homes for returning veterans. I do not know what material will be required. We do not know that it will be allocated for that purpose. I am for building homes for returning veterans, but I do not think that has anything to do with this. I just do not think this has had proper consideration, and I do not think we ought to take this money back until we have given it proper consideration.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Did I understand the gentleman to say that some suggestion would be made to the President?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I said I would be glad to join the gentleman from South Dakota in making representations to the President of the United States to withhold any plans until this is given further consideration.

Mr. HOFFMAN. He is just a temporary occupant of the White House. He does not own the building.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, right now is the time to deal with this item to spend $1,400,000 to build additions to the White House for office purposes. It is rather interesting about this legislation, I notice, that you cannot strike out $1,400,000 from this bill. It is not designated in the bill. A motion to do that will not prevail for the reason that this is a reappropriation of unexpended funds.

Mr. Chairman, unexpended funds in the hands of any agency or in the hands of the administration ought to be returned to the Treasury and not diverted, as in this case, for a purpose not designated by Congress. It is not the right way to do. There has been a great deal of discussion about spending a million and a half dollars for additions to the White House. I just do not believe that this Congress, this House, or the general public, after careful study, really want to use the Executive Mansion, the White House, for Government offices. I know some offices need to be convenient to the office of the President. We have some there now. It is only recently, just during the past 3 or 4 weeks, that this thing first came to the attention of the Congress. Very few of us realized that such plans were under way. After all, this Congress certainly has a responsibility, and now is the time to assume that responsibility, and the only chance we have at this moment to assume it is to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota. Let us support that amendment. That will hold the thing in abeyance until we have a chance to study it.

I thoroughly believe that we do not want to use the Executive Mansion for Government offices. There is the big Government building across the street from the White House from which the War Department moved to the great Pentagon Building. Why not use part of that building?

There is a lot of history attached to the White House. It is the President's residence. It is the Executive Mansion. We can find plenty of places in the city of Washington to provide offices if really needed. We have them already, as far as that is concerned, and we hope and pray that some time we will cut down some of the hundreds of offices in the city that came into use in the past few years. We will have plenty of available space, I am sure. So the least thing we can do is to support this amendment and hold the thing in abeyance. If we really need additional office space for the executive department, let us provide a separate building, and not attach it to the President's residence, the Executive Mansion. It is not the right way to do. Furthermore, it does not set a real good example for this Congress to approve the spending of $1,500,000 for materials to erect offices and reception rooms that are not immediately needed, when the money could better be used for building 300 or 400 inexpensive homes for veterans who have no place to stay.

I have all the respect in the world for the view of the proponents of this project, but there are plenty of reasons why you should not proceed further on this very expensive project.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, I expect to support this amendment, and I do so with some em-

barrassment and some regret at having to do so. But I do not think the matter has been given the consideration that a matter of such importance ought to be given. I was a little surprised to hear the chairman of the committee say that he did not know whether we ought to do this to the White House or not. If we do not know whether we ought to do this thing, it does seem to me, therefore, obvious that we ought to stop, look, and listen before we do it. It is mighty hard to get a resolution to the floor here. Here is your opportunity to simply ask that this matter be delayed. Remember this, if you look at the history of this proposal, it did not come to the House when the bill was first presented here. The bill had passed the House, and over in the Senate a little three-line message came up from the Bureau of the Budget asking $1,650,000 for the purpose of some additions or some repairs to the White House. It passed the Senate and came back to the House, and obviously never had any consideration whatsoever by either committee in the House or in the Senate.

This is one of the most valuable, historic spots that we have in the whole country. Do not let us destroy it without knowing what we are doing. I do not say that we should not do it when we do know, but let us know before we do anything, and if we do not do this now, I am afraid that the work is going to proceed, because I am informed that they are ready to go ahead and that certain of the rooms down there have been cleared out, preparatory to the actual construction work.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HENDRICKS: The gentleman from Virginia just stated it was surprising to find that the chairman said he did not know whether this ought to be done or not, yet the gentleman himself turns around and says it has not had sufficient study and he does not know.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. That is right.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Therefore, I am asking that we not do it here, but that we take time a little later to take it up with the President and see whether it should be done or not. That is the only point I was making. The gentleman is in the same position I am.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. No, I am in exactly the opposite position from my good friend from Florida. He and I both think we do not know whether this thing ought to be done. I therefore think that if we do not know we ought to wait until we do know. The gentleman from Florida thinks that we do not know what we ought to do and, therefore, we ought to do something that we do not know anything about.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 12 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], for this reason: This may be only one of the steps toward destroying valuable historic architecture in Washington. It may well be the start of an overall program. You are very soon going to see some of this activity. One plan is the elimination of valuable architecture here in this Chamber. Your State seals will go with the plan to change this ceiling. Next will come the destruction of certain valuable architecture in the Senate Chamber. A general streamlined program is planned. For a number of years I have been opposing the attempt to change the front of the Capitol Building of the United States. If that is allowed it would destroy considerable valuable American architecture which should be preserved for the future. I am very jealous of American history and American architecture. Therefore, I support the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. EATON].

Mr. EATON. Mr. Chairman, two subjects have been presented here, today both of which involve much more than appears on the surface. The attempt to supercede Mr. Hoover as head of the FBI has its origin in sinister and dangerous forces that are determined to destroy our American form of government and our American way of life. It is the duty of every American-minded citizen to see to it that Hoover is kept in that job and that the FBI remains safe separate and distinct from the plottings of these assassins of our American way of life.

As to the White House, I am going to vote for the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota. It is not simply a question of enlarging the White House. We have in recent years witnessed an enormous expansion of Executive power and organization. It is growing like a cancer every day. If it has become necessary for the Executive being pushed irresistibly towards an Executive dictatorship in this country, to have a greater and greater force to do his will, then let us give him a building separate and distinct to be known as the Executive Dictatorship Building, and let us leave the White House as a lovely but mournful monument of the America that used to be free.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, perhaps no one on this floor is more eager to preserve the historic landmarks of our Nation than myself who now stands in the well of the House. Some of the finest traditions of our country cluster within the walls of that majestic structure—the White House. Within it some of the richest history of our land is associated with every room. There the Nation's great leaders—our Presidents—labored and wrought for the American people. But in justice to the plan that has been drawn up to build an addition to the White House in order to provide space for the executive offices, I must say that I have looked at that plan and I cannot see that it in any way touches the White House itself. It is to be constructed on the street opposite the State Department. That it might obstruct the view or otherwise impair the aesthetic beauty of the White House may be true. Be that as it may, I can see no harm being done by delaying this matter. I hope the Chairman of this Committee might accept the amendment or at least the House now sitting as Committee of the Whole might accept the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] and at least defer this item until some reasonable time when it can be further considered. If the President needs additional space and it can be justified, I think the House and the Congress should grant it and provide the space. But for the time being, it seems to me that nothing will be lost by deferring the matter at least a reasonable length of time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, there has always existed in all administrations a certain comity and agreement between the legislative branch and the executive branch of the Government as to matters that more directly affect each branch. The President of the United States has asked for certain additional accommodations at the White House. The Congress has taken action and approved that request. The request is not now being brought before you for the first time. It is a settled issue.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I cannot yield to the gentleman as I only have 3 minutes.

Any man who has ever been in the White House to see the President realizes the inadequacy of the facilities there for the transaction of business. Everybody in America knows that the Presidency is a man-killing job. I, for one, am willing to vote for appropriations which will make it possible for him to serve more efficiently the American people. I, for one, will support his request that a large reception room be built there in connection with this improvement so that when delegations come there in large numbers to see the President they may have an opportunity to see their President. I mean that if a large delegation of veterans who may have an organizational meeting here, or others, want to come to see the President, it should be possible for them to go to the White House and see him. But, as it is, they cannot crowd themselves into the small inadequate office accommodations that are there now. I believe in a President who is accessible to the American people to as great a degree as may be possible. The foreign potentate may isolate himself from the people of his country, but I want Harry Truman or any other President of any party to have adequate accommodations at the White House in order to carry out the responsibilities of the Presidency, and in order to see these groups of citizens who may go to the White House from time to time. The White House has been remodeled from

time to time during both Democratic and Republican administrations. This is an addition to make more serviceable to the American people the wholly inadequate facilities of the Presidential office.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired. All time has expired on the amendment.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HENDRICKS) there were—ayes 110, noes 41.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FULTON: On page 2, line 15, after the semicolon, insert "to the wife of the President a salary of $10,000 per year as services for maintaining the White House establishment, not to be expended as the President may determine"; and in line 21 strike out "$883,660" and insert "$893,660."

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I have added an extra item of salary to someone who has long been neglected. That is the wife of the President of the United States, who runs not a house, not just the White House, but an institution. This particular person in this particular instance has previously received a salary of $4,500 per year as the wife of a Senator. She had been the secretary of the President when he was in the Senate. She has now been promoted to the wife of the President of the United States, and has been demoted by $4,500 per year.

As the wife of the President she has greatly added responsibilities. She is known as the First Lady of the land. She has that status, whether she has been elected to it or not. She is the only case of involuntary servitude in the United States of America. She serves completely without pay, completely without expenses, could not resign from the position if she wanted to.

In this case we should give this First Lady of ours her due recognition. She has to travel to conventions of many lodges. She has to receive women from all parts of the country. She has to hold press conferences either directly or through her assistants. Those are duties that must be recognized. In addition to that, she has the duty of supervising the expending of all the money for the maintenance of the household in the White House. She supervises the servants. She supervises the purchases. She has secretaries who work for her and who are paid, but she herself is paid not one red cent by the people of the United States.

I myself think it is about time we recognize those services and gave her some just compensation. The Congress has previously done things for the wives of Presidents who have died, but we surely should recognize the wives of Presidents who are living, who are in there working on their job every day. Of every brickbat that is thrown at the White House, you may be sure Mrs. Truman, or any succeeding President's wife, will receive her full share. The wife of the President has to stand the criticism because she is a public figure. She has to remain in the White House whether she wants to or not. She has to serve 4 years and she is now serving without any pay whatever. May I add also that she even has the burden of entertaining Congress from time to time, because we Members are invited up there both from the upper House and the lower House; and, believe me, that is some burden, too.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, while I may concede there is some merit to the proposal of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is an appropriation not authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. WHITTINGTON). The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON] offers an amendment in the following language:

On page 2, line 15, after the semicolon, insert "to the wife of the President a salary of $10,000 per year as services for maintaining the White House establishment, not to be expended as the President may determine"; and in line 21 strike out "$883,660" and insert "$893,660."

The gentleman from Florida makes the point of order that it is an appropriation not authorized by law. Clearly it is an appropriation not authorized by law.

The Chair sustains the point of order.

By unanimous consent the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Bureau of the Budget, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, contract stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, purchase and exchange of law-books, books of reference, newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding $12,500), teletype news service (not exceeding $1,350), maintenance, repair, and operation of three passenger-carrying automobiles for official use, not to exceed $1,570 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), and not to exceed $38,750 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, $3,044,880.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 3, line 23, after "$3,044,880" strike out the period and insert a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That none of the funds herein in this paragraph appropriated to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for any salary or expense connected with the operation of a Government information service."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, for many years this Office of War Information has been conducted under Executive orders, allotments, and that sort of thing. At the present time with the wind up of the OWI this was transferred by the President to the Budget. The worst thing about that is that this is not a budgetary function, it is an administrative function and if we are going to permit the Bureau of the Budget to be loaded up with administrative functions we will ruin the Bureau of the Budget.

This item calls for $416,000. The appropriation has been cut a moderate amount, not an excessive amount, by the committee, but more important than cutting an appropriation is to keep the Bureau of the Budget in a position where it does its work properly. If you give the Bureau of the Budget functions that are purely administrative in character we are going to ruin any effectiveness on the part of the Bureau of the Budget as provided for in the general budget law of 1920.

If the Bureau of the Budget is going to do all sorts of administrative work, it will spread and spread, and instead of doing the work which it was set up to do, keeping appropriations and estimates from the President and requests for appropriations under control, it will prove to be a menace to the Government of the United States. Rather than contributing to economy and orderly practice, as well as orderly government, it will result in extravagance.

I hope that the amendment I have offered will be adopted and that we can stop this monstrous way of loading up the functions of a Bureau that was set up by Congress to do a real service. We will really wreck that institution, the Bureau of the Budget, by giving it these additional administrative functions. I hope that the House will unanimously accept this amendment and that we may have no further action of that character.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. Chairman, there might be a little more merit in the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] if it effected any savings in the Budget; however, I noticed that his amendment does not strike out any of the money appropriated.

I may say that this Bureau of Information does serve the President, because it gives daily reports of opinions throughout the country to the President of the United States. As busy as the President is, it is impossible for him to glean from the newspapers and radio comments what the people are thinking and I think it is extremely important that he know what they are thinking.

Mr. Chairman, the Budget estimates contained $411,530 for this particular service. In committee we made a very substantial reduction in the estimates for the Bureau of the Budget, reducing their proposed increase by one-half. On that basis there remains in the bill at this time for the Government Information Service only $205,765. This will permit the employment of only 75 persons instead of 150 as proposed in the estimates. Prior to the war this service was rendered by the Office of Government Reports. Title 3, paragraph 54 of the United States Code establishes this agency in the Executive Office of the President and authorizes an annual ap-

propriation of $1,500,000. So we have included in the bill only one-seventh of the total amount of the authorization. In 1940 the appropriation was $830,000 and the personnel employed totaled 304. The service has two well-defined missions, aiding the public and other agencies in securing information, and serving Members of Congress, the President, and practically all executive departments with news and other information. By special arrangement with the Post Office Department all letters addressed to the Government—Uncle Sam—the Information Service, and so forth, are sent to this office. There was 42,594 such letters handled in 1945.

Last year 186,904 telephone calls were received. More than 3,000 calls were from Members of Congress.

This service also publishes the Government Manual, with which you are all familiar. It is a very useful document. Two editions, totaling 64,005 copies, were printed during the last fiscal year and 4,010 copies were distributed to Members of Congress, the Supreme Court, and so forth.

A further service is the distribution of Government publications to approximately 3,300 public and school libraries.

During the 12 months beginning November 1, 1944, 3,526,466 clippings were sent out, 190,880 to Members of Congress and special committees requesting the service, 134,197 to the White House, and 3,201,369 to departments and agencies. The clipping service has made possible reduction in the number of newspapers subscribed to by departments and agencies, as well as reduced to a minimum the need for personnel in the departments and agencies being assigned to reading and clipping daily papers.

So it is apparent, Mr. Chairman, that there is a real need for a centralized information service of this kind, and I hope the committee will retain the small amount remaining in the bill for this activity. As I have said, the item has already been cut in two by our committee in reporting the bill to the House.

So it is apparent, Mr. Chairman, that there is a real service connected with it if we are willing to go into it. We have made a substantial reduction by cutting it in half, leaving only $205,000. I hope the committee will defeat this amendment.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this amendment which has been presented by the gentleman from New York. I cannot see in the arguments thus far presented against it that the funds have any place in the budgetary set-up in the bill we are now considering. I want to go on record here and now that I am for any attempt to economize in this bill, with the exception of one section.

I received information yesterday that there are plans afoot to disband and close some of the veterans' hospitals in the country. I say to you that the GI bill of rights outlined definitely the promise that this Congress and the country were to establish adequate medical and hospital facilities for veterans, and you cannot get away from that function.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. PRIEST. The gentleman stated that he understood that some of the veterans' hospitals are to be closed. Does the gentleman refer to Army hospitals or veterans' hospitals that have already been established?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I refer to the Rhoads General Hospital, in Utica. That has been used throughout the war. It was my understanding, until some information I just recently received, that it was the intention of the Veterans' Administration to use this for a veterans' hospital. Now they are going to close it. I tell you that this will create chaos throughout the central part of New York. I want to go on record as protesting any such policy. I am not necessarily condemning the committee, but I do say that the Veterans' Administration is making a great mistake to close hospitals at the present time when additional facilities to take care of the dearth of medical attention are not yet authorized.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Is it not true that the Veterans' Administration insists upon closing some of these hospitals on the ground that they are not adequate to give the veteran the treatment he really should have, and that new hospitals should be constructed in order to meet the need?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. My answer to the gentleman is, why do they not wait until they have some adequate facilities? They are taking away a hospital in central New York, and this will deprive several hundred thousand veterans of the medical attention we guaranteed them in the GI bill of rights. For the life of me, I cannot understand a policy of that kind. I have repeatedly said that instead of closing hospitals the policy of the Veterans' Administration should be to expand them and to build more, if it has to go into every nook and cranny and corner of the country. I do not care where these hospitals are just so long as they have them. The Veterans' Administration must have an increasing number of them. We cannot let the veterans down, we cannot give those boys that have gone away to fight an opportunity to say that they are being neglected, and particularly those who need hospital and medical attention.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. They cannot build a sufficient number of new facilities because they cannot get the material, thanks to the OPA, that has tied up brick and lumber and other materials.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. That is all the more reason for my protesting the closing of Rhoads Hospital and the other veterans' or Army hospitals in the country. It is a disastrous situation. It will deprive the young men in my section—in the triple-cities area of Binghamton, Johnson City, and Endicott, close to Utica—of the medical and hospital attention they must and should have. It is a disastrous policy. I hope the committee will investigate the situation and not allow these hospitals to be closed.

Mr. MAHON. The committee allowed every dollar that was requested for veterans' hospitals because this committee is most anxious to provide every possible facility for the veterans.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Does the gentleman mean by that that they are increasing the number of dollars to be used for hospitals in the Veterans' Administration?

Mr. MAHON. Certainly; there is a large item in here for new construction of hospitals.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. That may be true, but it still indicates that somebody is not on the job when they come along and close a great hospital like Rhoads General Hospital at Utica, in central New York, where so many hundreds of thousands of veterans need attention.

May I make one more point? I hope the policy will be continued to locate these veterans' hospitals in home communities wherever it may be possible. I do not relish the idea—and I know that hundreds of thousands of relatives of servicemen do not relish the idea—of having to travel thousands of miles to visit their loved ones who are veterans in hospitals. As the matter now stands, it will be necessary for our veterans to go thousands of miles to get any attention they need.

I hope the Committee will reconsider this proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES.]

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I think this Committee ought to be impressed with the statement of the gentleman from New York that the function of this activity is not a budgetary function. I think we ought to also be impressed with this thought: When an agency once gets started in this Government, it proceeds immediately to spread itself out all over the place. That is what this agency did. You see, this agency was created out of emergency funds. The Congress refused funds for this agency in the beginning, but the thing has just gone on and on. During the war it designated itself as a war agency to furnish war news and war service. Now it wants to be perpetuated as a peacetime service for Congress and for the people of this country. It is alleged the President needs it. Needs it for what? How does it help him? It is not claimed it serves to assist the President in securing information for the Bureau

of the Budget. Much has been said about information and publications furnished Members of Congress by this agency. I would like to see any Member of this House rise to his feet and tell me that any publications that he received from this agency ever did him or his office a bit of good. It is claimed Members of Congress received thousands of publications from this agency. Let him tell me that he received any of these publications that were of any value to him. If you will investigate the thing, you will find that they are nothing more nor less than duplications of other publications, or, at least, the information received was not of any particular value to your office. Certainly not worth what it cost. Now here is a chance to save a few hundred thousand dollars without injury to anybody, and at the same time you will save the employment of 145 employees whom you do not need on the Federal pay roll.

You talk about cutting Federal expenditures. Here is just one little chance to make just a gesture to show that you are going to do that very thing, I say to you the agency is not worth the money. It is not a budgetary matter anyway. You ought to support the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is it not a fact that this organization was set up out of the President's emergency funds some years ago after the Congress had expressly refused to appropriate funds for the purpose?

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is correct. Congress turned the thing down. They said, "No; we will not appropriate the funds. We do not want it." And after that, in spite of that action, the administration spent the taxpayers' money to support this thing which, if it ever had any value at all, has no value now, and I do not believe it is worth the money. Here is a chance to save just a little bit of money if you will, perhaps just a couple hundred thousand dollars. At the same time, let the Budget function in its own place and not go out in a field where it has no business. I trust this Committee will see fit to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I hope that this amendment will be defeated. It is very seldom that I disagree with my distinguished friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], but I find in this instance I am in disagreement with him. We of this subcommittee considered at some length the striking out of all the funds for this function in the White House. But after much consideration, I might say, we came to the conclusion that we would not destroy this particular function but we did reduce the amount 50 percent in terms of dollars and cents. That is a sizable cut. I think every Member of the House will agree with me on that point.

It has been stated that this function was created with emergency funds. If I am in error I would like to be corrected. On June 9, 1941, the President approved an act of Congress authorizing an annual appropriation of $1,500,000 to the Office of Government Reports in the Executive Office of the President. If we adopt the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] we will absolutely wipe out that function, as far as this particular bill is concerned, because it has no money with which to operate.

Another point: I think it puts the House in a very bad light. Here is a coordinate branch of government coming to the appropriating agency of this Government and saying to us, as our coequal, the President, if you please, "I need this money to run my part of my responsibilities in this Government." Should we deny it on that basis?

Whenever this House or the other body needs funds for its own function, does the President of the United States question that?

The funds for this purpose are divided into three parts: For the Government manual; for the clipping service, which is for his own use and the use of his agencies; and for letter writing.

Last year they answered over 42,000 letters. They answered more than 135,000 telephone calls. Is there a Member of this House whose mail has not increased from 50 to 100 percent since last August? We all know what has happened with reference to our own mail. Certainly, by the same token, we must realize that the volume of mail going to the White House, that this organization answers, must have increased likewise from 50 to 100 percent. All in all, I think we have done very, very little for the White House in this regard.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman would in nowise contend that this was a proper budgetary function, would he?

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Yes. I disagree with my friend.

Mr. TABER. All of these things are administrative functions and not proper budgetary functions.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. But my friend would expect the President of the United States to attend to this himself?

Mr. TABER. Then he should put it in some agency, where they have regular administrative activities, instead of in the Budget.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Well, after all, this is for the use and benefit of the President of the United States. Why not let him say where he wants this function to rest? Is it our duty to tell him how to run his shop?

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. I yield.

Mr. MAHON. Is it not true that the President does rely and is compelled to rely heavily upon the Bureau of the Budget for information, for factual data and assistance, and is it not true that Mr. Harold Smith is a very able arm upon which the President can rely in these matters?

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. I thank the gentleman for that observation.

Let me point out that the legislation creating this agency expressly says it must be in the executive office of the President of the United States.

I hope the amendment will be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 67, noes 51.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. TABER and Mr. HENDRICKS.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 86, noes 81.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

Emergency fund for the President: Not to exceed $5,000,000 of the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President," contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1947.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the paragraph just read on the ground there is no legislative authority for the appropriation proposed.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Florida desire to be heard on the point of order made by the gentleman from Idaho?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I will leave that to the discretion of the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] makes a point of order against the paragraph on the ground that the appropriation is not authorized by law. The Chair has stated to the gentleman in charge of the bill, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS] that he would be glad to hear him. In the absence of any statement to the contrary, the Chair is bound by the statement of the gentleman from Idaho and, therefore, sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Federal Communications Commission in performing the duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship Act of 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C., 481–487), the International Radiotelegraphic Convention (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President July 7, 1936, including personal services, contract stenographic reporting services, rental of quarters, newspapers, periodicals, reference books, lawbooks, special counsel fees, supplies and equipment, improvement

and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to exceed $17,500), purchase (not to exceed six used or surplus), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles for official use in the field, travel expenses (not to exceed $130,000), purchase of land and the construction of buildings and antennas (not to exceed $130,000), not to exceed $14,400 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 23, 1944 (Public Law 364), reimbursements to ships of the United States for charges incurred by such ships in transmitting information in compliance with section 357 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, $5,560,000, of which amount not to exceed $2,984,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: On page 10, line 21, after the words "as amended" strike out the figures "$5,560,000" and insert the figures "$5,310,000."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I expressed at some length in my remarks on the floor yesterday my views with respect to the appropriation for this agency.

When the Bureau recommendation in the amount of $6,060,000 was received, that recommendation compared with an appropriation of $1,800,000 for the fiscal year 1940 just prior to the war, and with $2,255,000 for the current fiscal year for regular activities.

In addition, in the current fiscal year there was made available $2,434,000, largely for the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service and the Radio Intelligence Division, both of them classified heretofore as national defense activities.

The Budget recommendation was equivalent to the full appropriation for fiscal 1946 for both regular activities and national defense activities, plus an overall increase of about $1,000,000. It contemplated an enormous increase all along the line; an increase reflected in almost every function and division of the agency, an increase in personnel from 1,245 to 1,613; an increase in other obligations of the agency of 400 percent compared to regular activities or 100 percent compared to combined activities.

If my memory serves me right, the increases in respect to various functions of this agency were as high as 80 percent.

Now the committee has reduced the Budget recommendation by $500,000. But after that reduction has been made, after making allowance for pay increase as the result of Public Law 106, after making allowance for an increase carried in a recent deficiency bill, we find that the agency still has about $500,000 over and above the appropriation which it had during the current fiscal year.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman is quite familiar with the operation of this Commission, having been on the investigating committee, and is acquainted with many people dealing with it. In the gentleman's opinion, is it not a fact that if that Commission went to work and did its job, that it could be up to date with the work very shortly with the force that it now has?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I will say to the gentleman that I do not know that I am expert enough to answer the question, but that I consider I have very expert opinion, which is exactly to that effect.

Mr. Chairman, I concede that there is an increase in work load. I concede that there are certain new developments in the Commission's field of activity. In my judgment, however, the proposed increase of $500,000 recommended is altogether too great. In these times we have got to cut down and omit some of the things that we would like to do.

The purpose of my amendment is to reduce the committee recommendation by $250,000. It cuts the increase recommended by your committee in half. It leaves the agency with $250,000 more than the total appropriation which it has had during the current fiscal year. I think it is a moderate proposal; I hope it will meet with the approval of the House.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the desire to save money is laudable on the part of anyone. Certainly I know that my friend from Massachusetts is sincere. He is the ranking member of this committee. We have worked together and discussed these matters, and I know his only desire is to save money. I know he would not want to deprive the Federal Communications Commission of the necessary personnel and help to serve the public. I know also that the gentleman fully realizes, even though he did not discuss it thoroughly, the new developments, scientific developments, which have put an additional work load on the Federal Communications Commission.

I think we did a pretty good job when we cut this bill $46,000,000 below what the President estimated for the year. A part of that cut was $500,000 for the Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. Chairman, just to give the Committee an idea of what the Federal Communications Commission has to do, let me give you just an idea of how many applications they have before them at this time as compared with 1937 and 1938. In 1937 they had to handle 914 applications. In 1938 they had to handle 939. During the war they had to do a lot of war work, and no one can deny that.

At the present time they have two new developments, F. M., that is, frequency modulation, and television. In F. M. alone they have 747 applications this year, almost as many as they had altogether in 1937. In television they have 156. In standard and other applications they have 1,484. This makes a total of 2,387 applications, as compared with those they had in 1937 and 1938, prewar years. They also have a backlog that they have to take care of, because of the fact they had to do war work.

There are many other kinds of work they have to handle. They have applications in aviation, emergency, experimental, miscellaneous services, fixed public, ships, public, and coastal telephone and telegraph—3,289 applications, making about 6,000 applications they have before them at this time that they have to process.

The gentleman may be an expert on the Federal Communications Commission. I am no expert, but it does not take an expert to see that the Federal Communications Commission has a lot of work to do and that they are serving the public. I do not think any other cut is justified in this item. I feel that the House should give them all the committee has recommended.

Let me read this brief statement to you from the report.

During the war there were very rapid developments in the field of radio, and, as a result, outstanding advancements are occurring in the communications industry. Within a few years there will be in existence several times as many broadcast stations—standard, FM, television, and others—as now exist. The safety and special service transmitters will increase from a few thousand to a few hundred housand. There will be striking advancements from the commercial applications of radar and other electronic developments of the war. Developments in connection with the telegraph and telephone systems will have far-reaching effects upon every phase of the common-carrier actiivty. The committee is of the opinion that the funds recommended are the minimum with which the Commission can do its part in meeting the rapid developments set forth above.

Mr. Chairman, I challenge any Member of Congress to go down to the Federal Communications Commission and see if anyone is sitting around holding his thumbs. If you will inquire of your own constituents, you will find that there are applications before the Federal Communications Commission that they have not acted upon because they have not had the time during the war. They do not now have the personnel to keep up with the advancement in science, and they are not going to have it unless we give them the money we have recommended in this bill. I say that a cut of $500,000 is enough, and I hope the Committee will defeat this amendment.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. Is it not true that we are on the threshold of a tremendous development in frequency modulation and television broadcasting and that a tremendous backlog of about 1,500 application has piled up? Is it not also true that if the people are to have the radio service which they deserve and desire we must provide for the personnel to handle these applications so that the applications may be acted upon, not only acted upon, but acted upon wisely? And is that not the reason why this cut should not be made?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Of course, the gentleman is right. If anybody will read the testimony adduced in the hearings, I am sure this cut could not be justified.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, it will be difficult for the Members to believe what is involved

here. There is not a Member of Congress who does not, when he goes back to his district, talk about the growth of Federal employment. There is not a Member of the Congress who at some time or other has not told the people of his district that when the war is over he will insist that the Government cut down the army of Federal employees.

Now, of all the agencies that were presented to this committee, the Federal Communications Commission asked for the most astounding appropriation. They admitted that in 1939, the last year before the war, the total amount of their budget was less than $2,000,000, far less than $2,000,000. It was less than $1,800,000. Actually, it was only $1,776,000. That is $124,000 less than $2,000,000: Yet, here for the first postwar year, they ask for $6,086,000.

In the current year, this present fiscal year of 1946, they received a total of $5,397,000. Not content with even asking for all they had in this current war year, they asked for an increase over that, going up to $6,000,000. Out of this $5,397,000 which they had this year, almost half of it was for national defense activities.

You will find that in the committee repor ton page 20, where they separate their normal salaries and expenses from the salaries and expenses for national defense activities. You will find that for their regular activities they had not only $2,946,000 but in additional $2,430,000 for national-defense activities. The situation is even worse than that because out of this $2,430,000, $1,166,000 was for the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, which has been discontinued as a function of the Federal Communications Commission. So that actually in the amount that they requested of $6,036,000 they were asking not only for an increase of peacetime funds in peacetime but also for an increase of more than the $2,500,000 that they had in the last war year for national defense activities. On top of that, they had one of those major items in their program taken away from them.

The committee recognized the situation and we did what we could, that is, what a majority of the committee could agree upon during the hearings, and we reduced the funds requested by $500,000. But it still leaves the Federal Communications Commission with $5,585,000, which is approximately $200,000 more than they had for this last war year, when half of their activities was war work. The gentleman from Massachusetts in the pending amendment has merely proposed that we take off another $250,000. That will still leave the Federal Communications Commission with $5,310,000, which will be almost three times what they had during the last year before the war.

It may be, as has been said, that there is an increased interest in frequency modulation and television and other developments in communications, but if you vote to give an agency in its first postwar year three times what they had in 1939, how are you going to justify the statement you have made to your constituents that you are going to cut down on growing Federal bureaucracy?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I object at this time.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. JONES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I want to address myself against the amendment. I am not out of character for cutting Federal expenditures. I want to describe a condition that exists in the American broadcasting industry because of this backlog of Federal Communications Commission work.

The Federal Communications Commission is unlike most other agencies in the Federal Government. When other agencies get behind, business concerns can continue to operate for profit. When the Federal Communications Commission gets behind in processing applications for a new station, the existing broadcasting station would have a monopoly in that town or city until the FCC becomes current. Let me say there are many cities in this country that have a monopoly on the broadcasting industry in cities of 50,000 or 100,000 population. For dollar value invested in existing broadcasting stations there is more profit return than in any other industry in the commercial field, even the diamond industry.

When the Commission gets behind in processing applications for a broadcasting station in a town of, say, 100,000 population, and a proposed competitor makes application for a license to broadcast in that city and the financial set-up of the competitor applicant for a broadcasting license is perfect, his engineering supports a satisfactory channel, what happens? The Commission's backlog can delay the competitor applicant for a year and gives a decided benefit to the existing broadcaster a continuation of his monopoly for a year. The FCC backlog gives the existing station a diamond mine monopoly for a year. I do not condone the fact that the Federal Communications Commission may be as slow as any other Government agency. That may be true. But I want to see competition in the field of broadcasting. Where there is one station in a community, I want opportunity given to others to get into the broadcasting business in short order if he is financially responsible and has a satisfactory channel available for assignment. There are many communities that have no broadcasting stations. What an injustice it is to those communities to have no broadcasting stations for a year or more because of FCC backlog. My brief is not for the Federal Communications Commission, but my brief is for the point that we give them the funds that they claim are necessary to process applications with dispatch. Once we give them funds that are adequate—and I believe in this case they are adequate—then cut them back to a peacetime basis.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. MAHON. The committee was most anxious to reduce appropriations as much as possible. We cut this item $500,000. But we agree with the gentleman from Ohio that there should be competition in this field, and these people who are clamoring for permits should be given a hearing, at any rate. Of course, decisions should be made on the basis of equity and justice.

Mr. JONES. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. I say this backlog of work in the Federal Communications Commission which gives a definite advantage to existing broadcasters, is threatening to become a scandal in this country and should not be allowed to continue. Once they are given the money the Congress shoud see to it that they do the job. They should either fish or cut bait. I hope the members of this committee will see that they do a good job or see that there be some heads cracked next year. I am counting on you members of this committee to do that much.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I wish to ask the gentleman in all seriousness, with his knowledge of this matter, would he make the firm statement that there is not in operation in that agency an influence or an element that goes entirely outside of the personnel with respect to giving these permits?

Mr. JONES. Does the gentleman mean irregularities in the granting of the permits?

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is just exactly what I mean.

Mr. JONES. I do not know, but I know that there are 1,400 permits down there that have not been acted upon. If we give them the funds, then they have no further excuse to deny a man who wants to invest in private industry in America an opportunity to do so. I am describing a condition that I am trying to correct for the benefit of private industry. I know that this money will give them an increase from 1,245 employees up to 1,600.

I know that but I am still trying to bring about action for American private enterprise in the communications field; and I want to get out of this rut. Regardless of which party is in power and I think it has been abused in the past, I want to see a broadcasting license given to one station in a community. But as it has been in the past if you had any ideas against the policy of the Administration you did not get a station. I want to see that everybody who applies gets action on his application and prompt action so he can get into business. At the present time if you file an application before the Federal Communications Commission you do not even get a file number for a month.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, this is an interesting attack the gentlemen on the left side of the aisle are making and I wonder if they have fully considered the result that may flow from an attack of this fashion? This is an attack against business, little busines as well as big, but practically all can be classified as small businessmen who are trying to get into this clear field of needed development. The number of applications not yet acted upon is not 1,400 but I believe it is a few more than 1,500. A thousand of them, speaking in round numbers, are new petitions filed by men who are trying to get an opportunity to do business serving the Nation with radio broadcasting.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATRICK. I yield.

Mr. MAHON. And are not many in this business small businessmen? And are not many of them returned servicemen? No applications were filed during the war, to speak of, but now there is a flood of them.

Mr. PATRICK. Exactly; and how on earth are you going to clear them if the Commission's funds are cut as proposed? This is not the place to cut, for every time you cut a dime off here you are costing thousands of dollars to good Americans who are trying to get going in this Nation. That is what is happening. This is the biggest exaggerated case of penny wisdom and pound foolishness I think I ever heard of in this Congress. It may be that the Federal Communications group down there is justly subject to criticisms that have been made; but I will even go so far as to say that the very able gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] indulged in understatements, which is certainly good statesmanship; and I hope you will go to the Federal Communications workhouse and see for yourself what they are trying to do there. Then you cannot help but realize the need for further funds to carry out their program. Do you realize how far it has already reached, and that it promises to reach out farther? This activity needs greater national expansion. What has become of your recent solicitude for free enterprise? It is erroneous to hold the idea that this group needed more money during its wartime activities than it needs now. The situation is quite the reverse. Here is a clear field in civilian life that is growing by leaps and bounds. Little places in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and in the West, Wyoming, and all our other States that never had an opportunity for local radio service before want it now and need the excellent community service it gives.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATRICK. I yield.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Is it not true that today we are making an effort to find new fields of employment, trying to do everything to get people to work, and is not this one of the biggest new fields in which they can be employed? The expansion of the radio field will give jobs to manufacturing plants, technicians, and performers. It will open a new sphere of work for returning servicemen.

Mr. PATRICK. The gentleman from Wisconsin is right, and on that basis alone, each new station that is opened furnishes employment for anywhere from 50 up to 1,500 people. This shows the importance of getting these applications acted on and these stations started. Businessmen want these facilities. The smaller cities and communities want them. Returning veterans who want to go to work and establish businesses for themselves are interested in entering these fields, and many hundreds of them have filed applications. If you are interested in helping these groups, let me see you go to it. And if you are willing to face the smaller business men and their friends by opposing this appropriation, let me see you go to that.

You just have not thought it over, that is all.

Mr. MAHON. Is it not true, further, that if these permits can be granted the wheels of industry will start to turn in connection with the manufacture of required equipment that is needed for putting into operation these different radio stations? Also for the expansion of existing facilities.

Mr. PATRICK. They are waiting. The orders are tentatively in. They are waiting for the wheels to turn. It will start the work going, it will start shipments going all through the Nation and instead of obstructing this agency we ought to be opening the channels here. I am convinced that some of you gentlemen who are opposing this have done so without thinking it over.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, we are starting the new year 1946 now. If there ever was a time when the American people were crying out to the Congress for economy and for the demobilization of bureaucracy on the home front it is now. With the beginning of this session I had hoped that the line of demarcation, the middle aisle here, would be obliterated and that you of the majority party would join with us in a tremendous resurgence and effort of the representatives of the people here to bring about real economy in Government.

Mr. Chairman, this is an eventful day. This is the day we are considering the first appropriation bill of 1946 which will lay heavily, taxes on the people of this country. This is the time for action and economy by Members of Congress and the time for serious thought and consideration. We of the minority have lead the fight to save over a million on amendments just passed.

We have an opportunity by this amendment to save only $250,000, it is true, but when we do, the agency concerned, the Federal Communications Commission will still have left almost four times the amount of money it had during peacetime. There is no question but that this agency has asked for more money than it needs. All other agencies are asking for tremendous sums of money, but that is the policy of bureaucracy in this country, a policy that is adding to the torment and distress of the people of the United States.

And, speaking of this agency, Mr. Chairman, it was so arrogant and powerful it was able to defy the Congress itself, recently blocking a real investigation of its acts. It could not stand an honest, courageous investigation. The agency had much to cover up a year ago, and it stopped the Congress from any investigation of its actions and conduct.

Most of these permits referred to could be adjudicated quickly if the agency would go to work. Unless this amendment carries, we will allow this agency to add 400 more people to its pay roll. When you think of the fact that there is over 3,300,000 people on the Federal pay roll today in this country and outside of the country, and when you think of the fact that we have an opportunity here at this time to begin to cut down on the pay roll and to cut down on the expenses of Government, I am amazed that Members of this House will not listen to those of us who advocate economy at this time.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. What would be wrong with cutting this appropriation down to about a million dollars? I ask this question because bankruptcy now seriously threatens the Nation.

Mr. VURSELL. I would not be willing to go as far as the gentleman who has just spoken. I understand why he is deeply depressed and worried about the financial solvency of this country. There are millions of people in this country who are anxious about our financial future for the very reason that their Representatives in Congress do not practice economy and safeguard the savings of the people, to keep them from being continuously raided by the Federal Government to pay for the salaries of the useless bureaucrats by the hundreds of thousands, yes, by the millions, who are on the Federal pay roll.

Recently I talked with a man who is drawing a salary of some $7,500 a year from the Federal Communications Commission. Not more than a few months ago he told me how there was no work for him to do; how he had been sent from one place to the other, and he suggested that the investigation that was proposed in Congress should not fail.

I repeat, Members of the House, here is your opportunity to do the things that you are telling your constituents back home you intend to do, and that is to cut down the Federal expenses of this Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I realize that it is extremely difficult for this Committee, or any other committee, to resist the demands of our agencies for funds. But I want to reiterate a thing

that has been suggested by the gentleman from Illinois that somewhere along the line we are going to have to begin to cut expenses. I am not here to represent or in any way defend any of these applicants for licenses before this agency. I find that, generally speaking, they do a pretty good job of taking care of themselves. There may be some backlog down there, but really most of the work is paper work. Let them quit blaming the war for their failure to give service and turn that energy to looking after peacetime business. There is nothing particularly complicated about the job of issuing licenses under this agency. If they would be just a little more efficient about the thing, they could get the job done without this additional money. But how in the world is this Committee or this House or this Congress going to defend a thing that has just been suggested a little while ago where before the war you spent about $1,800,000 on this agency and now they want $6,000,000? You cut it back a little bit, but mighty little, and you know it.

Let me call your attention to the fact that in this item you have included salaries and expenses for national defense amounting to $2,430,000. That item remains in the bill. Where is the demand for more than $2,000,000 for the Federal Communications Commission for national expense? That has not been explained, and I do not think it will be explained. During the war some amount for monitoring, or whatever it was, but certainly that must be out of the picture now. Why do you include more than $2,000,000 for national defense? What defense do you have in mind. It will take more money than before the war, but certainly not three or four times, as it did prior to 1941. We can save a part of the $2,430,000, which is more than we spent before the war period for this agency.

What we ought to do is to out out the national defense item. Then if some additional funds are required, take care of it. Then demand along with that a little more efficiency in this agency. But for goodness sake, at this time we should not increase the amount of the demands of this agency. I just do not believe that a case has been shown on the floor of this House on behalf of the additional appropriation. Have the agency cut out a lot of its so-called defense activities, but do not give them more money because it will not do a bit of good. All in the world the gentleman from Massachusetts asks for is a reduction of $250,000 out of the $5,500,000 that you are going to spend for this agency. It is only 5 percent. Let us stop, look, and listen. Let us not go on record this afternoon as increasing the number of employees. Let us at least hold it where it is. It is the least you can do. You ought to cut it down. I think this House in its sober moments will be willing to support the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, who has given this matter a lot of time and a lot of study. I believe he knows more about this matter than any Member. Let us sustain him for once, and cut off only a small percent, and save $250,000 for the taxpayers of this country. We should not go on record as increasing employment in an agency in peacetime when it is unnecessary to do so. It will be a healthy thing for the House to say that it at least tried to cut the expenses of the Federal Government a little and save money for the taxpayers of the country.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HENDRICKS. The gentleman referred to the monitoring service.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Whatever they were doing in wartime, whatever time and energy and expense was used during wartime certainly is not necessary in peacetime. In my judgment, the time has come, now that the war is over, to get rid of the expenses that have been charged up to the war.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizs the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this is an attempt to cut $250,000 from the appropriation of the Federal Communications Commission. It would leave the appropriation $5,310,000. These people want to increase the number of employees they have from 1,200 to 1,600. The basis that some people have suggested here is that they have a large backlog of applications. What are those? Seven hundred and forty-seven applications are for frequency-modulation stations. What are they? They are stations that have a radius of operation of only 15 miles. They are not stations that broadcast long distances. They are entirely local propositions, where the wavelengths will not infere with stations 25 miles away.

How is it possible that it would take a year for 1,200 people in that organizaion to pass on 747 applications? If they organized and went to work they could do it in 2 months and have it all cleaned up and do it thoroughly. It is perfectly ridiculous to tell us that if you give them more money and more employees you will have a leverage on them to ask them why they are not doing their job. We have that leverage now. They are just lying down on the job. That is what the best experts in the communications field tell us right now. That is the picture you have presented. These people just want to build up a tremendous bureaucracy. They will not do any better job if you give them more money.

The only chance we have to keep the United States of America solvent is to stop appropriating money for more and more employees when they have plenty to do all the work they have to do right now. It is about time for this Congress to stand up and assert itself and mect its responsibilities. I hope this amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts will be adopted just as it stands. As the gentleman from South Dakota told you, it allows almost three times as much money as they had before the war. Let them go to work and do their job and stop spending their time agitating for more money when they do not need it.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. PLOESER. How much did the committee cut their original appropriation?

Mr. TABER. Just $500,000. But the way the recommendation comes here, it is nearly $200,000 above the total they had with all their war activities last year. It is perfectly ridiculous when activities which heretofore cost them $2,500,000 are eliminated that we should not rcduce the amount of the appropriation.

Mr. PLOESER. This amendment just calls for a further reduction of $250,000?

Mr. TABER. That is all.

Mr. PLOESER. That is 5 percent approximately, is it not?

Mr. TABER. That is all.

Mr. PLOESER. If I had any criticism of the amendment at all, I would say it is far too small an amount.

Mr. TABER. It is a very, very conservative attempt to cut. It is not an extreme request to cut the appropriation by this amount. I hope the committee will adopt the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, again I find myself in disagreement with my distinguished friend, the gentleman from New York. I think the Committee must bear in mind two or three salient facts in regard to the amendment offered by my friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts. In thc first place, the Congress created the Federal Communications Commission and imposed upon that Commission three duties: First, to regulate the field of radio; second, the field of telephone communication; and third, the field of telegraph communication. We all know what has been going on recently in regard to strikes in the field of telephone services and in the field of the telegraph. Now, after the Commission has been practically dormant by virtue of an Executive order, we find that there is an accumulation and backlog of some 2,300 applications for new radio stations and modification of old licenses for radio stations. Is that all? No; that is in addition to their duties to handle the telephone and telegraph systems in this country. In the brand-new field of frequency modulation radio broadcasting we have 1,488 applications now pending. Does the House of Representatives want to perpetuate the monopoly in the radio field? If that is the desire of the House, then vote for the amendment of my good friend from Massachusetts, and you will certainly perpetuate it to the tune of $250,000 worth. That is what it amounts to, because we are told by the scientists that a good many of these frequency modulation stations can be set up in the same localities scientifically without interference one from the other. But, after all, this is no slipshod work. It is purely scientific work and has to be done carefully and scientifically. We find some talk here about the Federal Communications Commission being a bunch of loafers. Well, I am ashamed of my colleagues who intimate that. Do you know that is one of the hardest working Commissions in this Government? I tele-

phoned there yesterday, if I may give my personal experience, at 6 o'clock in the evening, and the Commission was still sitting, holding hearings. There are no finer men in the Government service, in my humble judgment, than Paul Porter and his colleagues on that Commission. There are no harder working men to be found in the Government. If you telephone over there this afternoon at 6 o'clock I will venture the assertion that you will find them still on the bench conducting their hearings.

Let us not cripple their activities by $250,000. Give them this money and let them get their trained personnel and go to work and clean up this backlog. Then, when we come back here next year, I am hopeful we can reduce their personnel load at least 10 or 15 percent. I think that is a fair possibility. But let us not tear it up now. Just think of these applications. People waiting 12 or 18 months for a hearing. Do you know what happened about 2 months ago? The Supreme Court of the United States held that where A has filed for a radio application of a certain frequency and B comes in and files for that same frequency, it is unlawful for that Commission not to grant those parties a hearing. They must grant them a hearing and then base their judgment upon that hearing. In other words, if they grant a license without a hearing, that license is illegal.

Now, do you want to tie their hands for 2 or 3 years? That is just what it will do.

I hope this amendment is defeated. It has very little, if any, merit.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

All time has expired.

The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WIGGLESWORTH) there were—ayes 65, noes 89.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, including the salaries of an Assistant Administrator and a general counsel at $10,000 each per annum; printing and binding (not to exceed $4,000); purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks and other books of reference, purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed $150); preparation, shipment, and installation of photographic displays, exhibits, and other descriptive materials; travel expenses; not to exceed $4,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, for special services determined by the Administrator to be necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and civil-service and classification laws, $300,000: *Provided,* That the Federal Works Administrator may, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, authorize the Commissioner of Public Roads and the Commissioner of Public Buildings to make appointments of personnel for such administrations.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: On page 13, line 21, strike out "$300,000" and insert "$25,000."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, by this amendment we are seeking to place in the lap of the House a concrete problem in achieving economy. The appropriation proposed by the paragraph in the bill is $300,000 for salaries and expenses in the Office of the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency. My amendment would reduce this $300,000 to $25,000. It does not seek to abolish the Office of the Administrator, but it seeks to accomplish economy by a method which did not have its origin with this committee, but which had its origin with Mr. Jesse Jones when he was head of the Federal Loan Agency.

When the office of the Federal Works Agency was created it put together such agencies of the Government as the old Bureau of Public Roads under the name of the Public Roads Administration, the Public Buildings Administration, the tag ends of the old PWA and WPA, some housing activities, and, more recently, the Bureau of Community Facilities. The idea in bringing them together, we were told, was economy. The President said the same thing, when he set up the Federal Loan Agency and asked Mr. Jesse Jones to become head of it and bring together there the various loaning functions of the Government. In fact, if I remember correctly, the Federal Works Agency and the Federal Loan Agency were created at about the same time.

What was the result? I recall distinctly that when Mr. Jones came before us the first time to ask for the funds to operate the office of the Federal Loan Administrator, when we asked him what he wanted for his own office he replied substantially as follows:

I am not asking for anything. These constituent agencies will all supply members for the central Administrator's Agency and out of their funds they will supply their representatives in the Office of the Administrator; so I am not asking for any additional personnel or funds for the Administrator's office. We will absorb the cost in the agencies.

What I am seeking to do by this amendment is to apply the same idea of administrative economy to the Federal Works Agency. It continues the office of central administrator and proposes that he get his staff from or place them among the different constituent agencies, the Bureau of Community Facilities; the Public Roads Administration; the Public Buildings Administration. These representatives would sit as a coordinating committee of those agencies and be the staff of the Administrator's office, with their salaries paid by the constitutent agencies, the $25,000 would be ample for the Administrator's salary and office. As a matter of fact the head of the Federal Works Agency is Major General Fleming, a very estimable and genial gentleman who draws most of his salary as an officer of the Army. In the break-down of estimates which everyone received only $2,049 of this appropriation is for his own salary. He gets the balance of it as a general in the Army. So, there would be $23,000 for his own personal secretary and office requirements.

What are the Administrator's functions? According to his own testimony he is the representative of these constituent agencies "at the Cabinet level." The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] questioned General Fleming during the hearings on this point.

I quote from page 235 of the printed hearings:

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What do you do for the Public Roads Administration that Mr. MacDonald has not done or cannot do?

General FLEMING. I represent Mr. MacDonald in anything, for instance, that may come up before the Cabinet or before the President.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Can you tell us anything that you do for the roads set-up that Mr. MacDonald is not competent to do in respect to roads?

General FLEMING. Mr. MacDonald is the most competent man in the United States on roads, and certainly there is no help I can give him in the design or construction of roads. But I do represent him at a Cabinet level in his program.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Well, what do you do for Mr. Reynolds?

Mr. Reynolds, I may say, is head of the Public Buildings Administration.

General FLEMING. The same thing, sir.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You represent him at a Cabinet level?

General FLEMING. Yes, sir.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What do you do for Mr. Field?

Mr. Field, I may remark, is head of the Bureau of Community Facilities.

General FLEMING. I do the same thing for him. I coordinate those three programs and see that the pay scales are the same for similar types of work; that the policy as to returning veterans is the same; that the overall policies of these various units are all on exactly the same scale.

I submit that if it is a matter of coordination of the policy of employing returning veterans, which is laid down by law, and things of that sort, then those can be better accomplished by having representatives out of these three branches and agencies meet as a committee under the leadership of General Fleming as the administrator, thereby saving $275,000, as my amendment proposes.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. The gentleman does not contend that General Fleming has no other duty that the one the gentleman has just mentioned?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I am saying that is his primary duty as indicated by his own testimony. That must be the major part of his work. That is what he said himself, that is, he was to coordinate policies in these matters and give representation to his constituent agencies at the Cabinet level, whatever that may mean. I submit to you if it was sound business for Jesse Jones to say, "I need no money, I will get my staff from the constituent agencies," then it is a sound principle of economy to put that same proposition into the Federal Works Agency.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment of-

fered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to ridicule my friend from South Dakota, but this is a ridiculous amendment. If he is going to save $275,000 in the Administrator's office I do not see why he did not offer an amendment striking out the entire amount. There is no use leaving that office with only $25,000.

Mr. Chairman, we keep saying here that we ought to cut the various agencies below last year's Budget. That has been the claim on the floor of the House all afternoon. This is one agency that we cut even below last year's Budget, including the Pay Act increase, by $4,000 plus. There is no use to say that General Fleming does not have work to do. He does have some work to do. The truth of the matter is that the Federal Works Agency this year asked for $364,183,792. We gave them $322,000,000, making a cut of about $40,000,000 plus in the Public Works Agency.

If we are going to have an Administrator of Federal Works Agency to help in coordinating the work between the three agencies and to represent Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Reynolds, who I know are two of the best Administrators we have, to the President or at the Cabinet level, as they said, then, certainly, he must have more than $25,000. If that is all we are to give him, then we might as well take the $25,000 out.

Mr. Chairman, I believe this Agency will serve a purpose. It has work to do in the future. The amendment should be defeated because of the ridiculousness of the whole proposition of cutting out $275,000 and leaving only $25,000. If we are going to cut that much out we might as well cut the whole amount out. I would see no reason for the $25,000 even.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Of course, if handled in this way it does not destroy the position. It lets Mr. Fleming continue as Administrator. Most of his work is as an Army officer. The balance of his staff he could get from his constituent agencies, perhaps making for better satisfaction and things of that sort. It preserves the principle of coordination but does result in economy and, as I said, the precedent for it is the proposition suggested by Mr. Jesse Jones in an exactly parallel situation.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I am not at all concerned about General Fleming's position. I would not care whether it was General Fleming or Sergeant Brown who had the position. That is not what I am interested in at all. I am not responsible for paying the salary of a stenographer or for stationery for General Fleming. I am not holding any brief for General Fleming. The point is, if we are to have the office of Administrator for the Federal Works Agency then he must need more than $25,000 or we do not need the Agency. It is perfectly ridiculous, and I trust that the amendment will be defeated.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of this amendment, and if the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee will accept an amendment to the amendment I think we might well adopt the course that he suggests and strike out the entire item, instead of the $275,000 which the gentleman from South Dakota recommends.

I have attempted at the committee hearings for 2 years now to ascertain the justification for the continuation of this over-all set-up.

We have the Public Buildings Administration. We have a Public Roads Administration. We have a Bureau of Community Facilities. Each one of them is capable of individual and independent action. Try as I have to find justification for the over-all office of the Administrator, the most that apparently can be said for it is what has already been said by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], namely, that the Administrator represents the three constituent divisions of the set-up at the so-called Cabinet level.

There is no necessary relationship between the three divisions of this set-up. Any one of them could operate independently with efficiency with a saving in respect to overhead.

For my part I would support a motion to strike the whole pending item from the bill. I think the reduction proposed by the subcommittee of $60,000 is altogether too small. I intend to vote for the amendment which has been proposed by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE]. I hope it will be adopted by the House.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I shall not consume the entire 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from South Dakota has proposed that we reduce from $300,000 to $25,000 the money required for the office of Administrator of the Federal Works Agency. It is one of the most important offices of the Government. The President has regarded the office of sufficient importance that he usually has the head of the Federal Works Agency at Cabinet meetings. He has a tremendous responsibility. If we should go into an expanded Federal works program, which we hope will not be necessary as we hope that there will not be large-scale unemployment, this office would be all the more important. It is a singular thing, as I recall, in the mark-up of the bill, if it is proper to say so, that this question of a cut was considered by the committee, and I believe that the reduction was made upon the recommendation of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH]. Let it be made clear that a reduction of funds for the Federal Works Agency has already been made by the committee. So I respectfully submit that this proposed cut is not a cut, it is not a reduction, it is an abolition by an Appropriations Committee of one of the agencies of the Government created and established by the Congress. It is not a matter of reducing the amount of money, it is a matter of reducing the amount to such an extent there would be no such thing as an effective, realistic office of the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency. I respectfully request that this amendment be defeatcd.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CASE of South Dakota) there were—ayes 53, noes 61.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

(Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. HENDRICKS and Mr. CASE of South Dakota.)

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 78, noes 84.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read, as follows:

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

General administrative expenses: For the employment of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including advertising in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding (not to exceed $40,000), purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals, purchase of 100 used or surplus passenger automobiles, and the preparation, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Washington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research and investigational studies, either independently or in cooperation with State highway departments, or other agencies, including studies of highway administration, legislation, finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, maintenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best methods of road making, especially by the use of local materials; and studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances used for road building and maintenance, and of methods of road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental highways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and reports; to be paid from any moneys available from the administrative funds provided under the act of July 11, 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, my purpose is to discuss this bill and also to make some general references to the Budget as a whole.

I have prepared a little chart which deals with regular annual appropriations as they occurred in the last prewar year of 1940, which is the year beginning July 1, 1939, and extending to July 1, 1940, in comparison with the Budget which is now sent to the Congress, and a part of which is before this House today in the Independent Offices Appropriation bill.

This chart clearly shows that the Administration has made little sincere attempts to get back to prewar expenditures in the normal functions of the

Government; that, on the contrary, they have attempted to make most of their comparisons against last year's appropriation, which was wartime; that their method of balancing the Budget, which seemed to be such welcome news to us a few days ago, not one of economy. The Budget will be balanced from the use of cash balances which came to the Treasury from borrowings, and the use of very high revenue which will occur in the coming fiscal year of 1947, instead of through that which the people want, heavy cuts in Federal, bureaucratic expenditures.

If the Members of the House will read this chart in the RECORD, you will find that in this bill before you the increases over the prewar year of 1940 are about $240,000,000. That is excluding entirely all appropriations for the Veterans' Administration.

You will find, as the year goes on, and you are called upon to act upon other appropriation bills, that the Interior Department is asking for twice the amount they enjoyed in the last prewar year; that the Labor Department, which got along then for a little over $30,000,000, will ask for $46,000,000 this year; that new agencies that were not then in existence, such as the Federal Security Agency, will ask for $714,000,000; that another agency that was not in existence in a prewar year, the Federal Works Agency, will ask for $364,000,000; that our own expenditures in the legislative branch have been upped to $53,000,000; that in these expenditures which may be termed "regular, annual" in the War Department, they have been upped from $773,000,000 to $4,500,000,000; that the State Department goes from $18,500,000 to over $91,500,000; that the Justice Department goes from $38,500,000 to over $96,700,000; that the Department of Commerce goes up from $52,751,000 to $163,336,000; that the Judiciary goes from $12,000,000 to $16,500,000. Treasury and Post Office will remain about the same, although in the combined figures you will find that the Treasury Department is upped considerably.

It leads me to this opinion that the administration has been extremely artful in their statements to the public. It is very difficult, if not impossible, for the public to analyze the comparative Budget of 1947 with any other year, particularly a prewar year. There has been so much shuffling and the creation of new agencies that it was one of the most difficult tasks ever attempted to try to make an accurate comparison of what took place in our last prewar year of Budget as compared with what is going to take place in our next Budget in 1947. But this much can be learned.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. PLOESER. This much can be learned, that obviously depending on the huge revenue the Federal Government expects in the year 1947, the administration is going on in its own profligate way not intending to keep that implied pledge to the people of the United States that the minute this war was over we would go back to prewar expenditures, if not reduce them. Before the year is out it will be revealed that the Budget has not revealed about six billion in public spending which the administration has not announced.

By making this comparison with 1940 I do not mean to imply for one minute that I think there was anything economical about our expenditures in 1940. I think that administration was wasteful and extravagant, and I think the Budget offered to this Congress within the last few days is excessive and extravagant beyond anything prewar. Surely even with this extravagance the Treasury will probably show a surplus in actual cash operations for the fiscal year 1947. They should; they should show a much greater surplus than they anticipate. Every dollar of surplus that can be cut out of the 1947 Budget will go to add stability to the already precarious fiscal position of the Federal Government of the United States; that much to reduce the debt.

No one has come along to tell us how we are going to carry this debt in the years ahead which fail to bring the revenue which 1947 will undoubtedly yield. For this reason every dollar we can possibly save to contribute to the reduction of that debt is a dollar saved for the ultimate solvency and salvation of America.

I observed here this afternoon—and this was very disappointing to me, that we allow the aisle to divide us on economy. You Democrats in the majority have voted almost constantly against these economies we recommended. It is nothing to be proud of, I can assure you. The day will come, and it is not far off, when you will have to account to the people for what you have done. There may be some criticism for some of the cuts that have been offered by the minority side but I tell you those cuts are offered in sincerity. If they have any fault, from what I have observed here this afternoon, the fault lies in the fact that they were not large enough.

In the table which I will offer as a part of my remarks, I have attempted to draw a comparison between the regular annual appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1940 as they became law and the amounts recommended for appropriation in such bills for the fiscal year 1947. I use 1940 because war appropriations have been dated from the beginning of the fiscal year 1941, which commenced July 1, 1940.

It is not a simple matter to make such a comparison, because new activities have come into being and many old activities are provided for in different measures and under different classifications now than they were provided for in the fiscal year 1940. While I have not indicated in the table all of the differences, I feel that I set out the principal ones.

To be perfectly fair about it, I should point out that the 1947 figures include the cost of the Federal Pay Act of 1945—Public Law 106—which, of course, established a higher pay scale than obtained in 1940.

Regular annual appropriation bills

	Appropriated, 1940	Budget estimate, 1947
Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration	$1,194,498,633	$585,230,572
Agriculture	1,175,848,633	579,646,572
Farm Credit Administration	18,650,000	5,584,000
District of Columbia	48,002,347	81,505,060
Independent Offices	1,668,218,340	5,640,876,502
Veterans' Administration	561,093,000	4,934,623,500
Other activities	[1] 1,107,125,340	[2] 706,253,602
Interior	[3] 172,679,765	[4] 342,119,260
Labor	[5] 30,356,170	46,626,500
Federal Security Agency		714,479,700
Itemization follows (Agency not in existence in 1940):		
American Printing House for Blind	115,000	115,000
Columbia Institution for the Deaf	150,950	229,300
Food and Drug Administration	2,741,138	4,096,500
Freedmen's Hospital	484,840	921,000
Howard University	745,000	4,399,500
Office of Education	19,087,980	18,335,200
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation		12,392,100
Public Health Service	27,542,320	103,890,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital	1,227,280	2,592,000
Social Security Board	350,000,000	561,731,800
Office of the Administrator		5,776,400
Total	402,094,568	714,479,700
Federal Works Agency		364,183,792
Itemization follows (Agency not in existence in 1940):		
Office of the Administrator:		
Salaries and expenses		360,000
Penalty mail costs		29,000
Public Buildings Administration	51,700,000	55,956,000
Public Roads Administration	191,000,000	305,838,792
Bureau of Community Facilities		2,000,000
Total	242,700,000	364,183,792
Legislative	21,851,779	53,410,086
Government Printing Office	4,622,430	26,300,000
Other objects	17,229,349	27,110,086
Military:		
Regular annual	508,789,824	7,100,000,000
Supplemental	223,398,047	
Navy	773,049,151	4,500,000,000
State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary	122,177,220	368,396,480
State	18,518,700	91,705,100
Justice	38,601,920	[6] 96,771,050

[1] Includes following items carried in other bills for 1947:

Civil Aeronautics Authority	$21,218,000
National Labor Relations Board	3,189,600
National Mediation Board	279,930
Railroad Retirement Board	123,404,000
Rural Electrification Administration	42,790,000
Social Security Board	350,600,000
U. S. Maritime Commission	100,000,000
Total	640,980,530

[2] Includes $364,183,792 under Federal Works Agency for projects not in 1940 bill; also $4,052,500 for Bureau of the Budget, otherwise carried in 1940.

[3] Includes following items carried in other bills for 1947:

Office of Education	$19,087,980
St. Elizabeths Hospital	1,227,280
Columbia Institution for the Deaf	150,950
Howard University	745,000
Freedmen's Hospital	484,840
Total	21,696,050

[4] Includes $43,024,000 for power administrations not in 1940 bill.

[5] Includes following items carried in other bills for 1947:

Immigration and Naturalization Service	$9,868,900
U. S. Employment Service	4,776,480
Total	14,645,380

[6] Includes $25,035,000 for Immigration and Naturalization Service, otherwise carried in 1940.

Regular annual appropriation bills—Con.

	Appropriated, 1940	Budget estimate, 1947
State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary—Con.		
Commerce	$52,751,000	[7] $163,336,000
Judiciary	12,305,600	16,584,330
Treasury-Post Office	1,700,615,054	1,634,217,190
Treasury	[8] 909,627,810	335,978,000
Post Office	790,987,244	1,298,239,190
War Civil	305,188,514	320,046,500

[7] Includes $71,040,000 for Civil Aeronautics and $17,845,000 for Weather Bureau, otherwise carried in 1940.

[8] Includes the following items carried in other bills for 1947:

Old-age reserve account, Social Security Act	$580,000,000
Coast Guard	25,190,550
Public Health Service	27,542,320
Procurement Division, Public Works Branch	51,700,000
Bureau of the Budget	519,280
Total	684,952,150

The Clerk read as follows:

For all printing and binding for the General Accounting Office, including monthly and annual editions of selected decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States, $300,000.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it is incumbent upon me to take a few minutes to call attention to a speech delivered recently by a former Member of the House, our esteemed and highly respected colleague, Lindsay Warren, who is now Comptroller General. As has already been said, this aisle too often divides us, but I believe there is no executive serving in any of the departments downtown who commands the wholehearted support and respect of this body to a greater extent than does Lindsay Warren.

I hold in my hand a clipping from the Washigton Star referring to an Associated Press dispatch dated January 18, reading as follows:

WARREN OFFERS PLAN TO GET GOVERNMENT OUT OF FINANCIAL MORASS

ASHEVILLE, N. C., January 18.—Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren last night presented a five-point program for getting the Government out of what he termed a "financial morass."

In an address before the Asheville Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Warren expressed concern over the fantastic fiscal effect of the war.

He proposed this program:

1. The Government's sails must be trimmed.

2 The Government must take every step possible to bring national expenditures below national income in order to end deficit spending.

3. There should be more conscientious attention to the Nation's business on the part of officials who spend the people's money. Mr. Warren said, "There is no reason why the public dollar should not be of the same value and purchasing power as the private dollar."

4. Congress should revitalize its power over the purse—a fundamental legislative prerogative under our form of government. Mr. Warren said Congress should reexamine the large grants of "unusual administrative authority" over expenditures.

5. There should be a quick return to a proper peacetime balance between the Federal Government and the States.

Mr. Chairman, no public official is better qualified to give advice on fiscal matters than the Comptroller General. I simply refer to this speech made by Mr. Warren because it confirms the arguments and the contentions which consistently have been made by members of the Appropriations Committee and Members of this House, who sense that the greatest issue before our country today in this reconversion era is to adopt sound fiscal policies in order to avoid national bankruptcy.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

No part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or home; and not more than $4,816,500 of this appropriation may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, there is a strike on in my home community of Auburn, N. Y. I have received several telegrams. I shall read only one of them since they are all alike:

World War II veterans employed at plants closed by strikes not able to draw veterans' allowance under present interpretation Readjustment Act. This unfair, as many recently employed, making them victims of circumstances beyond their control. In addition, nonveterans will draw unemployment insurance. Use your influence to correct this situation as veterans are entitled to square deal.

How we can justify a legal situation where veterans who are not members of a union but are kept out of work because a union has called a strike are not allowed $20 a week which is set up for them under sections 700, 800, and 900 of the G. I. bill, while at the same time we permit those who are nonveterans and who are out on strike and who voted for a strike to be paid unemployment insurance, is beyond me. I cannot understand that philosophy, and I do not believe that is the American way of doing business, nor do I believe that is what this Congress wanted to do.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. No striker in the State of Illinois may draw unemployment compensation. I do not know what the rule is in the State of New York.

Mr. TABER. I know it is the other way. It seems to me that this discrimination against the veterans ought to be stopped.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. BIEMILLER. I have taken up that question of strikers receiving unemployment-insurance benefits with the Social Security Board and have been assured that with one or two very minor exceptions there is no State unemployment-insurance law in the United States that permits strikers to draw unemployment-insurance benefits. The gentleman from Illinois is correct.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. There are five such States. I will supply their names: Louisiana, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Tennessee.

Mr. TABER. That is five too many. I hope this situation will be corrected. Frankly, I do not see why those men who are thrown out of work, who are veterans, who are not members of the union, and who are not anxious to strike, but are kept away by picket lines, should be deprived of the benefits of the GI bill of rights. It does not seem to be a right-side-up way of handling the situation.

The Clerk read as follows:

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and domiciliary facilities, $147,442,500, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this amount shall be available for us by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, with the approval of the President, for extending any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j–k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 3 percent of this amount shall be available for the employment in the District of Columbia and in the field of necessary technical and clerical assistants to aid in the preparation of plans and specifications for the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision of the execution thereof, and for traveling expenses, field-office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, of the item on page 43 of $147,442,500 for hospital and domiciliary facilities, $19,000,000, approximately, is the amount for non-bed-producing items, meaning alterations and improvements at existing facilities, and $127,000,000 is the amount for bed-producing facilities or new hospitals. The testimony before the committee showed that the Veterans' Administration had requested $109,000,000 from the Bureau of the Budget for improvements in existing facilities. That was to cover such things as occupational therapy shops, recreation rooms, connecting corridors, chapels, nurses' quarters, mess halls, elevators, libraries, wells and water lines, and things of that sort—a rather large alteration and improvement program. I am sure that every Member realizes that the modernization of some existing facilities is as essential to the care and welfare of the veterans as the providing of these features at the new hospitals.

The Bureau of the Budget, however, proposed that only $19,774,560 of this $147,000,000 for hospital and domiciliary purposes be used for these alterations or improvements at existing facilities. That to me seemed a little small in view of the Veterans' Administration request for $109,000,000. So, I asked for a breakdown of the two programs, that pro-

posed and that allowed, and we have the tables in the hearings at pages 882 and following to show what was proposed originally and what can be done with the modified amount.

It is apparent here that the Veterans' Administration will give priority to occupational therapy units, dining halls, and things of that sort in applying the $19,000,000. Their selection, on the whole, seems good; but I had hoped that we might make at least $25,000,000 available for these improvements at existing facilities.

Everyone realizes that the figures for the new hospitals will not come out in the round figures of the estimates. There will be some odd amount balances here and there, and possibly an elimination or a substantial saving if an Army or Navy hospital be taken over.

So, I am wondering if it can be understood as part of the legislative history of the bill that we have no objection to the Veterans' Administration using a larger amount than the $19,000,000 figure for repairs and improvements if in the handling of the hospital and domiciliary fund they find they can give more services to the veterans that may. This proposal does not increase the over-all total of the amount appropriated. It simply makes it clear that we have no objection to the Veterans' Administration using their judgment in applying this money to new construction and to improvements on existing facilities.

Mr. HENDRICKS. The gentleman from South Dakota is not proposing an amendment at all, but is asking for an understanding to be stated in the RECORD that they will be free to use this money?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Just so that it will be clear that they will not be tied rigidly to that $19,000,000 figure on the alterations but may spend up to $25,000,000 or so for that purpose if it seems wise to do so and they can find the funds within the over-all figure of $147,442,500 allowed for hospital and domiciliary purposes.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I am sure that all the members of the subcommittee and the Members of the House would probably agree to that, so that the Veterans' Administration would understand that they were not tied to the exact division suggested in the breakdown submitted.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I thank the gentleman who is chairman of the committee handling the bill. His word is sufficient. I think it is a wise understanding to have.

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Total, Veterans' Administration, $4,931,142,415: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any persons except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I took no time in general debate on this bill yesterday. I want to express a few thoughts with regard to the appropriation for the Veterans' Administration. We had very full and ample hearings. I think that every Member of the House will want to avail himself of a copy of the hearings in order that he may have accessible the detailed information which was afforded to the committee. I think it is only fair to say that we did make some cuts in the Veterans' Administration where we thought we could safely do so. For example, the Veterans' Administration asked us for 2,000 contact offices. We doubted that sufficient personnel could be secured for this number of offices, and we doubted the necessity for so many contact offices. We reduced that appropriation by several million dollars and suggested that 1,500 contact offices would be adequate. As most of you know, in many of the States of the Nation there are already county service officers who to some extent are doing the job that would be done by the contact offices.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. I believe it would be well if the gentleman would explain for the RECORD the functions and duties of those in charge of these contact offices.

Mr. MAHON. As I understand, in the contact office there is a contact representative and perhaps one clerk. The contact representative undertakes to answer questions and provide information and different forms that may be required by the returning veteran. It is a general service to the veteran. As Members of the House know, General Bradley is decentralizing the Veterans' Administration. He is setting up about 13 branch offices and 53 regional offices and a larger number of subregional offices.

The committee went along on the request for funds, because the fiscal year 1947 is one of the crucial years in the history of the Veterans' Administration. Demands will be very heavy. We would not think of crippling the Veterans' Administration in its efforts to serve well the veterans of all wars. There will be about 20,000,000 veterans of all wars by August 1946.

I think it only fair to say, however, that the Veterans' Administration has had difficulty in getting personnel, and, in my judgment, will not entirely expend the liberal sums of money that have been appropriated in this bill.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. VURSELL. Can the gentleman tell me how many millions will be required for these 1,500 contact offices and officers?

Mr. MAHON. The appropriation for the 1,500 contact officers would require, as I recall, something like $9,900,000.

Mr. VURSELL. Does the Veterans' Administration urge that these contact offices be set up? Who makes the request?

Mr. MAHON. The Veterans' Administration undertakes to set up these contact offices where they will serve the largest number of veterans. They are setting them up in all States of the Union.

Mr. VURSELL. In the State of Illinois, under the direction of the Governor, there is a contact office and a paid employee, under the Governor, in every county in the State. I imagine the gentleman will find that in many other States.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman is correct, that in many of the States the State or county government is providing these county service officers, who are performing a great service. It is for that reason we reduced the appropriation for this division by $3,228,425, making a total of something less than $10,000,000 for the contact offices.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to find out if the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] would object to considering the remainder of the bill as having been read, with reservation of points of order? The remainder of the bill is general provisions.

Mr. TABER. I think it had better be read. There are amendments to be offered.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield back the remainder of my time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, those of us who had the privilege and honor of serving a few years following World War I remember the difficulties that confronted each Member in an effort to secure satisfactory adjustment of the many claims filed by veterans for compensation arising out of service-connected disabilities. Those who were here will remember that one of the greatest difficulties encountered in having these claims satisfactorily adjusted was that many of the applications were prepared by someone not familiar with the law or the evidence necessary to justify a claim, and, consequently, the application was frequently loosely drawn. Then the application would be denied for lack of evidence. Subsequently additional evidence would sometimes be furnished, and quite frequently there would be some conflict in the evidence, as to dates, and so forth, and the claim would again be denied.

As a result, there were many disabled veterans of World War I who were deprived of compensation simply because they were not able to present their claims in a way to meet the legal requirements. I felt then and I feel now that it would have been cheaper for the Government to have placed an experienced and well-advised man in each county to assist these veterans in filing their claims, so that when they were once filed they would be properly filed.

I am glad to learn therefore that this difficulty is going to be partially overcome at least by providing contact officers in the various counties to aid, assist, and advise these veterans.

It is true some of the States have already made provision for one or more contact officers in each county, and I assume in such cases the Veterans' Administration will not attempt to duplicate

the services to be rendered and insist on locating other contact officers in a county where a State contact officer has already been provided, unless the work should be too heavy to be taken care of by the State officer and then only in cases where the two will be able to work together. It may be, therefore, the number of contact officers provided for in this bill will not be necessary. Of course, the work will be a great deal heavier and more voluminous than that which followed the First World War for the reason that the number in the armed forces in World War II was so much greater than the number in World War I. Furthermore, there is probably a larger percentage of those in World War II who saw actual combat service and, logically, the number of service-connected-disability claims will be much greater than those following World War I.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

By unanimous consent the pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 102. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, the salaries of the Commissioners of the United States Tariff Commission shall be at the rate of $10,000 each per annum.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I shall take but a moment.

Amendments have been offered to this bill as it has been read, designed to reduce the appropriations. Another amendment will be offered which will try to keep the various bureaus and agencies of the Government in line. I propose to offer a motion to recommit which will cut the appropriations for funds for personnel in every item except those for the Veterans' Administration by 10 percent. Amendments will be offered to every bill, unless cuts are made which will total enough, to bring the bills that are passed by Congress down to a point where the Budget for 1947 is balanced. The members of the Appropriations Committee are going to see to it that the House has an opportunity to vote on items that will cut sufficiently to keep this thing in hand. Nineteen hundred and forty-seven is a crucial year. Unless we balance the Budget in 1947 it is going to be difficult ever to balance it. I hope this motion and these amendments will have the support of the House.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I sincerely hope the House will give consideration to this motion to recommit. It simply means that we are endeavoring to take off 10 percent of the personnel of this huge bureaucratic Goverment. I wish to compliment the gentleman from New York for doing what he is about to do.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ELSTON. I take it the gentleman's motion will not take any funds from the Veterans' Administration?

Mr. TABER. It will not.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, when we presented this bill to the House I told the House that we had no percentagewise cut because you cannot do that and do it wisely. We did not make any arbitrary cuts. The cuts that we made were discussed. We even added somewhat to some of the appropriations over the estimate of the Budget. Therefore, I want to say to the House that we have considered every item in the Budget, and I hope that the House will not vote to recommit this bill and make any straight 10-percent cut. No one can make a 10-percent cut in 22 agencies in this bill and do it wisely. There is no question about that.

I have great respect for the gentleman from New York, but I do believe that you cannot make any such cut as that and make it wisely. One agency may be able to take a 10-percent cut but another agency may not be able to do it. We have considered these items. We did not bring them in haphazardly. We considered them all on their own merits and separately, and we did not apply any 10- or 20-percent cut to any of them. We took each item up and cut it when we thought it ought to be. I therefore ask the House to be very careful about applying a 10-percent cut to 22 agencies of the Government because a 10-percent cut will not apply to all of them alike.

I hope when the motion to recommit is offered it will be defeated.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 201. (a) Appropriations for the fiscal year 1947 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers and employees of the executive departments and independent establishments shall be available also for expenses of travel performed by them including expenses of transportation of their immediate families in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, on transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty when authorized by the head of the department or establishment concerned in the order directing such transfer: *Provided*, That such expenses shall not be allowed for any transfer effected for the convenience of any officer or employee.

(b) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947 available for the transportation of things shall be available, in accordance with the act of October 10, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c–1), for expenses incurred in the transfer of household goods and effects of civilian officers and employees of such official station to another for permanent duty.

(c) Appropriations contained in this act, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made.

(d) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947 available for expenses of travel shall be available for the payment of travel expenses while away from their homes or regular place of business, including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C., ch. 16), and the act of February 14, 1931, as amended (5 U. S. C. 73a), of (1) persons employed intermittently as consultants or experts and receiving compensation on a per diem when-actually-employed basis, and (2) persons serving in an advisory capacity or employed without compensation or at $1 per annum; except that in case of (2) above there may be allowed not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence en route and at place of service or employment, unless a higher rate is specifically provided by law.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana: On page 48, add a new subsection as follows:

"(e) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947 available for the payment of salaries of personnel under the Classification Act, as amended, shall not become available at a rate greater than 25 percent thereof during the first quarter of said fiscal year; an additional 25 percent thereof during the second quarter of said fiscal year; an additional 25 percent thereof during the third quarter of said fiscal year; and an additional 25 percent thereof during the fourth quarter of said fiscal year."

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, for quite some time we have noticed growing up action, by the various Government agencies, that pays little attention to the amount of money that is allotted them by Congress and upon which they should operate during a fiscal year, with the result that toward the latter part of each fiscal year we have tremendous deficiencies coming before us to take care of the amount which the various agencies have overexpended or expect to overexpend during the year.

The committee has gone through this bill carefully, has had extended hearings, and has come to a conclusion as to how much they think these various agencies should have during the fiscal year 1947, on which to operate. This amendment applies only to the payment of salaries of personnel and not to any other activity of the various agencies. The effect of the amendment, if adopted, is this, that during the first quarter of the fiscal year 1947 an agency could not spend for personnel more than 25 percent of the amount appropriated. During the second quarter of the fiscal year they could not expend a total of more than 50 percent of the total amount appropriated. So there can be no misunderstanding, the amendment does not limit the expense during any quarter to a limit of 25 percent except in the first quarter. If during the first quarter an agency should expend only 10 percent of the amount which becomes available during that first quarter, then during the second quarter it could expend the 25 percent which becomes available in the second quarter plus the 15 percent which it failed to expend in the first quarter. Therefore it would have 40 percent to expend in the second quarter. If during the second quarter, when that quarter is concluded, it did not expend the full 50 percent available, that would carry over, plus the 25 percent which becomes available in the third quarter. If during the third quarter the 75 percent was not expended, whatever was unexpended would carry over along with the addi-

tional 25 percent which became available for the fourth quarter.

The purpose of this amendment is to try to compel these agencies to live within the amount of money which they have justified before the committee. In case some emergency comes up, something unusual, and they do need more money, then they can come before the Deficiency Committee and get an honest-to-God deficiency. But let us put them in the position where they must be limited to the amount that the Congress has granted them to operate with during the year.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. I do not see where the gentleman's amendment differs at all from what we are doing today, except to say that in the first quarter you cannot expend more than 25 percent. If you check the record, you will find it is in the first quarter that they spend the least money.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. If they spend the least money in the first quarter, then during the second quarter they will have the unexpended part of the first quarter plus the part becoming available for the second quarter, but it will prevent the agency, which I think you will find some of them have done, during the first 6 months of the year from expending the whole amount for personnel and then coming to Congress and saying, "You must give us this deficiency because if you do not we must close this agency. We have no money to operate on."

Let us put this on a business basis. We budget for a year to run the agencies on. Now let us keep them within that amount. Are you going to say that the agencies need more than they have justified to the committee or that the committee has not done a good job? I am giving the committee credit for doing a good job.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JONES. In the State of Ohio we have a statute where the county auditor in each county is required to divide the appropriation by 12, and no agency can spend more than one-twelfth of the entire annual appropriation in one month, and it works satisfactorily for the benefit of the taxpayers and for the State.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I think it is a very wise provision, and our Government would have been better off if we had adopted something like this years ago and stopped this deficit spending.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to take much time because I do not think it is necessary. I hope that the House will not be taken in by a first glance at this amendment, because it might look good in that case. I simply want to say to the House that this amendment was offered in the full committee and was defeated 21 to 10, and we crossed party lines. It was not a partisan vote, Republicans voting to defeat the amendment.

This simply would hamstring these organizations. There is no question but that certain organizations have a bigger load to carry at certain times of the year. There is no question but that certain emergencies cause them to have to do more work in certain periods. Aside from their general work, their personnel load would increase.

This is a complete departure from the manner in which we have pursued these things in the past. I can give you an example of one agency in particular, the Public Roads Administration. They cannot carry on their work in certain periods of the year because of the weather. Therefore, it is necessary even in their personnel to be able to have flexibility so that at the time of the year they can work they will have the money available.

I think that if everybody will stop and look at this amendment for a moment you will see that if you limit them to 25 percent for 3 months, and the same for the next 3 months, and so on, you are putting every agency in a strait-jacket. What do we have the Deficiency Appropriation Committee for? We have it for the purpose of permitting these bureaus to come up here when they are short of funds and ask for additional funds. If they ask for too much the Deficiency Appropriations Committee can deny them the money. I have confidence in the Deficiency Committee. Therefore, I believe this amendment should be defeated here just as it was in the full committee.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BONNER. Will the gentleman from Florida explain why a good, sound, intelligent financial-basis amendment of this nature would hamstring any agency after they have come in and said that this is what they need for the year? If the quarter is too much, then put them on a monthly basis.

Mr. HENDRICKS. In the first place, I am not going to agree with the gentleman's assumption that this is a good, sound, business-basis amendment, because it is not. In the second place, I have just explained why the amendment will not work, and why it would hamstring certain agencies. I have told you that an agency will make up their estimate as far as possible based on the work load they will have during the year, but they have not based that on any quarter. If we give them a chance to say, "We need so much in this quarter and so much in this quarter," I will be willing to limit them to the amount needed in each quarter, but they have not had an opportunity to tell us what they need in a quarter. They are basing it on the year's period.

Mr. BONNER. May I say to the gentleman further that if you defeat this amendment you invite every department to go ahead and spend their money and then come in for a deficiency appropriation.

Mr. HENDRICKS. If that is true, then we have been inviting them ever since I have been here, and before I have been here. If we were to give the agency a chance to come in and tell us what they would need in each quarter so that they could take less in one quarter and more in another when their work load increased, that would be sensible, but this amendment is not a sensible one.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. VURSELL. I think this amendment is just about what the Congress often adopts, and it will help the President balance the budget. In other words, we will balance the budget on the number of employees and the amount of expense if we adopt this amendment. We will have that much of it sewed up and tied down. I think it is a splendid amendment.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I wonder how the gentleman thinks this would affect the Post Office Department during the holiday period, when they have more work and have to put on extra employees all over. The gentleman knows good and well that they could not do that. If we give them a chance to come in and tell us how much they will need in that quarter, then all right, but they cannot do it on this appropriation.

Mr. VURSELL. The answer is that the Post Office Department is not in this bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I know that, but there are other departments in this bill on all fours with the Post Office Department. I was just using that as an analogy.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment. The gentleman from Florida in opposing the amendment spoke, for example, of the budget of the Public Roads Administration in its program. Is that correct?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Yes, I did.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. What is the complete budget for public roads?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I hope the gentleman will not ask me to go over the whole budget. Of course, the figures are here and I can give them to you.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. What is the increase?

Mr. HENDRICKS. About $200,000,000.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. What is the period in which they have to make a heavy appropriation, or, rather, when they have to spend the most money?

Mr. HENDRICKS. In the period in which they can build roads.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. You said it would hamstring them. They would have 3 months for the first quarter. What would be their situation in the first quarter?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I would take it for granted that in the first quarter they could not work on the roads because of the weather. May I say that they probably could work during the first quarter, but the second quarter might be worse, and probably the third quarter might be worse.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. If you tie them down to a quarterly basis, they

could anticipate their expenditures the same as any businessman in the country does who knows how much he is allowed for the full year.

Mr. HENDRICKS. May I say to the gentleman that if we had told these agencies to come in and estimate their requirements on a quarterly basis, and of course they are the ones who would know what their expenditures would be and what their load is going to be, I would go along with this proposal in holding them to that estimate on a quarterly basis. But we have not asked them to do that. We did not do that and here by this amendment it is proposed to limit them to 25 percent per quarter when they have made their estimates on the basis of their peak load and their minimum load. I say it will not work.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. The gentleman spoke of the Post Office Department, which is not in this bill, but the gentleman cannot tell me that the Post Office Department in the first quarter could not estimate how much more they are going to need in the second quarter, which includes Christmas, and still not come within the particular monthly allotment as the amendment which has been offered would provide.

Mr. HENDRICKS. This amendment only allows 25 percent of the appropriation to be used for each quarter.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. The amendment would do one thing and that is to cut down the work of the Deficiency Appropriations Committee. I think that would be a perfectly splendid thing and once and for all it would bring the budgets of these bureaus which are mentioned in this bill in line with fair, orderly, good common American business sense and practice.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think this is probably one of the most sensible amendments which has ever been offered to any appropriation bill, contrary to the opinion of my friend from Florida. If it be true, as the gentleman from Florida said, that the Deficiency Appropriations Committee is here for the purpose of bringing up these differences in budget estimates, then it is equally true that any department which does not have sufficient funds because of having used its full quarter's appropriation can come into the Deficiency Committee at any time during the year that they care to and ask for an adjustment of that in a subsequent quarter of the year. So the very argument the gentleman from Florida uses to defeat this worth-while amendment is the strongest argument in favor of the amendment. I think that the practice of deficiency appropriations has been one of the weakest parts of our entire fiscal policy in the Government. These departments deliberately use the Deficiency Committee as a means of building up a budget far beyond the original estimates that are given in the regular appropriation bill. They do it by bunching their expenditures. There are two methods now which the departments use. They do it by bunching their expenditures either in the early part of the year so that their coffers run dry and they are in a desperate condition and have to appeal to be saved or else they do it by allowing their employment to be low in the early part of the year and bunching it in the final quarters so that when they come in for a new appropriation and use the heavy pay-roll figures as justification. If there is any purpose whatever in budgeting, then it follows naturally the more carefully you budget the more successful you will be in living up to your budget. I would vote for an amendment to budget it by the month. I think this amendment is more liberal because it gives a 3-month period. But if budgeting be sound, then budgeting to the extent of dividing the year into four sections is ultra sound. I hope the Members of the House on both sides of the aisle can vote for this amendment. It is one of the finest amendments ever offered to any appropriation bill. I hope the Members of the House back it up and show their sincere interest if not in cutting this exorbitant budget, then at least in holding to it so that we do not exceed it before the year is over.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLOESER. I yield.

Mr. ELSTON. It is a fact, is it not, that some departments are habitual offenders, and every year come before the Deficiency Subcommittee asking for additional funds?

Mr. PLOESER. That is right. Many departments practice the policy of trying to build up the personnel for the simple reason of giving more power to their operation. It is not a matter of efficiency in Government. It is who can get the most in power and in influence in the Federal Government.

The gentleman from Florida quotes the votes in the Appropriations Committee. He said he would not vote for this amendment or any other amendment which would seek to divide the Budget up into sections of the year, even if you allowed a small percentage of variation.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLOESER. I yield.

Mr. HENDRICKS. The gentleman did not put his question to me in that way.

Mr. PLOESER. No; I put it to you in three questions.

Mr. HENDRICKS. The gentleman said, "Would you support this amendment under any circumstances?" and I said "No."

Mr. PLOESER. Then, I asked the gentleman if he would support this amendment if we allowed as much as a 2-percent variation for seasonal changes, and he said, "No." Then, I asked the gentleman, if he will remember—and he can remember, because he has an excellent memory—I asked the gentleman then if he would support any amendment to divide the Budget throughout the year, and he said, "None whatever."

Mr. HENDRICKS. I do not recall the gentleman adding that question.

Mr. PLOESER. Which is a perfect demonstration of no intention whatsoever to support this worth-while and sound amendment.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I do not recall the gentleman asking that question.

Mr. PLOESER. I regret the gentleman does not recall it.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLOESER. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. There has been some talk about seasonal bulges in the Budget, mentioning the Christmastime in the Post Office Department. I understood that the bulges in pay rolls ordinarily came around election time.

Mr. PLOESER. Well, that is another bulge period. That is the big bulge.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to have the attention of the House as I read the following from the present budget and accounting law:

SEC. 169. No executive department or other Government establishment of the United States shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or involve the Government in any contract or other obligation for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations made, unless such contract or obligation is authorized by law.

If Congress provides that certain sums shall be paid under certain circumstances, and to pay them it might become necessary to create a deficit, that can be permitted by law. So the idea of defeating deficiencies by this proposed amendment is certainly taken care of by the present law.

Certainly anyone would realize that if you have such an amendment to the law it should be fixed before the bill is written and before the hearings are had, so that the department would know the situation and could advise Congress during the hearings on the bill how much they would want to spend in the first quarter, the second quarter, the third and the fourth quarters. If that should be done on future appropriations, it might be worthy of consideration. But to come in at this late hour is wholly ill-advised and certainly not necessary from the standpoint of not creating deficits, because that is taken care of by the law at present.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. PLOESER. The law which the gentleman just read restricts them to exceeding their authorized budget in the year, but they can exceed it within 30 days. They would go out of business if you did not give them a deficiency appropriation. It does not spread that throughout the year. It is that abuse that we are trying to correct. The gentleman will do a disservice to economy if he does not try to eliminate that abuse. The gentleman says we should warn these departments in advance. If you had warned them, these estimates would have been much greater than they are today for the entire year.

Mr. MAHON. Then, the gentleman's amendment would do a great disservice in the future, because they would have notice, and we would have much larger appropriations. So the gentleman defeats his own argument.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. I think the amendment would do a positive disservice to the Government, for this reason: You would force the departments to take on their personnel in a hurry in the first quarter whereas in the usual course of things in the first quarter there is deliberation in the selection of personnel and equipment and accordingly the greater part of the money is spent as the year goes on. If you want to embarrass the departments, pass this amendment.

Mr. MAHON. And if you want to increase the chance of having unexpended balances left at the end of the year do not pass this amendment, because if you pass it the agency will be tempted to see to it that there are no unused funds to return to the Treasury.

Mr. RABAUT. If you are anxious to add to the cost of the Government pass this amendment. You will save not a dime, you will increase the expenses of the Federal Government.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, touching upon the colloquy that just took place between the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] I recall in the hearings before our Subcommittee on State Department Appropriations that the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], called attention many times to the steady practice of the State Department, during the year after we had gone over their requests in the annual supply bill, to blanket in during the year additional personnel—more than had been promised them and more than had been requested by them for their annual needs. They would come up here and get a deficiency, and instead of employing 5,000 people we had given them, they would have 7,500 people. Then they would use that 7,500 employees as the basis of their requests for the following year.

Perhaps you might divide the appropriation into 12 parts, one for each month, or into four quarters, one-fourth of the annual appropriation for each 3 months. But the chairman of the subcommittee on the State Department bill complains of that practice which the Department and practically every agency has been following of coming up in the middle of the year and submitting additional requests notwithstanding the limitation that had been placed upon them in the annual supply bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. I differ with the gentleman in his statement as to the policy of the State Department—he used the term "steady practice", because it has not been the steady practice. It was the practice during the war for them to go to the deficiency subcommittee from time to time and ask for additional personnel and get it on a partial-year basis and then come before the subcommittee on the next regular bill and use that as a basis for the full following year; but I recall that the committee and each and every member of it felt it was not the right thing to do; but it was not a regular practice, it was a practice that grew up under the emergency of war. I hope the gentleman will concede that.

Mr. JONES. I concede that it happened during the war years, but I do not know what the practice was before that for I did not come on the committee until 1941.

Mr. RABAUT. If the gentleman will yield further, we have followed a practice in our committee which I would suggest to the House: We encourage the departments to report to us at the end of the year how much of their funds they return each year to the Treasury. We inaugurated this practice some years ago. We did it with the idea that they would not then join in this general spending spree in the last month of the fiscal year for the purpose of saying that they had spent all their funds. That is a habit that has grown up in the departments because of the practice in the House of taking away from them any money they saved in the previous year. This, in my opinion, is a mistake. If the committee does not penalize the departments for the amount they have saved the previous year by deducting the amount, you will find they spend less.

Mr. JONES. I do not agree with the gentleman that that practice follows automatically, because in Ohio for a great number of years all of the county and State offices are required to divide their appropriations by 12.

Let us take the Public Roads Administration. The fiscal year starts in July. They will spend a normal amount for the summer months but wintertime generally brings a lessening of activities. During those months a backlog of appropriated money piles up. The amendment states that they may not spend more than one-quarter of the appropriation for the year in any one quarter. So the effect is not to hamstring even the Bureau of Public Roads.

We on the Appropriations Committee know precious little about how funds are spent in the executive departments. I need only quote Lindsay Warren, Comptroller General, who says that he does not know and Congress does not know how the Federal bureaucrats spend their funds. We cannot possibly know by spending three months of the year going over the requests for funds how much each agency needs. So that this will be a curb upon the bureaucrats to keep their appropriations down to the limit of manpower and expenditures that were intended when we pass the annual appropriation for them.

Mr. Chairman, the Deficiency Committee will still meet after this amendment is agreed to, that committee will still be in session, and if there is any great emergency it certainly can meet after the amendment is adopted just as well as now.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I have read the amendment over very carefully and I think this is a fair and honest interpretation of it: The amendment applies to appropriations the rationing principle applied to food during the war. It merely says that 25 per cent of the amount of salary money that you get during the year will be available during the first quarter. In other words, you will get stamps validating 25 per cent for the first quarter and then 25 per cent at the commencement of the second quarter. If you have not used up all of your stamps in the first quarter they are good in the second quarter. At the beginning of the third quarter you validate another 25 per cent of your salary stamps. If you have not spent all of your stamps in the first and second quarter you may spend those in the third quarter. Then 25 percent of your stamps will be validated at the opening of the fourth quarter. If you have not spent all of your other stamps you can spend them in the final quarter. It says, however, that you may not anticipate and use up your salary stamps in the first part of the year. You have got to spread them along. In that sense it is a true antideficiency amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. What would the gentleman do, for instance, with the Bureau of Fisheries if you put through this amendment, teach the fish to hatch at a certain time?

Mr. JONES. We have a Bureau of Fisheries in Ohio. This does not repeal the Deficiency Committee.

Mr. RABAUT. I am asking what the gentleman would do under this general rule.

Mr. JONES. The Deficiency Committee has not been dispensed with. These departments may still come to the Congress.

The gentleman pointed out further in his argument that we would put ourselves in the position where every agency would want to spend as much as they had of their appropriations during any quarter, but this would cut down the chances by one-fourth because they would be limited by the terms of the amendment to quarters if the amendment is adopted. If they are going to have a great amount left over, they would have much more to play with on a yearly basis than they would on the quarterly basis. It is said that if you put a limitation on it by quarters, then each bureau or agency will try to spend as much as they can and not return any money back to the Treasury. If that be true, then it is a confession that we do not know how the public money is being spent.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. I would like to ask the gentleman from Michigan, who I assume is a member of the Deficiency Committee, if he would not like to have less work on the Deficiency Committee rather than more?

Mr. RABAUT. It is not a question of work. It is a question of bringing out the ridiculousness of this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has again expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana) there were—ayes 88, noes 79.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. HENDRICKS and Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 96, noes 86.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, in voting for H. R. 5201 I want it distinctly understood that I am in no manner countenancing the nonveteran appropriations. I am supporting this bill solely on the ground that I consider the appropriation for the Veterans' Administration absolutely necessary.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. MCCORMACK] having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5201) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Taber amendment, on page 3, line 23, with reference to the Government Information Service, and I also demand a separate vote on the Johnson of Indiana amendment on page 48.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the first amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 3, line 23, after "$3,044,880" strike out the period, and insert a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That none of the funds herein in this paragraph appropriated to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for any salary or expense connected with the operation of a Government Information Service."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the House divided, and there were—ayes 91, noes 97.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently no quorum is present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 152, nays 177, not voting 98, as follows:

[Roll No. 6]

YEAS—152

Allen, Ill.	Gillespie	Martin, Iowa
Andersen, H. Carl	Gillie	Martin, Mass.
Anderson, Calif.	Goodwin	Mason
Andrews, N. Y.	Grant, Ind.	Merrow
Angell	Griffiths	Michener
Arends	Gwinn, N. Y.	Miller, Nebr.
Arnold	Gwynne, Iowa.	Mundt
Barrett, Wyo.	Hagen	Murray, Wis.
Beall	Hale	O'Hara
Bennet, N. Y.	Hall, Edwin Arthur	O'Konski
Bennett, Mo.	Hall, Leonard W.	Phillips
Bishop	Halleck	Pittenger
Blackney	Hancock	Ploeser
Bolton	Hand	Ramey
Bradley, Mich.	Harness, Ind.	Reece, Tenn.
Brown, Ohio	Henry	Reed, Ill.
Buck	Heselton	Rees, Kans.
Butler	Hess	Robertson, N. Dak.
Byrnes, Wis.	Hill	Robsion, Ky.
Campbell	Hinshaw	Rockwell
Case, N. J.	Hoeven	Rodgers, Pa.
Case, S. Dak.	Hoffman	Rogers, Mass.
Chenoweth	Holmes, Wash.	Schwabe, Mo.
Chiperfield	Horan	Schwabe, Okla.
Church	Howell	Shafer
Clason	Hull	Sharp
Clevenger	Jenkins	Short
Cole, Mo.	Jennings	Simpson, Ill.
Corbett	Jensen	Simpson, Pa.
Crawford	Johnson, Calif.	Smith, Maine
Cunningham	Johnson, Ind.	Smith, Ohio
Curtis	Jones	Smith, Wis.
D'Ewart	Jonkman	Springer
Dirksen	Kean	Stefan
Dolliver	Kearney	Stevenson
Dondero	Keefe	Stockman
Dworshak	Kilburn	Sumner, Ill.
Ellis	Kinzer	Taber
Ellsworth	Kunkel	Talbot
Elsaesser	Landis	Talle
Elston	Latham	Taylor
Engel, Mich.	LeCompte	Thomas, N. J.
Fellows	LeFevre	Tibbott
Fenton	Lemke	Vorys, Ohio
Fuller	Lewis	Vursell
Fulton	McConnell	Weichel
Gamble	McCowen	Wigglesworth
Gavin	McDonough	Wilson
Gearhart	McGregor	Wolcott
Gerlach	McMillen, Ill.	Wolverton, N. J.
Gifford		Woodruff

NAYS—177

Abernethy	Bland	Chelf
Allen, La.	Bonner	Clark
Andrews, Ala.	Boren	Clements
Bailey	Brooks	Cochran
Baldwin, Md.	Brown, Ga.	Colmer
Barden	Bryson	Combs
Barrett, Pa.	Burch	Cooper
Barry	Burgin	Courtney
Bates, Ky.	Cannon, Mo.	Cravens
Biemiller	Carnahan	Crosser
D'Alesandro	Kelley, Pa.	Rabaut
De Lacy	Kelly, Ill.	Rabin
Delaney, John J.	Kerr	Rains
Domengeaux	Kilday	Rankin
Doughton, N. C.	Kopplemann	Resa
Douglas, Calif.	Lane	Richards
Doyle	Lanham	Riley
Drewry	Larcade	Robertson, Va.
Durham	Lea	Robinson, Utah
Earthman	Lesinski	Roe, Md.
Eberharter	Link	Rogers, Fla.
Elliott	Ludlow	Rogers, N. Y.
Fallon	Lyle	Rooney
Feighan	Lynch	Rowan
Fernandez	McCormack	Ryter
Flood	McGehee	Sabath
Folger	McKenzie	Sadowski
Forand	McMillan, S. C.	Sasscer
Gallagher	Madden	Savage
Gardner	Mahon	Sikes
Gary	Manasco	Slaughter
Gathings	Mansfield, Mont.	Smith, Va.
Geelan	Marcantonio	Snyder
Gordon	Mills	Somers, N. Y.
Gore	Morgan	Sparkman
Gorski	Murdock	Spence
Gossett	Murphy	Starkey
Granahan	Murray, Tenn.	Stewart
Granger	Neely	Stigler
Green	Norrell	Sullivan
Gregory	O'Brien, Ill.	Sumners, Tex.
Hare	O'Brien, Mich.	Tarver
Harris	O'Neal	Thom
Hart	O'Toole	Thomas, Tex.
Havenner	Outland	Thomason
Hays	Pace	Tolan
Hedrick	Patman	Torrens
Hendricks	Patrick	Trimble
Hobbs	Patterson	Vinson
Hoch	Peterson, Fla	Voorhis, Calif.
Holifield	Peterson, Ga.	Walter
Huber	Pfeifer	Wasielewski
Izac	Philbin	Weaver
Jackson	Pickett	Whitten
Jarman	Powell	Whittington
Johnson, Luther A.	Price, Fla.	Winstead
Johnson, Okla.	Price, Ill.	Wood
Kee	Priest	Woodhouse
	Quinn, N. Y.	Worley
		Zimmerman

NOT VOTING—98

Adams	Dawson	Luce
Andresen, August H.	Delaney, James J.	McGlinchey
Auchincloss	Dingell	Maloney
Baldwin, N. Y.	Douglas, Ill.	Mansfield, Tex.
Bates, Mass.	Eaton	Mathews
Beckworth	Engle, Calif.	May
Bell	Fisher	Miller, Calif.
Bender	Flannagan	Monroney
Bloom	Fogarty	Morrison
Boykin	Gibson	Norton
Bradley, Pa.	Gillette	Plumley
Brehm	Graham	Poage
Brumbaugh	Grant, Ala.	Randolph
Buckley	Gross	Rayfiel
Buffett	Harless, Ariz.	Reed, N. Y.
Bulwinkle	Hartley	Rich
Bunker	Healy	Rivers
Byrne, N. Y.	Hébert	Rizley
Camp	Heffernan	Roe, N. Y.
Canfield	Herter	Russell
Cannon, Fla.	Holmes, Mass.	Scrivner
Carlson	Hook	Sheppard
Celler	Hope	Sheridan
Chapman	Johnson, Ill.	Sundstrom
Clippinger	Johnson, Lyndon B.	Towe
Coffee	Judd	Traynor
Cole, Kans.	Kefauver	Wadsworth
Cole, N. Y.	Keogh	Welch
Cooley	King	West
Cox	Kirwan	White
Curley	Knutson	Wickersham
Daughton, Va.	LaFollette	Winter
Davis		Wolfenden, Pa.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Adams for, with Mr. Randolph against.

Mr. Brehm for, with Mr. Keogh against.

Mr. Graham for, with Mr. Healy against.

Mr. Brumbaugh for, with Mr. Davis against.

Mr. Carlson for, with Mrs. Norton against.

Mr. Buffett for, with Mr. Miller of California against.

Mr. Hartley for, with Mr. Wickersham against.

Mr. Cole of New York for, with Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Judd for, with Mr. Sheridan against.

Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Morrison against.
Mr. Knutson for, with Mr. King against.
Mr. Hope for, with Mr. McGlinchey against.
Mr. Reed of New York for, with Mr. Engle of California against.
Mr. Gillette for, with Mr. Dingell against.
Mr. Gross for, with Mr. Traynor against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. H. Carl Andersen.
Mr. Coffee with Mr. Baldwin of New York.
Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Johnson of Illinois.
Mrs. Douglas of Illinois with Mr. Bender.
Mr. Roe of New York with Mr. Herter.
Mr. Bulwinkle with Mr. Eaton.
Mr. Byrne of New York with Mr. Cole of Kansas.
Mr. Hook with Mrs. Luce.
Mr. Flannagan with Mr. Canfield.
Mr. Bloom with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Monroney with Mr. Rizley.
Mr. Maloney with Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Kefauver with Mr. Rich.
Mr. May with Mr. Wadsworth.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana: On page 48, add a new subsection as follows:

"(e) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947 available for the payment of salaries of personenl under the Classification Act, as amended, shall not become available at a rate greater than 25 percent thereof during the first quarter of said fiscal year; an additional 25 percent thereof during the second quarter of said fiscal year; an additional 25 percent thereof during the third quarter of said fiscal year, and an additional 25 percent thereof during the fourth quarter of said fiscal year."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—years 158, nays 170, not voting 99, as follows:

[Roll No. 7]

YEAS—158

Allen, Ill.	Case, S. Dak.	Gearhart
Andersen, H. Carl	Chenoweth	Gerlach
Anderson, Calif.	Chiperfield	Gifford
Andrews, N. Y.	Church	Gillespie
Angell	Clason	Gillie
Arends	Clevenger	Goodwin
Arnold	Cole, Mo.	Grant, Ind.
Barden	Corbett	Griffiths
Barrett, Wyo.	Crawford	Gwinn, N. Y.
Beall	Cunningham	Gwynne, Iowa
Bennet, N. Y.	Curtis	Hagen
Bennett, Mo.	D'Ewart	Hale
Bishop	Dolliver	Hall, Edwin Arthur
Blackney	Dondero	Hall, Leonard W.
Bolton	Durham	Halleck
Bonner	Dworshak	Hancock
Boren	Ellis	Hand
Bradley, Mich.	Ellsworth	Harness, Ind.
Brown, Ohio	Elsaesser	Henry
Brumbaugh	Elston	Heselton
Buck	Engel, Mich.	Hess
Burgin	Fellows	Hill
Butler	Fenton	Hinshaw
Byrnes, Wis.	Fuller	Hoeven
Campbell	Fulton	Hoffman
Case, N. J.	Gamble	Holmes, Wash.
	Gavin	Horan
	McGregor	Howell
	McMillen, Ill.	Hull
	Martin, Iowa	Jenkins
	Martin, Mass.	Jennings
	Mason	Jensen
	Merrow	Johnson, Calif.
	Michener	Johnson, Ind.
	Miller, Nebr.	Jones
	Mundt	Jonkman
	Murray, Wis.	Kean
	O'Hara	Kearney
	O'Konski	Keefe
	Phillips	Kilburn
	Pittenger	Kinzer
	Ploeser	Kunkel
	Ramey	LaFollette
	Reece, Tenn.	Landis
	Reed, Ill.	Latham
	Rees, Kans.	LeCompte
	Robertson, N. Dak.	LeFevre
	Robsion, Ky.	Lemke
	Rockwell	Lewis
	Rodgers, Pa.	McConnell
	Rogers, Mass.	McCowen
	Schwabe, Mo.	McDonough
	Schwabe, Okla.	
	Shafer	
	Sharp	
	Short	
	Simpson, Ill.	
	Simpson, Pa.	
	Smith, Maine	
	Smith, Ohio	
	Smith, Va.	
	Smith, Wis.	
	Springer	
	Stefan	
	Stevenson	
	Stockman	
	Sumner, Ill.	
	Taber	
	Talle	
	Taylor	
	Thomas, N. J.	
	Tibbott	
	Vorys, Ohio	
	Vursell	
	Weichel	
	Wigglesworth	
	Wilson	
	Wolcott	
	Wolverton, N. J.	
	Woodruff	

NAYS—170

Abernethy	Hare	Peterson, Fla.
Allen, La.	Harris	Peterson, Ga.
Andrews, Ala.	Hart	Pfeifer
Bailey	Havenner	Philbin
Baldwin, Md.	Hays	Pickett
Barrett, Pa.	Hedrick	Powell
Barry	Hendricks	Price, Fla.
Bates, Ky.	Hobbs	Price, Ill.
Biemiller	Hoch	Priest
Bland	Holifield	Quinn, N. Y.
Brooks	Huber	Rabaut
Brown, Ga.	Izac	Rabin
Bryson	Jackson	Rains
Burch	Jarman	Rankin
Camp	Johnson, Luther A.	Resa
Cannon, Mo.	Johnson, Okla.	Richards
Carnahan	Kee	Riley
Chelf	Kelley, Pa.	Robinson, Utah
Clark	Kelly, Ill.	Roe, Md.
Clements	Kerr	Rogers, Fla.
Cochran	Kilday	Rooney
Colmer	Kopplemann	Rowan
Combs	Lane	Ryter
Cooper	Lanham	Sabath
Courtney	Larcade	Sadowski
Cravens	Lea	Sasscer
Crosser	Lesinski	Savage
D'Alesandro	Link	Sikes
De Lacy	Ludlow	Slaughter
Delaney, John J.	Lyle	Snyder
Dirksen	Lynch	Somers, N. Y.
Domengeaux	McCormack	Sparkman
Doughton, N. C.	McGehee	Spence
Douglas, Calif.	McKenzie	Starkey
Doyle	McMillan, S. C.	Stewart
Drewry	Madden	Stigler
Earthman	Mahon	Sullivan
Eberharter	Manasco	Sumners, Tex.
Elliott	Mansfield, Mont.	Tarver
Fallon	Marcantonio	Thom
Feighan	Mills	Thomas, Tex.
Fernandez	Morgan	Thomason
Flood	Murdock	Tolan
Folger	Murphy	Torrens
Forand	Murray, Tenn.	Trimble
Gallagher	Neely	Vinson
Gary	Norrell	Voorhis, Calif.
Gathings	O'Brien, Ill.	Walter
Geelan	O'Brien, Mich.	Wasielewski
Gordon	O'Neal	Weaver
Gore	O'Toole	Whitten
Gorski	Outland	Whittington
Gossett	Pace	Winstead
Granahan	Patman	Wood
Granger	Patrick	Woodhouse
Green	Patterson	Worley
Gregory		Zimmerman

NOT VOTING—99

Adams	Canfield	Douglas, Ill.
Andresen, August H.	Cannon, Fla.	Eaton
Auchincloss	Carlson	Engle, Calif.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Celler	Fisher
Bates, Mass.	Chapman	Flannagan
Beckworth	Clippinger	Fogarty
Bell	Coffee	Gardner
Bender	Cole, Kans.	Gibson
Bloom	Cole, N. Y.	Gillette
Boykin	Cooley	Graham
Bradley, Pa.	Cox	Grant, Ala.
Brehm	Curley	Gross
Buckley	Daughton, Va.	Harless, Ariz.
Buffett	Davis	Hartley
Bulwinkle	Dawson	Healy
Bunker	Delaney, James J.	Hébert
Byrne, N. Y.	Dingell	Heffernan
		Herter
	Holmes, Mass.	Rogers, N. Y.
	Hook	Russell
	Hope	Scrivner
	Johnson, Ill.	Sheppard
	Johnson, Lyndon B.	Sheridan
	Judd	Sundstrom
	Kefauver	Talbot
	Keogh	Towe
	King	Traynor
	Kirwan	Wadsworth
	Knutson	Welch
	Luce	West
	McGlinchey	White
	Maloney	Wickersham
	Mansfield, Tex.	Winter
	Mathews	Wolfenden, Pa.
	May	
	Miller, Calif.	
	Monroney	
	Morrison	
	Norton	
	Plumley	
	Poage	
	Randolph	
	Rayfiel	
	Reed, N. Y.	
	Rich	
	Rivers	
	Rizley	
	Robertson, Va.	
	Roe, N. Y.	

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Adams for, with Mr. Randolph against.
Mr. Brehm for, with Mr. Keogh against.
Mr. Graham for, with Mr. Healy against.
Mr. Gross for, with Mr. Davis against.
Mr. Carlson for, with Mrs. Norton against.
Mr. Buffet for, with Mr. Miller of California against.
Mr. Hartley for, with Mr. Wickersham against.
Mr. Cole of New York for, with Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania against.
Mr. Judd for, with Mr. Sheridan against.
Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Morrison against.
Mr. Knutson for, with Mr. King against.
Mr. Hope for, with Mr. McGlinchey against.
Mr. Reed of New York for, with Mr. Engle of California against.
Mr. Gillette for, with Mr. Dingell against.

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Traynor with Mr. Chiperfield.
Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Sundstrom.
Mr. James J. Delaney with Mr. Talbot.
Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson with Mr. Weichel.
Mr. Rivers with Mr. Towe.
Mr. Fisher with Mr. Winter.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. TABER. I am not, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Did the gentleman from New York say he was against the bill?

Mr. TABER. I did not. That relates only to the privilege of offering it. A Member who is opposed to the bill would be entitled to prior recognition.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that unless the gentleman is opposed to the bill he cannot offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there any Member of the minority party who is opposed to the bill who desires to offer a motion to recommit? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk will report the motion to recommit offered by the gentleman from New York.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with in-

structions to report the same back forthwith with amendments reducing the appropriation for personnel in every item except those for the Veterans' Administration by 10 percent.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. TABER. On that, Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 145, nays 175, not voting 107, as follows:

[Roll No. 8]

YEAS—145

Allen, Ill.	Gillie	Martin, Iowa
Andersen, H. Carl	Goodwin	Martin, Mass.
Anderson, Calif.	Grant, Ind.	Mason
Angell	Griffiths	Merrow
Arends	Gwinn, N. Y.	Michener
Arnold	Gwynne, Iowa	Miller, Nebr.
Barrett, Wyo.	Hagen	Mundt
Beall	Hale	Murray, Wis.
Bennet, N. Y.	Hall, Edwin Arthur	O'Hara
Bennett, Mo.	Hall, Leonard W.	O'Konski
Bishop	Halleck	Phillips
Blackney	Hancock	Pittenger
Bolton	Hand	Ploeser
Bradley, Mich.	Harness, Ind.	Ramey
Brown, Ohio	Henry	Recce, Tenn.
Brumbaugh	Heselton	Reed, Ill.
Buck	Hess	Recs, Kans.
Butler	Hill	Robertson, N. Dak.
Byrnes, Wis.	Hinshaw	Robsion, Ky.
Campbell	Hoeven	Rockwell
Case, N. J.	Hoffman	Rodgers, Pa.
Case, S. Dak.	Holmes, Wash.	Rogers, Mass.
Chenoweth	Horan	Schwabe, Mo.
Chiperfield	Howell	Schwabe, Okla.
Church	Jenkins	Shafer
Clason	Jennings	Sharp
Clevenger	Jensen	Short
Cole, Mo.	Johnson, Calif.	Simpson, Pa.
Corbett	Johnson, Ind.	Smith, Maine
Crawford	Jones	Smith, Ohio
Cunningham	Jonkman	Smith, Wis.
Curtis	Kean	Springer
D'Ewart	Kearney	Stefan
Dolliver	Keefe	Stevenson
Dondero	Kilburn	Stockman
Dworshak	Kinzer	Sumner, Ill.
Ellis	Kunkel	Taber
Ellsworth	LaFollette	Talle
Elsaesser	Landis	Taylor
Elston	Latham	Thomas, N. J.
Engel, Mich.	LeCompte	Tibbott
Fellows	LeFevre	Vorys, Ohio
Fenton	Lewis	Vursell
Fuller	McConnell	Weichel
Fulton	McCowen	Wigglesworth
Gamble	McDonough	Wilson
Gerlach	McGregor	Wolcott
Gifford	McMillen, Ill.	Wolverton, N. J.
Gillespie		

NAYS—175

Abernethy	Crosser	Green
Allen, La.	D'Alesandro	Gregory
Andrews, Ala.	De Lacy	Hare
Andrews, N. Y.	Delaney, John J.	Harris
Bailey	Dirksen	Hart
Baldwin, Md.	Domengeaux	Havenner
Barden	Doughton, N. C.	Hays
Barrett, Pa.	Douglas, Calif.	Hedrick
Barry	Doyle	Hendricks
Bates, Ky.	Drewry	Hobbs
Biemiller	Durham	Hoch
Bonner	Earthman	Holifield
Boren	Eberharter	Huber
Brooks	Elliott	Hull
Brown, Ga.	Fallon	Izac
Bryson	Feighan	Jackson
Burch	Flood	Jarman
Camp	Folger	Johnson, Luther A.
Cannon, Mo.	Forand	Johnson, Okla.
Carnahan	Gallagher	Kee
Chelf	Gary	Keefe, Pa.
Clark	Gathings	Kelly, Ill.
Clements	Geelan	Kerr
Cochran	Gordon	Kilday
Colmer	Gore	Kopplemann
Combs	Gorski	Lane
Cooper	Granahan	Lanham
Courtney	Granger	Larcade
Cravens	Lea	Patterson
Crosser	Lesinski	Peterson, Fla.
D'Alesandro	Link	Peterson, Ga.
De Lacy	Ludlow	Pfeifer
Delaney, John J.	Lyle	Philbin
Dirksen	Lynch	Pickett
Domengeaux	McCormack	Powell
Doughton, N. C.	McGehee	Price, Fla.
Douglas, Calif.	McKenzie	Price, Ill.
Doyle	McMillan, S. C.	Priest
Drewry	Madden	Quinn, N. Y.
Durham	Mahon	Rabaut
Earthman	Manasco	Rabin
Eberharter	Mansfield, Mont.	Rains
Elliott	Marcantonio	Rankin
Fallon	Mills	Resa
Feighan	Morgan	Richards
Flood	Murdock	Trimble
Folger	Murphy	Vinson
Forand	Murray, Tenn.	Voorhis, Calif.
Gallagher	Neely	Walter
Gary	Norrell	Wasielewski
Gathings	O'Brien, Ill.	Weaver
Geelan	O'Brien, Mich.	Whitten
Gordon	O'Neal	Whittington
Gore	O'Toole	Winstead
Gorski	Outland	Wood
Granahan	Pace	Woodhouse
Granger	Patman	Worley
	Patrick	Zimmerman

NOT VOTING—107

Adams	Dingell	McGlinchey
Andresen, August H.	Douglas, Ill.	Maloney
Auchincloss	Eaton	Mansfield, Tex.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Engle, Calif.	Mathews
Bates, Mass.	Fernandez	May
Beckworth	Fisher	Miller, Calif.
Bell	Flannagan	Monroney
Bender	Fogarty	Morrison
Bland	Gardner	Norton
Bloom	Gavin	Plumley
Boykin	Gearhart	Poage
Bradley, Pa.	Gibson	Randolph
Brehm	Gillette	Rayfiel
Buckley	Gossett	Reed, N. Y.
Buffett	Graham	Rich
Bulwinkle	Grant, Ala.	Rivers
Bunker	Gross	Rizley
Burgin	Harless, Ariz.	Robinson, Utah
Byrne, N. Y.	Hartley	Roe, N. Y.
Canfield	Healy	Rogers, N. Y.
Cannon, Fla.	Hébert	Russell
Carlson	Heffernan	Scrivner
Celler	Herter	Sheppard
Chapman	Holmes, Mass.	Sheridan
Clippinger	Hook	Sundstrom
Coffee	Hope	Talbot
Cole, Kans.	Johnson, Ill.	Towe
Cole, N. Y.	Johnson, Lyndon B.	Traynor
Cooley	Judd	Wadsworth
Cox	Kefauver	Welch
Curley	Keogh	West
Daughton, Va.	King	White
Davis	Kirwan	Wickersham
Dawson	Knutson	Winter
Delaney, James J.	Lemke	Wolfenden, Pa.
	Luce	Woodruff

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Adams for, with Mr. Randolph against.

Mr. Brehm for, with Mr. Keogh against.

Mr. Graham for, with Mr. Healy against.

Mr. Gross for, with Mr. Davis against.

Mr. Carlson for, with Mrs. Norton against.

Mr. Buffett for, with Mr. Miller of California against.

Mr. Cole of New York for, with Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Judd for, with Mr. Sheridan against.

Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Morrison against.

Mr. Knutson for, with Mr. King against.

Mr. Gillette for, with Mr. Dingell against.

Mr. Reed of New York for, with Mr. Engle of California against.

Mr. Hope for, with Mr. McGlinchey against.

Mr. Rizley for, with Mr. Robinson of Utah against.

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Gearhart.

Mr. Bland with Mr. Lemke.

Mr. Chapman with Mr. Woodruff.

Mr. Cox with Mr. Gavin.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. ALLEN of Illinois and Mr. WOLCOTT changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 299, nays 6, not voting 122, as follows:

[Roll No. 9]

YEAS—299

Abernethy	Gamble	Ludlow
Allen, Ill.	Gary	Lyle
Allen, La.	Geelan	Lynch
Andersen, H. Carl	Gerlach	McConnell
Anderson, Calif.	Gifford	McCormack
Andrews, Ala.	Gillespie	McCowen
Angell	Gillie	McDonough
Arends	Goodwin	McGehee
Bailey	Gordon	McGregor
Baldwin, Md.	Gore	McKenzie
Barden	Gorski	McMillan, S. C.
Barrett, Pa.	Granahan	McMillen, Ill.
Barry	Granger	Madden
Bennet, N. Y.	Grant, Ind.	Mahon
Bennett, Mo.	Green	Manasco
Biemiller	Gregory	Mansfield, Mont.
Bishop	Griffiths	Marcantonio
Blackney	Gwinn, N. Y.	Martin, Mass.
Bolton	Hagen	Mason
Bonner	Hale	Merrow
Boren	Hall, Edwin Arthur	Michener
Bradley, Mich.	Hall, Leonard W.	Miller, Nebr.
Brooks	Halleck	Mills
Brown, Ga.	Hancock	Morgan
Brown, Ohio	Hand	Mundt
Brumbaugh	Hare	Murdock
Bryson	Harness, Ind.	Murphy
Buck	Harris	Murray, Tenn.
Burch	Hart	Murray, Wis.
Burgin	Havenner	Neely
Butler	Hays	Norrell
Camp	Hedrick	O'Brien, Ill.
Campbell	Hendricks	O'Brien, Mich.
Cannon, Mo.	Henry	O'Hara
Carnahan	Heselton	O'Neal
Case, N. J.	Hess	O'Toole
Case, S. Dak.	Hill	Outland
Chelf	Hinshaw	Pace
Chenoweth	Hobbs	Patman
Church	Hoch	Patrick
Clason	Hoeven	Patterson
Clements	Hoffman	Peterson, Fla.
Clevenger	Holifield	Peterson, Ga.
Cochran	Holmes, Wash.	Pfeifer
Cole, Mo.	Horan	Philbin
Colmer	Howell	Phillips
Combs	Huber	Pickett
Cooper	Hull	Pittenger
Corbett	Izac	Ploeser
Courtney	Jackson	Powell
Cravens	Jarman	Price, Fla.
Crawford	Jenkins	Price, Ill.
Crosser	Jennings	Priest
Cunningham	Jensen	Quinn, N. Y.
Curtis	Johnson, Calif.	Rabaut
D'Alesandro	Johnson, Ind.	Rabin
De Lacy	Johnson, Luther A.	Rains
Delaney, John J.	Johnson, Okla.	Ramey
D'Ewart	Jones	Rankin
Dirksen	Jonkman	Reece, Tenn.
Dolliver	Kean	Reed, Ill.
Domengeaux	Kearney	Rees, Kans.
Dondero	Kee	Resa
Douglas, Calif.	Keefe	Richards
Doyle	Kelley, Pa.	Riley
Drewry	Kelly, Ill.	Robertson, N. Dak.
Durham	Kerr	Robertson, Va.
Dworshak	Kilday	Rockwell
Earthman	Kinzer	Rodgers, Pa.
Eberharter	Kopplemann	Roe, Md.
Elliott	Kunkel	Rogers, Fla.
Ellis	LaFollette	Rogers, Mass.
Elsaesser	Landis	Rooney
Elston	Lane	Rowan
Fallon	Lanham	Ryter
Feighan	Larcade	Sadowski
Fellows	Latham	Sasscer
Fenton	Lea	Savage
Flood	LeCompte	Schwabe, Mo.
Folger	LeFevre	Schwabe, Okla.
Forand	Lesinski	Shafer
Fuller	Lewis	Sharp
Fulton	Link	Sikes
Gallagher		Simpson, Ill.

Slaughter	Sumners, Tex.	Vursell
Smith, Maine	Taber	Walter
Smith, Va.	Talle	Wasielewski
Snyder	Tarver	Weichel
Somers, N. Y.	Taylor	Whitten
Sparkman	Thom	Whittington
Spence	Thomas, N. J.	Wigglesworth
Springer	Thomas, Tex.	Wilson
Starkey	Thomason	Winstead
Stefan	Tibbott	Wolcott
Stevenson	Tolan	Wolverton, N. J.
Stewart	Torrens	Wood
Stigler	Trimble	Woodhouse
Stockman	Vinson	Woodruff
Sullivan	Voorhis, Calif.	Worley
Sumner, Ill.	Vorys, Ohio	Zimmerman

NAYS—6

Byrnes, Wis.	O'Konski	Smith, Ohio
Kilburn	Short	Smith, Wis.

NOT VOTING—122

Adams	Dingell	Maloney
Andresen, August H.	Doughton, N. C.	Mansfield, Tex.
	Douglas, Ill.	Martin, Iowa
Andrews, N. Y.	Eaton	Mathews
Arnold	Ellsworth	May
Auchincloss	Engel, Mich.	Miller, Calif.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Engle, Calif.	Monroney
Barrett, Wyo.	Fernandez	Morrison
Bates, Ky.	Fisher	Norton
Bates, Mass.	Flannagan	Plumley
Beall	Fogarty	Poage
Beckworth	Gardner	Randolph
Bell	Gathings	Rayfiel
Bender	Gavin	Reed, N. Y.
Bland	Gearhart	Rich
Bloom	Gibson	Rivers
Boykin	Gillette	Rizley
Bradley, Pa.	Gossett	Robinson, Utah
Brehm	Graham	Robsion, Ky.
Buckley	Grant, Ala.	Roe, N. Y.
Buffett	Gross	Rogers, N. Y.
Bulwinkle	Gwynne, Iowa.	Russell
Bunker	Harless, Ariz.	Sabath
Byrne, N. Y.	Hartley	Scrivner
Canfield	Healy	Sheppard
Cannon, Fla.	Hébert	Sheridan
Carlson	Heffernan	Simpson, Pa.
Celler	Herter	Sundstrom
Chapman	Holmes, Mass.	Talbot
Chiperfield	Hook	Towe
Clark	Hope	Traynor
Clippinger	Johnson, Ill.	Wadsworth
Coffee	Johnson, Lyndon B.	Weaver
Cole, Kans.		Welch
Cole, N. Y.	Judd	West
Cooley	Kefauver	White
Cox	Keogh	Wickersham
Curley	King	Winter
Daughton, Va.	Kirwan	Wolfenden, Pa.
Davis	Knutson	
Dawson	Lemke	
Delaney, James J.	Luce	
	McGlinchey	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Rogers of New York with Mr. Robsion of Kentucky.

Mr. Sabath with Mr. Arnold.

Mr. Rivers with Mr. Eaton.

Mr. Randolph with Mr. Adams.

Mr. Keogh with Mr. Brehm.

Mr. Healy with Mr. Graham.

Mr. Davis with Mr. Gross.

Mrs. Norton with Mr. Carlson.

Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Buffett.

Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Cole of New York.

Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Judd.

Mr. Morrison with Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts.

Mr. King with Mr. Knutson.

Mr. Dingell with Mr. Gillette.

Mr. Engle of California with Mr. Reed of New York.

Mr. McGlinchey with Mr. Hope.

Mr. Robinson of Utah with Mr. Rizley.

Mr. Fernandez with Mr. Beall.

Mr. Maloney with Mr. Ellsworth.

Mr. Bulwinkle with Mr. Gwynne of Iowa.

Mr. Gossett with Mr. Johnson of Illinois.

Mr. Clark with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Martin of Iowa.

Mr. Weaver with Mr. Barrett of Wyoming.

The result of the vote was announced, as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan (at the request of Mr. JONKMAN) was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon.

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the Delegate from Hawaii [Mr. FARRINGTON] may extend in the RECORD a report of the subcommittee of the Committee on Territories. The gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. FARRINGTON] has received a letter from the printer that this exceeds the limit established by the Joint Committee on Printing and that it will cost $173.40. Notwithstanding the cost, I ask unanimous consent that the extension may be made.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Notwithstanding the cost, without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, at the close of the debate on H. R. 5201 in the Committee of the Whole, as part of the debate in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] may address the House for 15 minutes on tomorrow, Friday, immediately after disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PLOESER (at the request of Mr. WIGGLESWORTH) was given permission to extend the remarks he made in the Committee today and include a table referring to the Budget.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to extend the remarks he made in Committee today.

Mr. BARRETT of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech made on National Freedom Day in Washington.

Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Honolulu Star Bulletin of January 17, 1946.

Mr. NEELY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial which appeared in yesterday's PM.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California asked and was given permission to extend her own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in five separate instances; in four instances to include the history of the Negro soldier as taken from reports of the War Department, the Navy, and the merchant marine; and in the other instance to include the facts of the steel strike as presented by Mr. Philip Murray, president of the CIO.

Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on two subjects and include an editorial from a Los Angeles newspaper.

Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper clipping.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JONKMAN] is recognized for 10 minutes.

(Mr. JONKMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

THE STRIKE SITUATION

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, a great Washington newspaper, which has for a decade or more never been considered antiadministration, last Tuesday diagnosed the situation of the automotive, meat, electrical, and steel strikes in a front-page editorial, and said, "It is a criminal set-back, and it seems like a conspiracy." A little further on the editorial said, "What has happened is simply a break-down in common sense."

Now, I know it is of little moment to a man whose house is afire whether the fire was caused by firebugs or a breakdown in common sense. He wants the fire put out. But if he knew it was the work of firebugs, he certainly would not turn to them to put it out.

The editorial makes the positive assertion that a crime has been committed or is being committed. "But," it says, "no good will come out of name calling." So it does not name the crime. Neither does it name the probable conspirators.

Nevertheless, if a crime is being committed, it is not the result of merely a break-down in common sense. It presumes criminal intent, deliberation, and motive, and if engaged in by two or more persons, is the result of a conspiracy. So, having set the premise that the strike situation is a criminal set-back, we can come to only one conclusion, namely, that it results from a conspiracy. Our problem then is to identify those conspirators or some of them.

The evidence, it seems to me, points to the administration. Things were smelly in the administration for several months before the General Motors strike. A dangerous, deliberate, destructive, well-schemed conspiracy was in the making.

About mid-September, 1945, William H. Davis was let out as the head of the Office of Economic Stabilization ostensibly because of his speech a few weeks previous about raising wages 50 percent without increasing prices. He was dismissed with praise and honor and the President said, "About that aim there has never been any conflict of views." The Davis episode was undoubtedly a trial balloon.

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5201

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 25 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, namely:

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President of the United States, $75,000.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for The White House Office, including compensation of the Secretary to the President, the two additional secretaries to the President and the six administrative assistants to the President at $10,000 each, and other personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $3,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); automobiles; printing and binding; and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for on his certificate solely; $883,660 which sum is hereby reappropriated out of the unexpended balances in the fund of $1,650,000 appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public Law, 269, Seventy-ninth Congress, ch. 589, first session), under the head "Executive Office of the President" and the subhead "Executive Mansion and Grounds" for an addition to the Executive Mansion, alterations, improve-

ments, and furnishings and improvement of grounds, and any remaining unexpended balance of said appropriation of $1,650,000 shall be returned to the Treasury: *Provided*, That employees of the departments and independent offices of the executive branch of the Government may be detailed from time to time to The White House Office for temporary assistance.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act, $184,000.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Bureau of the Budget, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, contract stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding $12,500), teletype news service (not exceeding $1,350), maintenance, repair, and operation of three passenger-carrying automobiles for official use, not to exceed $1,570 for deposit in the general fund of the

Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), and not to exceed $38,750 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, $3,044,880.

For printing and binding, $88,000.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

American Battle Monuments Commission

For all expenses necessary for the work of the American Battle Monuments Commission authorized by the Act of March 4, 1923 (36 U. S. C. 121–138), and by Executive Order 6614 of February 26, 1934, including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries for carrying out the purposes of said Act and Executive order without submission to the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes (34 U. S. C. 520; 40 U. S. C. 255); employment of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments in Europe at a cost not exceeding $600; travel expenses; not to exceed $30 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944

(Public Law 364); rent of office and garage space in foreign countries which may be paid for in advance; the purchase of one used or surplus and the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing, and typewriting, including the publication of information concerning the American activities, battlefields, memorials, and cemeteries in Europe; the temporary transfer of employees by the Commission between places in foreign countries or between foreign countries and the United States, including transfers incident thereto, or, in the case of new appointments, transfer from place of appointment, may, if ordered or approved by the Commission, be regarded as a transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty for the purpose of authorizing the payment of travel of dependents and for the purposes of the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; and the purchase of maps, textbooks, newspapers and periodicals; $233,440: *Provided,* That notwithstanding the requirements of existing laws or regulations, and under such terms and conditions as the Commission may in its discretion deem necessary and proper, the Commission may contract for work, supplies, materials, and equipment in Europe and engage, by contract or otherwise, the services of architects, firms of architects, and other technical and

professional personnel: *Provided further*, That the Commission may delegate to its chairman, secretary, or officials in charge of either its Washington or Paris offices, under such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, such of its authority as it may deem necessary and proper.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Civil Service Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $3,750 for employment of expert examiners not in the Federal service on special subjects for which examiners within the service are not available; medical examinations, including not to exceed $50,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; contract stenographic reporting services; traveling expenses, including those of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations held in Washington and elsewhere; witness fees and mileage, including fees to deponents and persons taking depositions, at rates paid in the courts of the United States; rental of equipment; not to exceed $10,000 for purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; not to exceed $200 for payment in advance for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members

at a price lower than to the general public; charts; gloves and other protective equipment for photostat and other machine operators; maintenance, and repair of motortrucks, motorcycles, and bicycles; not to exceed $250,000 for printing and binding; $12,080,500, of which not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for reimbursement to the Veterans' Administration for services rendered the Commission in connection with physical examinations of applicants for and employees in the Federal classified service; not to exceed $56,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the Civil Service Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767); not to exceed $292,095 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and not to exceed $3,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That no details from any executive department or independent establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in Washington or to any of its regional offices shall be made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, but this shall not affect the making of details for service as members of the boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the regional directors, nor shall it affect the making of details of persons

qualified to serve as expert examiners on special subjects: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service Commission shall have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees to or from its office or field force.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July 1, 1943.

PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION ANNUITY FUND

Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944 (Public Law 319), $1,814,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1946.

CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing of the liability of the United States, created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes", approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory thereof (38 U. S. C. 11), $220,100,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement and disability fund".

CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing of the liability of the United States, created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company, on the Isthmus of Panama, who are citizens of the United States", approved March 2, 1931, and Acts amendatory thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), $1,177,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal Zone retirement and disability fund".

ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing of the liability of the United States created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees of the Alsaka Railroad, Territory of Alaska, who are citizens of the United States", approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2017), $217,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund."

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Federal Communications Commission in performing the duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship Act of 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C., 484–487), the International Radiotelegraphic Convention

(45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President July 7, 1936, including personal services, contract stenographic reporting services, rental of quarters, newspapers, periodicals, reference books, lawbooks, special counsel fees, supplies and equipment, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to exceed $17,500), purchase (not to exceed six used or surplus), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles for official use in the field, travel expenses (not to exceed $130,000), purchase of land and the construction of buildings and antennas (not to exceed $130,000), not to exceed $14,400 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), reimbursements to ships of the United States for charges incurred by such ships in transmitting information in compliance with section 357 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, $5,560,000, of which amount not to exceed $2,984,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Federal Communications Commission, $25,000.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized by law except for the work authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938, and sections 10 and 12 of the Act of December 22, 1944, authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes (33 U. S. C. 701j and 58 Stat. 892, 904), including traveling expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase (not to exceed five used or surplus), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including not more than one such vehicle for general administrative use in the District of Columbia; and not exceeding $5,000 for purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals, $2,860,000; of which amount not to exceed $1,674,500 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of not to exceed $10,000, which may be expended for consultants and special counsel.

Flood-control surveys: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j) and sections 10 and 12 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 892, 904), including travel expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; $200,000, of which amount not to exceed

$89,600 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

For all printing and binding for the Federal Power Commission, including engraving, lithographing, and photolithographing, $50,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Power Commission as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $6,000.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equipment, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, garage rentals; traveling expenses; newspapers not to exceed $500, foreign postage; not to exceed $5,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and witness fees and mileage in accordance with section 9 of the Federal Trade Commission Act; $2,094,120, of which not less than $228,695 shall be available for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by

concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade Commission, $45,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, including the salaries of an Assistant Administrator and a general counsel at $10,000 each per annum; printing and binding (not to exceed $4,000); purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks and other books of reference, purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed $150); preparation, shipment, and installation of photographic displays, exhibits, and other descriptive materials; travel expenses; not to exceed $4,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, for special services determined by the Administrator to be necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and civil-service and classification laws, $300,000: *Provided,* That the Federal Works Administrator may, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, authorize the Commissioner of Public Roads and the Commissioner of Public Buildings to make appointments of personnel for such administrations.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Works Agency as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $25,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preservation, and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equipment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for buildings, and for the operation of certain completed and occupied buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency, including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia:

General administrative expenses: For architectural, engineering, mechanical, administrative, clerical, and other personal services; traveling expenses, printing and binding (not to exceed $32,500), advertising, testing instruments, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and such other contingencies, articles, services, equipment, or sup-

plies as the Commissioner of Public Buildings may deem necessary in connection with any of the work of the Public Buildings Administration; ground rent of the Federal buildings at Salamanca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi, for which payment may be made in advance, $1,677,000, of which not to exceed $795,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed $715,000 for personal services in the field: *Provided,* That the foregoing appropriations shall not be available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspections, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be chargeable against the construction appropriations of the respective projects to which they relate.

Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia: For the repair, alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment, not otherwise provided for, of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings and of surplus real property, the custody of which is the responsibility of the Public Buildings Administration under the Act of August 27, 1935, pending sale or disposition; the demolition of buildings thereon; the purchase and repair of equipment, fixtures,

and necessary safe equipments in buildings under the administration of the Federal Works Agency; and for changes in, maintenance of, and repairs to the pneumatic-tube system in New York City installed under franchise of the city of New York, approved June 29, 1909, and June 11, 1928, and the payment of any obligations arising thereunder in accordance with the provisions of the Acts approved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533), $8,300,000, and in addition thereto not to exceed $1,700,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for sites and construction, general office buildings in or near the District of Columbia contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is continued available for the purposes of this paragraph until June 30, 1947: *Provided,* That the total expenditures for the fiscal year for the repair and preservation of buildings not reserved by the vendors on sites acquired for buildings or the enlargement of buildings and the installation and repair of the mechanical equipment thereof shall not exceed 20 per centum of the annual rental of such buildings.

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and the area adjacent thereto, maintained and operated by the Public

Buildings Administration, including the National Archives Building; repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive departments and establishments in connection with the assignment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space; traveling expenses and carfare; the purchase of five used or surplus passenger automobiles; leather and rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public property and employees; furnishings and equipment; arms and ammunition for the guard force; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; $27,463,000: *Provided,* That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture.

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia: For operation, protection, and maintenance, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental of buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings and equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, arms, ammunition, leather and rubber articles, and gas masks for the protection of public property and em-

ployees, purchase of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors, expenses incident to moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation and transfer of building space, the restoration of leased premises, the purchase of five used or surplus passenger automobiles, and every expenditure requisite for and incidental to such maintenance and operation of public buildings and grounds outside of the District of Columbia maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Administration, $15,625,285: *Provided,* That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture.

Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, not exceeding current rates for similar services in the place where such services are employed, and such employees in emergencies may be entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Federal Works Administrator.

The appropriations for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Columbia, shall be available for communication services serving one or more governmental activities, and for services to motor

vehicles, and where such services, together with quarters, maintenance or other services are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any governmental activity, such activity shall make payment therefor promptly by check upon the request of the Public Buildings Administration, either in advance or after the service has been furnished, for deposit to the credit of the applicable appropriation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, proper adjustment upon the basis of actual cost to be made for services paid for in advance.

In the prosecution of construction projects or planning programs assigned to the Public Buildings Administration for which funds are provided by direct appropriation or transferred under authority contained in section 35 of the Act of June 15, 1938 (40 U. S. C. 265), an amount administratively determined as necessary for the payment of salaries and expenses of personnel engaged upon the preparation of plans and specifications, field supervision, and general office expense, may be transferred and consolidated on the books of the Treasury Department into a special account for direct expenditure in the prosecution of said work, such expenditures to be subsequently allocated and reported upon by projects in accordance with procedures prescribed by the General Accounting Office.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

General administrative expenses: For the employment of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including advertising in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding (not to exceed $40,000), purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals, purchase of one hundred used or surplus passenger automobiles, and the preparation, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Washington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research and investigational studies, either independently or in cooperation with State highway departments, or other agencies, including studies of highway administration, legislation, finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, maintenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best methods of road making, especially by the use of local materials; and studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances used for road building and maintenance, and of methods of road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental highways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and reports; to be paid from

any moneys available from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

For carrying out the provisions of "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes", as amended (23 U. S. C. 1–117), to be expended in accordance with the provisions of said Act, as amended, including not to exceed $1,682,785 for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, $50,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 by section 1 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public Law 780): *Provided,* That none of the money herein appropriated shall be paid to any State on account of any project on which convict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole or probation: *Provided further,* That, during the fiscal year 1947, whenever performing authorized engineering or other services in connection with the survey, construction, and maintenance, or improvement of roads for other Government and State cooperating agencies the charge for such services may include depreciation on engineering and

road-building equipment used, and the amounts received on account of such charges shall be credited to the appropriation concerned: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1947 the appropriations for the work of the Public Roads Administration shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Public Roads Administration, and for sale and distribution to other Government activities and State cooperating agencies, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That the appropriations available to the Public Roads Administration may be used in emergency for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of employees engaged on hazardous work under that Administration, and (not exceeding $15,000) for the temporary employment, by contract or otherwise, of technical consultants and experts without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and civil-service and classification laws.

For all necessary expenses to enable the President to utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Convention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United States and Other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16, 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation with several governments, members of the Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway as provided in public resolution, approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolution 104), as amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering service in pan-American countries for and upon the request of any agency or governmental corporation of the United States, $100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

For surveys in connection with and the construction of the Inter-American Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved December 26, 1941 (Public Law 375), and necessary expenses incident thereto without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, $5,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS

For secondary or feeder roads, including farm-to-market roads, rural-free-delivery mail roads, and public-school bus routes, $20,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is composed of $5,500,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, by section 2 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public Law 780), and $14,500,000, the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943, by said section 2.

ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS

For the elimination of hazards to life at railroad grade crossings, including the separation or protection of grades at crossings, the reconstruction of existing railroad grade-crossing structures, and the relocation of highways to eliminate grade crossings, $25,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is composed of $2,300,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1941, by section 3 of the Act approved June 8, 1938 (Public Law 584), $20,000,000, the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, by section 5 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public Law 780), and $2,700,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943, by said section 5.

FEDERAL-AID POSTWAR HIGHWAYS

For carrying out the provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 (Public Law 521), $150,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the $500,000,000 authorized to be appropriated for the first postwar fiscal year by section 2 of said Act.

STRATEGIC HIGHWAY NETWORK

For carrying out projects to correct critical deficiencies in lines of the strategic network of highways and bridges, in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 104), $10,515,637, to be immediately available and to remain available during the continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

ACCESS ROADS

For the construction, maintenance, and improvement of access roads and for replacing existing highways and highway connections as described in, and in accordance with the provisions of, sections 6 and 9 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended by the Act approved July 2, 1942 (23 U. S. C. 106), $7,323,155, to be immediately available and to remain available during the continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Virgin Islands public works: For an additional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by, and in accordance with the provisions of, the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 510), $993,795, to be immediately available.

Any of the foregoing appropriations for general or administrative expenses under the Federal Works Agency shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the District of Columbia and in the field.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $38,000,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the General Accounting Office, including travel expenses; procurement and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and not to exceed $100 for periodicals; purchase of one used or surplus, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, $2,000,000, of which not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

For all printing and binding for the General Accounting

Office, including monthly and annual editions of selected decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States, $300,000.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

General expenses: For expenses necessary in performing the functions vested by law in the Commission (49 U. S. C. 1–24, 301–327, 901–923, 1001–1022), except those otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, and for general administration, including one chief counsel, one director of finance, one director of motor transport, and one director of traffic, at $10,000 each per annum; not to exceed $50,000 for the employment of special counsel; traveling expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; personal services in the District of Columbia; procurement and exchange of books, reports, newspapers (not to exceed $200), and periodicals; and purchase (not to exceed 37 used or surplus), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; $8,000,000: *Provided,* That Joint Board members may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as such: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $5,000 may be used for the purchase of evidence in connection with investigations of apparent violations of part II of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing

functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1–15, 17–21, 35–46, 61–64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35–37), and to require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install automatic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed by the Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment of inspectors, necessary engineers, personal services in the District of Columbia, and travel expenses, $812,000.

Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45 U. S. C. 22–34), including travel expenses and personal services in the District of Columbia, $535,000.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed $17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost,

blank annual report forms of common carriers, and the receipts from such sales shall be credited to this appropriation, $175,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Interstate Commerce Commission as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $24,000.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin: For payment to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, to assist in defraying the expenses of the Commission during the fiscal year 1947 in the administration of its business in the Conservancy District in accordance with Public Resolution Numbered 93, approved July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748), the whole to be payable on July 1, 1946, $5,000.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

For necessary salaries and expenses of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including contracts for personal services in the making of special investigations and reports; traveling expenses of members and employees, including the cost of a compartment or such other accommodation as may be authorized by the Chairman for security

when authorized personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment, and for examination of estimates of appropriations and activities in the field; periodicals and books of reference; equipment, maintenance, and operation of the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, and the aircraft engine research laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafeteria equipment; maintenance and operation of aircraft, including aircraft borrowed from the Army and Navy and one airplane transferred without charge from the Army (such transfer being hereby authorized); purchase (not exceeding sixteen used or surplus), maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed $450,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including one Director of Aeronautical Research at not to exceed $9,800 per annum and $2,200 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; not to exceed $6,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and not to exceed $10,000 for temporary employment of consultants, at not to exceed $50 per diem, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; in all, $26,500,000.

For all printing and binding for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including all of its offices, laboratories, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, $75,000.

Construction, Langley Field, Virginia: For additional construction and equipment, Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, Langley Field, Virginia, $2,990,000, to be available until June 30, 1947: *Provided,* That funds made available in prior fiscal years for this purpose shall cease to be available for obligation on June 30, 1946.

Funds made available in prior fiscal years for construction and equipment, Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, Moffett Field, California, shall cease to be available for obligation on June 30, 1946.

Construction, Cleveland, Ohio: For additional construction and equipment, Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, $108,000, to be available until June 30, 1947: *Provided,* That funds made available in prior fiscal years for this purpose shall cease to be available for obligation on June 30, 1946.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Archivist and the National Archives; including personal services in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-aid, protective, and other apparatus and materials for

the arrangement, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing, duplication, reproduction, and authentication of photographic and other records (including motion-picture and other films and sound recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; purchase and exchange of books, including lawbooks, books of reference, maps, and charts; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed $100 for payment in advance when authorized by the Archivist for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed $750 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); travel expenses; exchange of scientific and technical apparatus; and maintenance, operation, and repair of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle, $1,047,935.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding, $15,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

For the maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, $17,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States monthly.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Capital Housing Authority as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $500.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

For all expenses necessary for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as authorized by section 4 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including personal services; stenographic reporting services and technical services, including real estate appraisers, by contract or otherwise, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed those usual for similar services elsewhere and without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase of options and other costs incident to the acquisition of land; not to exceed $30 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail, for the fiscal year 1947, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles; $867,750, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Securities and Exchange Commission in performing the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including employment of experts when necessary; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodicals; not to exceed $1,000 for the purchase of newspapers; travel expenses; garage rental; foreign postage; mileage and witness fees; rental of equipment; purchase of used or surplus, operation, maintenance, and repair of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; not to exceed $15,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and purchase of rubber gloves; $4,791,700.

For all printing and binding for the Securities and Exchange Commission, $45,000.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses necessary for continuing preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States

and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians; and the natives of Hawaii and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory, including assistants, and making necessary observations in high altitudes; and for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; including personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; not to exceed $5,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); printing and binding, not exceeding $88,500, of which not to exceed $12,000 shall be available for printing the report of the American Historical Association; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; not exceeding $5,500 for preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; and not exceeding $6,500 for purchase of books, pamphlets, and periodicals, $1,408,224.

Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and all administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution

9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; not to exceed $1,342 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); periodicals, newspapers, lawbooks (not to exceed $150), and books of reference; not to exceed $250 for payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators; leather and rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public property and employees; not to exceed $5,000 for printing and binding; maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger automobile; purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof; and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; $757,490: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, shall not apply to the restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of which shall not exceed $15,000.

TARIFF COMMISSION

For salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission,

including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses not to exceed $16,200, purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, gloves and other protective equipment for photostat and other machine operators, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals not to exceed $2,250, contract stenographic reporting services, as authorized by sections 330 to 341 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1330–1341), and not to exceed $900 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $975,000: *Provided,* That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has acted as attorney or special representative.

For all printing and binding for the Tariff Commission, $10,000.

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

For necessary expenses of The Tax Court of the United States as authorized by chapter 5 of the Internal Revenue Code, and sections 504 and 510 of the Revenue Act of 1942, including personal services and contract stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, carfare, stationery,

purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and periodicals, $568,800, of which not to exceed $675 shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for costs of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) : *Provided,* That traveling expenses of the judges of The Tax Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

For all printing and binding for The Tax Court of the United States, $15,000.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For all salaries and expenses of the Veterans' Administration, including the expenses of maintenance and operation of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services of the Veterans' Administration, in carrying out the duties, powers, and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority contained in the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to consolidate and coordinate governmental activities affecting war veterans", approved July 3, 1930 (38 U. S. C. 11–11f), and any and all laws for which the Veterans' Administration is now or may hereafter be charged with administering, $553,805,915: *Provided,* That not to exceed $12,500 of this amount shall be available for expenses, except membership fees, of employees, detailed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to attend meetings

of associations for the promotion of medical science and hospital administration or for the betterment of insurance practices and conventions of organized war veterans: *Provided further,* That this appropriation shall be available also for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including traveling expenses; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field, including actual expenses of subsistence or per diem allowance in lieu thereof; furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the performance of their official duties; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; for purchase (not to exceed one hundred and eighty-four, which, with the exception of ambulances, shall be used or surplus), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; and notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to utilize Government-owned automotive equipment in transporting children of Veterans' Administration employees located at isolated stations to and from school under such limitations as he may by regulation prescribe; and notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to expend not to exceed $5,000 of this appropriation for actuarial services pertaining to the Government life-insurance fund and the National Service Life Insurance Fund, to be obtained by

contract, without obtaining competition, at such rates of compensation as he may determine to be reasonable; for allotment and transfer to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health Service), the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, for disbursement by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration, including minor repairs and improvements of existing facilities under their jurisdiction necessary to such care and treatment; for expenses incidental to the maintenance and operation of farms; for recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained by the Veterans' Administration; for administrative expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; for funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration accruing during the year for which this appropriation is made or prior fiscal years: *Provided further,* That the appropriations herein made for the care and maintenance of veterans in hospitals or homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration shall be available for the purchase of tobacco to be furnished, subject to such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall prescribe, to veterans receiving hospital treatment or domiciliary care in Veterans' Administration hospitals or homes: *Provided further,* That this

appropriation shall be available for continuing aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors, in conformity with the Act approved August 27, 1888 (24 U. S. C. 134), as amended, for those veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care: *Provided further,* That the Administrator is hereby authorized to employ medical consultants for duty on such terms as he may deem advisable and without regard to the civil-service and classification laws: *Provided further,* That this appropriation shall be available for the purchase directly from sources authorized by the common carriers of printed reduced fare requests for use by veterans when traveling at their own expense from or to Veterans' Administration facilities: *Provided further,* That notwithstanding any limitation in this Act, this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of legal newspapers in an amount not exceeding $200 and for the purchase of other newspapers and periodicals in an amount not exceeding $2,500: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $120,200 of this appropriation shall be available for the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material, including the purchase or rental of equipment.

No part of this appropriation shall be expended for

the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or home; and not more than $4,816,500 of this appropriation may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Veterans' Administration, including all its bureaus and functions located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, $2,000,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Veterans' Administration as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28 1944 (Public Law 364), $3,500,000.

Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances, now authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, or which may hereafter be authorized (except the benefits authorized by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944), including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans' Administration, $1,905,000,000,

to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, $2,148,387,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Military and naval insurance: For military and naval insurance, $1,472,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and domiciliary facilities, $147,442,500, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That this amount shall be available for use by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, with the approval of the President, for extending any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j–k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944: *Provided further,* That not to exceed 3 per centum of this amount shall be available for the employment in the District of Columbia and in the field of necessary technical and clerical assistants to aid in the preparation of plans and specifications for the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision of the execution thereof, and for

traveling expenses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith.

National service life insurance: For transfer to the national service life insurance fund, in accordance with the provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, on account of payments of benefits in excess of the reserve of the policy in case of death, or for premiums waived in case of total disability, in cases where the death or total disability of the insured shall have been determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be the result of disease or injury traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service, and to reimburse the national service life insurance fund for payments made therefrom when recovery of such payments is waived by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under the authority of section 609 (a) of said Act, $169,535,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Total, Veterans' Administration, $4,931,142,415: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any persons except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

SEC. 102. During the fiscal year ending June 30,

1947, the salaries of the Commissioners of the United States Tariff Commission shall be at the rate of $10,000 each per annum.

SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided,* That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further,* That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,* That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or

expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be effective only during the period for which such prohibition in such other Act is effective.

SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for travel expenses and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

SEC. 106. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the amount of $50: *Provided,* That this limitation shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are herein provided.

SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service and has within

ninety days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. (a) Appropriations for the fiscal year 1947 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers and employees of the executive departments and independent establishments shall be available also for expenses of travel performed by them including expenses of transportation of their immediate families in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, on transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty when authorized by the head of the department or establishment concerned in the order directing such transfer: *Provided,* That such expenses shall not be allowed for any transfer effected for the convenience of any officer or employee.

(b) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947 available for the transportation of things shall be available, in accordance with the Act of October 10, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c–1), for expenses incurred in the transfer of household goods and effects of civilian officers and employees of such

departments and establishments when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty.

(c) Appropriations contained in this Act, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made.

(d) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947 available for expenses of travel shall be available for the payment of travel expenses while away from their homes or regular place of business, including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C., ch. 16), and the Act of February 14, 1931, as amended (5 U. S. C. 73a), of (1) persons employed intermittently as consultants or experts and receiving compensation on a per diem when-actually-employed basis, and (2) persons serving in an advisory capacity or employed without compensation or at $1 per annum; except that in case of (2) above there may be allowed not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence en route and at place of service or employment, unless a higher rate is specifically provided by law.

SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no appropriation available for the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947 in this Act or any other Act, shall be expended—

(a) To purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of the maximum price therefor established by the Office of Price Administration and in no event more than $1,050, which amount shall be in addition to the amount required for transportation.

(b) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment, except in case of medical officers on out-patient medical services and except in cases of officers and employees engaged in field work the character of whose duties makes such transportation necessary and then only as to such latter cases when the same is approved by the head of the department or establishment concerned. Any officer or employee of the Government who willfully uses or authorizes the use of any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying ve-

hicle, or of any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle leased by the Government, for other than official purposes or otherwise violates the provisions of this subsection shall be suspended from duty by the head of the department or establishment concerned, without compensation, for not less than one month, and shall be suspended for a longer period or summarily removed from office if circumstances warrant. The limitations of this subsection (b) shall not apply to any motor vehicles for official use of the President, the heads of the executive departments, Ambassadors, Ministers, chargés d'affaires, and other principal diplomatic and consular officials.

SEC. 203. Excepting appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishments, no appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in this or any other Act shall be available for the purchase, maintenance, or operation of any aircraft unless specific authority for the purchase, maintenance, or operation thereof has been or is provided in such appropriation, and the acquisition of aircraft by any agency by transfer from another agency of the Government shall be considered as a purchase within the meaning hereof.

SEC. 204. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-drawn vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manufacturing, or laboratory equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories, tires, or equipment thereof, the head of any executive department or independent establishment or his duly authorized rep-

resentative may exchange or sell similar items and apply the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in whole or in part payment therefor: *Provided,* That any transaction carried out under the authority of this section shall be evidenced in writing.

SEC. 205. Section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5), shall not apply to any purchase by or service rendered to any executive department or independent establishment during the fiscal year 1947 when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $100, but this section shall not be construed as affecting any provision of law authorizing purchases or services without regard to said section 3709 in amounts greater than $100.

SEC. 206. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1, 1947, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who

owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the prosecution of the war.

SEC. 207. Appropriations for the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947 available for travel expenses shall be available for the payment of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833), to civilian officers and employees of such departments and establishments while traveling on official business outside the continental limits of the United States and away from their designated posts

of duty: *Provided,* That the amount of such allowances shall be determined by the head of the department or independent establishment concerned or by such official as he may designate for the purpose, but shall in no case, notwithstanding any other provision of law, exceed the maximum established by regulations prescribed by the President for the locality in which the travel is performed: *Provided further,* That the availability of appropriations of the War and Navy Departments with respect to the foregoing shall not be restricted thereby.

SEC. 208. The provision of law prescribing the use of vessels of United States registry by employees of the Government traveling overseas (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply to such travel during the fiscal year 1947.

SEC. 209. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947, available for expenses of travel are hereby made available (1) for allowances for living and quarters in accordance with Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President for civilian officers and employees of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign countries, (2) for living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations pre-

scribed thereunder, and (3) cost of living allowances in accordance with the Act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U. S. C. 12), and regulations prescribed thereunder, for all civilian officers and employees of the Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations of the Departments of War and Navy and of the Department of State under the caption "Foreign Service" shall not be affected hereby.

SEC. 210. No part of any appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 contained in this or any other Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said person.

SEC. 211. The funds appropriated in the appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1947 of the services mentioned in the title of the Act of June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 359), shall be available for, and the heads of the executive departments concerned are authorized to prescribe, per diem rates of allowance, at rates not to exceed $7 per day, in lieu of subsistence to officers traveling on official business and away from their designated posts of duty, including such per diem allowances for travel without regard to repeated travel between two or more places in the same vicinity, and to members of the services concerned (including officers, warrant officers, contract

surgeons, enlisted personnel, aviation cadets, and members of the Nurse Corps) when traveling by air under competent orders and on duty without troops; and for the payment in advance, or otherwise, of money allowances in lieu of transportation, at the rate of 3 cents per mile to enlisted men, regardless of the mode of travel.

SEC. 212. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess of $2 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated or in excess of $3.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

SEC. 213. In order to enable persons who have served ninety days or more in the land or naval forces during the present war, and who have satisfactorily completed their period of active military or naval service, to obtain materials required for the construction, alteration, or repair of dwelling houses to be occupied by them, any department or agency of the Government, in allocating or granting priorities with respect to any materials, shall give to such persons a preference over all other users of such materials (except to the extent such materials are needed by such other users to meet actual military needs), without requiring any showing of hardship or other necessity for the construction, alteration, or repair of such dwelling houses.

SEC. 214. This Act may be cited as the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives January 24, 1946.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5201

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

JANUARY 25 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE 79th-2nd, No. 19
Legislative Reports and Service Section

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued February 8, 1946, for actions of Thursday, February 7, 1946)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Appropriations....4,11,12	Food production.....33	Philippines.....16,34
Bread rationing.....3	Forestry.....14	Price control....2,5,22,28
Cooperatives.....24	Grain.....1,19,25	Reclamation.....20
Dairy industry.....29	Housing.....15,21	Relief, foreign.....6
Economy.....8	Labor.....13,29	Subsidies.....27
Employment.....9,31	Legislative program.....17	Trade, foreign.....19,32
Feed.....19,26	Loans, foreign...7,18,23,32	Veterans.....21
F.E.P.C.....10	Personnel.....8,17	Wildlife.....30

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate Appropriations Committee reported independent offices bill. Sen. Morse criticized OPA position on "over-all plant principle" regarding meat plants. Sen. Wherry submitted amendment to require adjustments in OPA price ceilings. Sen. Butler spoke against "down-grading of flour" and stated that wheat for foreign relief should be purchased in other countries. House received 1947 supplemental appropriation estimates: Year book, $180,000; national arboretum, $60,000; E&PQ, $596,000. Rep. Hall introduced and discussed bill to prohibit grain exports during feed shortage. Rep. Rich urged shipment of surplus Army food to Europe, rather than give UNRRA money.

SENATE

1. WHEAT SHORTAGE. Sen. Reed, Kans., discussed and inserted a telegram from M. W. Thatcher, President of the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives, pointing out problems in regard to the wheat shortage. Among other things, Mr. Thatcher asked whether farmers should be expected to sell at present ceilings when other prices are going up and stated that prompt sale of farmers' present stocks and the next crop will work to the disadvantage of their income-tax returns. (p. 1066.)

2. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., submitted and discussed proposed amendments to S. J. Res. 118 to forbid OPA from effecting ceilings which would not reflect the usual mark-ups and would prohibit OPA from giving a percentage of price payable under a private contract to labor engaged in production at the expense of the distributor (pp. 1067-9).

3. BREAD RATIONING. Sen. Butler spoke against "down-grading of flour for human consumption," stated that "we are threatened with rationing of bread," and recommended that foreign relief be provided by our purchasing foreign stocks of wheat and sending them to the shortage areas (pp. 1069-70).

4. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 5201 (S. Rept. 926)(p. 1086). Sen. McKellar gave notice of a motion to suspend the rule and propose an amendment to continue not over $5,000,000 of the Emergency fund for the President, with a provision that it shall not be used to finance an activity that has been rejected by Congress (p. 1086).

5. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Morse, Oreg., criticized the OPA position regarding "the over-all plant profit principle" for the meat industry but spoke in favor of

continuation of price control (pp. 1070-3).

6. FOREIGN RELIEF. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., inserted a New York Times article describing the need for food relief in Europe (pp. 1086-7).

7. BRITISH LOAN. Sen. McFarland, Ariz., spoke in favor of attaching conditions of "realism and hard common sense" in connection with the loan to Britain (pp. 1059-62).

8. PERSONNEL; ECONOMY. Sen. Byrd, Va., inserted the Nov. and Dec. 1945 report on civilian employment, by departments, and stated, "Thousands of employees who found desk jobs in the Government as part of the war effort should be included in drastic reductions as the war functions in both war and peacetime agencies are curtailed and eliminated" (pp. 1064-5).

9. FULL-EMPLOYMENT BILL. Majority Leader Barkley expressed the hope that this bill S. 380, can be brought up tomorrow (the House has already agreed to the conference report)(pp. 1092-3).

10. FEPC. Continued debate on the FEPC bill, S. 101 (pp. 1063-4, 1073-85,1088-93).

HOUSE

11. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates (1947 budget amendments) of $836,000 for this Department, including printing of the year book, $180,000; BPISAE, national arboretum, $60,000; and BE&PQ, spruce bud worm investigations, $121,000, sweet potato weevil control $100,000, and foreign plant quarantine, $375,000 (H. Doc. 453). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 1132.)

12. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5400 (pp. 1103-28). An amendment to provide for continuing the work on the Florida barge canal was rejected, 103-42 (pp. 1115-20). The flood control items were discussed (pp. 1104-5, 1108-9, 1120-8). During the debate, Rep. Rich (Pa.) urged the shipment of surplus Army food to Europe rather than appropriate money for UNRRA to purchase it at high prices and Rep. Taber (N.Y. criticized Government spending and called attention to proposed personnel increases in the agencies, including this Department (pp. 1110-1).

13. LABOR. Passed with amendments, 258-155, H. R. 4908, to provide additional facilities for the mediation of labor disputes (pp. 1094-6). The bill as finally passed is an amended version of the Case bill, H. R. 5262, which was substituted for the original bill, and contains the Internal Revenue Code definition of agricultural labor.

14. FORESTRY. Received from this Department a proposed bill to provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases. To Territories Committee. (p. 1132.)

15. HOUSING. Rep. Patman, Tex., urged legislation to curb the speculation in building houses for veterans and inserted a constituent's letter calling attention to some of the conditions where speculation is hindering the housing effort (p. 1128).

But regardless of that subject, regardless of what caused the fall of Rome or the ruination of ancient Greece or the decay of the Egyptian civilization, such considerations have no bearing upon the necessity for the improvement of the economic opportunity of the colored people who are citizens of our country. I am sure my distinguished friend, the Senator from Louisiana, will admit that it is not sufficient to provide them with educational opportunity for 10 or 15 weeks of the year, in a one-room schoolhouse, with an underpaid teacher. We all admit such education would not be very advantageous and would not prove beneficial. Nor can we expect the finest type of citizenship to emanate from an educational background so meager and as limited as that. I am sure the Senator will also agree that bringing up a family in a one-room shack which is not much better than a barn is not conducive to the development of good citizenship. I do not believe we can expect to produce the best type of citizens if our wage standards are so low that the people can hardly keep body and soul together. We still have, I insist, the obligation to improve the economic conditions which we all admit are present and are indefensible in a country so rich as ours.

So, Mr. President, I wish to congratulate my colleague for his continued interest in the matter of providing good housing for the people of this country. I believe that in the slums and in the blighted areas the Senator will find, according to expert testimony on the subject, some explanation for the difficulties which he has associated with the colored race. As I have said, I know many of them who have excellent backgrounds, and have had opportunities to work and obtain educations. They are very fine citizens. I think that if we were to discharge our obligation and make it possible for Negroes as a whole to obtain educations, homes, and jobs, it would pay rich dividends.

Mr. ELLENDER. I repeat to my distinguished colleague that I am in accord with doing what he has suggested being done. Our only difference is with regard to the method of doing it. We will never attain the conditions which he has described by the enactment of such a bill as the one now pending before the Senate.

Mr. President, I desire to continue with facts and figures relating to the city of Cincinnati. A moment ago I presented figures for the year 1937. I shall now proceed to give figures for the year 1938. For the benefit of many Senators who have entered the Chamber since I began this discussion, I may state that I have been arguing for a part of the afternoon in order to show that we of the South are much better able to cope with the Negro problem than are the people in the North. We do not permit colored people to rub elbows with us and be received socially by us, but we do assist them.

The entire population of the city of Cincinnati consists of 11 percent Negroes and 89 percent whites. In that city Negroes committed more crimes consisting of murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, burglary, aggravated assault, larceny, and auto theft than were committed by whites. The figures are as follows:

Murder and manslaughter, whites 16, Negroes 37; rape, whites 20, Negroes 22; robbery, whites 127, Negroes 169; aggravated assault, whites 61, Negroes 185; burglary, whites 382, Negroes 290; larceny, whites 675, Negroes 746; auto theft, whites 76, Negroes 70.

Total, whites 1,357, Negroes 1,519.

Or, to put the figures in another form, the rate per 10,000 population was, whites 34, Negroes 316.

Mr. President, by those figures it will be seen that for every white man who committed one of these crimes in Cincinnati, the white population of which constitutes 89 percent of the whole, 9.3 Negroes committee similar crimes.

The same situation prevailed with respect to the years 1939, 1940, and 1941, and in almost the same proportion as that which I have just indicated.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the table from which I have just read printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Arrests, city of Cincinnati, 1938

	Whites	Negroes	Total
Murder, Manslaughter	16	37	53
Rape	20	22	42
Robbery	127	169	296
Aggravated assault	61	185	246
Burglary	382	290	672
Larceny theft	675	746	1,421
Automobile theft	76	70	146
Total	1,357	1,519	2,876
Rate per 10,000 population	34	316	

Population:	
White (89 percent)	403,112
Colored (11 percent)	47,818
Total	450,930
Other	230
Total	451,160

Crime figures taken from the Annual Report of Division of Police, Department of Safety, City of Cincinnati, 1938.

Population figures taken from 1930 Census (U. S. Bureau of the Census).

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Does not the Senator believe that if there were no discrimination practiced in employment, and Negroes had as good jobs as whites have, the discrepancy to which the Senator has referred might be changed? Does he not believe that the conditions to which he has referred result from discrimination against the employment of Negroes? Is it not true that Negroes are much poorer than white people are, and do not have the income which white people have?

Mr. ELLENDER. I do not believe so, because the figures which I have given not only relates to the Negroes in the city of Cincinnati but to all the poor white folks there as well. If Cincinnati does not have any poor white folk, she is an unusual city.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator knows that in most cities the average income of Negroes is considerably lower than the average income of white people.

Mr. ELLENDER. Could that fact account for the proportion of murders and other crimes to which I have referred?

Mr. TAFT. Yes; I think that discrimination in employment makes it very difficult for colored people to make their living in honest ways, and causes them to turn to crime. There are other causes involved, but I think that the condition which I have pointed out is one of the causes.

Mr. ELLENDER. I agree with the Senator. I presented figures which relate to not only the seven or eight classes of crimes which I mentioned, but practically all crimes. It is true that the ratio as between whites and Negroes is not so great as that which I have just indicated in connection with the city of Cincinnati, but the figures do show that as between the North and the South the proportion of Negroes of the South who are incarcerated in jails, prisons, and reformatories, is much less than in the case of the Negroes of the North.

As I pointed out on many occasions we treat the Negroes of the South much better than the people of the North treat them. As the Administrator of FEPC, created under Executive order, testified last year, only 10 percent of the complaints come from the South and yet we are being charged with discrimination against them. The fact that we treat them better than northern folks may account for fewer crimes among them than those of the North.

AUTHORIZATION TO REPORT APPROPRIATION BILL AND TO SUBMIT NOTICES TO SUSPEND THE RULE

During the delivery of Mr. ELLENDER'S speech,

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield to me to make a unanimous consent request about reporting an appropriation bill?

Mr. ELLENDER. If it will not take me off the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina in the chair). Without objection, the Senator from Tennessee may proceed.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Committee on Appropriations has agreed to the independent offices appropriation bill, but it cannot physically report it at this moment. I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be reported as of today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to make a further request. There are two items about which there will have to be motions to suspend the rules in order that they may be considered. I ask unanimous consent that I may give notice now of the request to suspend the rules so that these items may be in order when the bill is considered, if it should be considered tomorrow or the next day.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MORSE. Will the Chair explain to the Senator from Oregon the effect of the unanimous consent request made by the distinguished Senator from Tennes-

see, if it shall be agreed to, upon the debate which is now taking place in the Senate? I assure the Senator that I want to accommodate him, but I desire to make certain that I understand what effect it will have on the debate now pending before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will have no effect upon the matter now pending before the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Has the Chair put the request?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair hears no objection, the request is granted.

Subsequently,

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 5201) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report (No. 926) thereon.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, in accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill H. R. 5201, making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely:

Page 4, after line 7, insert the following:

"EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

"Emergency fund for the President: Not to exceed $5,000,000 of the appropriation 'Emergency fund for the President,' contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That no part of such fund shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a Budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Seventy-ninth Congress, and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate and House of Representatives or by the Committees on Appropriations of both bodies."

Mr. McKELLAR also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 5201, the independent offices appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, in accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill H. R. 5201, making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely:

On page 14, after line 4, insert the following:

"The Federal Works Administrator is authorized to accept payment, at par and accrued interest, of any obligations, held by him, of States or other public bodies or nonprofit corporations, notwithstanding the maturity dates or any premiums for the redemption thereof."

Mr. McKELLAR also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 5201, the independent offices appropriation bill, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

STARVATION CONDITIONS IN EUROPE

During the delivery of Mr. ELLENDER's speech:

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield if I do not lose my rights to the floor by doing so.

Mr. WHERRY. I hold in my hand an article published in the New York Times. It is under the date line of Washington, February 6. The headline is: "One hundred and forty million in Europe get only 2,000 calories a day."

The article states that according to estimates made in a report made by the Emergency Economic Committee for Europe, which is an intergovernmental body under the chairmanship of Philip Noel-Baker of Great Britain, and members of which are Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States, more than 140,000,000 persons in Europe will have to live on an average total diet of 2,000 calories a day for the next few months, and that about 100,000,000 will be receiving an average of 1,500 calories or less per person. The report certainly is convincing evidence of the truth of the statements which have been made on the floor by nearly a dozen Senators who are interested in having food furnished to the starving people of Europe, that millions face starvation in Europe this winter.

I ask unanimous consent to have the article from the New York Times printed in the RECORD at this point, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLION IN EUROPE TO GET ONLY 2,000 CALORIES A DAY—ECONOMIC COMMITTEE REPORTS 100,000,000 WILL HAVE TO LIVE ON 1,500 UNITS OR LESS—HIGHER DIETS EXPECTED FOR BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, February 6.—More than 140,000,000 persons will have to live on an average total diet of 2,000 calories a day in Europe for the next few months and about 100,000,000 will be receiving an average of 1,500 calories or less per person, according to estimates made in a report made tonight by the Emergency Economic Committee for Europe.

An average of 2,000 calories is regarded as a minimum for safety. The estimates take into account all home-grown and imported food supplies available or in sight.

While the study upon which the estimates were made covered only calories, adequate supplies of other nutritional elements, such as proteins, fats, vitamins, and minerals which are also essential, are even a less satisfactory prospect than are calories.

It was pointed out that an average diet of 2,650 calories in addition to necessary quantities of other nutritional elements has been recommended by the UNRRA Food Committee as necessary for full health and efficiency. The report warned:

"A serious gap between food supplies and minimum requirements remains for many millions of people in Europe."

The Emergency Committee is an intergovernmental body under the chairmanship of Philip Noel-Baker of Great Britain. Members are Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

TEXT OF THE REPORT

Following is the text of the report of the committee:

"The Emergency Economic Committee for Europe has reviewed such information as is available to it about the levels of food consumption in European countries, with the object of estimating the diet in terms of calories which an average person in each country might expect to receive in the course of the next few months.

"The information on which this study is based is incomplete. In some cases it has been necessary to use information obtained through nonofficial channels.

"In all cases the future position has been forecast in terms of prospects as they appeared early in January so that changes in the food outlook which may have taken place since then are not taken into account. Thus, much of the information on which the forecasts have been based is subject to an appreciable margin of error.

"Nevertheless, the committee considers that its review presents a substantially correct broad picture of the prospective food position in the contries covered.

ONE HUNDRED MILLION AT ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED CALORIES

"The broad picture that emerges after taking into account all home-grown and imported food supplies available or in sight, is that over the next few months over 140,000,000 people in the European countries reviewed will have to continue to live on a diet which provides an average of less than 2,000 calories a day. (See footnote 1.)

"Specifically the committee has found that:

"(A) About 100,000,000 people in the following groups will probably be receiving an average total diet of 1,500 calories per person per day or less:

"(1) The nonfarm population of Austria (74 percent); (see footnote 2), (The nonfarm population in the United States and United Kingdom zones and in Vienna are currently receiving somewhat over 1,500 calories, but most recent information indicates that rations may have to be reduced, thereby bringing the diet of the nonfarm population in all zones of Austria under 1,500 calories.)

"(II) The farm populations of tobacco growing regions in Bulgaria (9 percent).

"(III) German residents in Czechoslovakia (insofar as they do not qualify for Czechoslovak citizenship) (16 percent).

"(IV) The nonfarm population of eastern Slovakia (3 percent).

"(V) The nonfarm population of Finland (43 percent).

"(VI) The nonfarm population of Germany (75 percent). (The nonfarm population in the United States and United Kingdom zones, in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic zones with certain groups excepted, and in Berlin are currently receiving somewhat over 1,500 calories, but most recent information indicates that rations may have to be reduced ,thereby bringing the diet of the nonfarm population in all zones under 1,500 calories.)

"(VII) The nonfarm pouulation of Hungary; especially Budapest (50 percent).

Calendar No. 936

79TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 926

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

FEBRUARY 7 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MCKELLAR (for Mr. GLASS), from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5201]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5201) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House	$5, 593, 262, 626
Amount of decreasc by Senate (net)	498, 141, 737
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	5, 095, 120, 889
Amount of the appropriations, 1946	[1] 4, 264, 765, 980
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates, 1947	5, 140, 876, 502

The bill as reported to the Senate:

Under the estimates for 1947	45, 755, 613
Exceeds the appropriations for 1946	830, 354, 909

[1] Excludes amount estimated at $71,485,355 for Pay Act increases to be appropriated at later date.

The changes recommended in the amounts of the House bill are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Executive Office of the President:

White House Office:

Salaries and expenses $883,660

It is recommended by the committee that the following language be stricken from the bill:

which sum is hereby reappropriated out of the unexpended balances in the fund of $1,650,000 appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public Law, 269, Seventy-ninth Congress, ch. 589, first session), under the head "Executive Office of the President" and the subhead "Executive Mansion and Grounds" for an addition to the Executive Mansion, alterations, improvements, and furnishings and improvement of grounds, and any remaining unexpended balance of said appropriation of $1,650,000 shall be returned to the Treasury: *Provided,*

and in lieu thereof the following proviso be added:

: Provided, That of the $1,650,000 appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public Law 269, 79th Congress, ch. 589, first session), under the head "Executive Office of the President" and the subhead "Executive Mansion and Grounds" for an addition to the Executive Mansion, alterations, improvements, and furnishings and improvement of grounds, $870,000 shall be returned to the Treasury, and of the remaining unexpended balance of said appropriation of $1,650,000 no part shall be used for an addition to the West Executive Office: Provided further,

The House bill provided that $883,660 of the appropriation of $1,650,000 for an addition to the Executive Mansion, alterations, improvements, and furnishings, etc., contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, approved December 28, 1945, be made available for "Salaries and expenses, the White House Office" and that the remainder of the $1,650,000 be returned to the Treasury. The Senate committee recommends a direct appropriation of $883,660 for salaries and expenses and provides that $870,000 of the $1,650,000 appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, be returned to the Treasury with the further proviso that no part of the remaining unexpended balance of said appropriation shall be available for the extension of the west Executive offices. The committee's recommendation will leave sufficient funds to permit the completion of the east wing, work on the grounds of the Executive Mansion, the construction of an underground storeroom, the rehabilitation of the heating systems, the construction of a service tunnel on the north side, the reflooring of the second floor, the replacement of furnishings, and makes provision for a file room, new elevator, and an allowance for contingencies.

Executive Office of the President—Continued

Bureau of the Budget:	
Salaries and expenses	$413,089
Printing and binding	37,000
Total, Bureau of the Budget	450,089
Total Executive Office of the President	1,333,749

Federal Power Commission:

Salaries and expenses	255,000
Flood-control surveys	35,000
Total, Federal Power Commission	290,000

Federal Trade Commission:

Salaries and expenses	239,500

(The increase recommended by the committee is divided as follows: (1) For collection of industrial corporation statistics, $105,000; (2) for law enforcement and trade practice conference work of the Commission, $134,500.)

Federal Works Agency:

Public Roads Administration:

General administrative expenses:

Purchase of automobiles:

The committee recommend that the authority to purchase passenger automobiles from used or surplus stocks be increased from 100, as proposed by the House, to 121. The Budget estimate proposed authority to purchase of 150 passenger automobiles without the requirement that they be purchased from used or surplus stocks.

Federal-aid highway system:

Departmental personal services in the District of Columbia:

The committee recommend that the limitation on the amount for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia be increased from $1,682,785, as proposed by the House, to $1,812,500, as proposed in the Budget estimate.

The committee was advised that in order to handle effectively in the fiscal year 1947 the volume of Federal-aid construction work authorized by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, it will be necessary to bring the Washington office staff up to its prewar level, and that additional employees are required in the lower clerical grades as well as additional engineers in connection with the new programs involving urban highway work and the expanded secondary road work.

In the fiscal year 1941 the Public Roads Administration had 572 positions in the departmental services. As of February 1, 1946, there were on the departmental rolls 514 full-time employees whose annual salaries totaled $1,613,763. The salary limitation carried in the independent offices appropriation bill for 1947 as passed by the House

Federal Works Agency—Continued

Public Roads Administration—Continued
Federal-aid Highway System—Continued
Departmental personal services in the District of Columbia—Continued

would permit the employment of only 25 to 30 additional employees. As of February 1, a total of 45 departmental employees were in the military service. The limitation as recommended by the House would not be sufficient to reemploy these men without laying off experienced personnel whose services will also be urgently needed. The committee therefore, recommend that the limitation on the amount for departmental personal salaries be increased to $1,812,500.

Interstate Commerce Commission:

General expenses $130,000

(Of the $130,000 increase recommended by the committee, $100,000 is for the Bureau of Service in connection with car-service supply and control work.)

Smithsonian Institution:

Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art 15,000

The increase recommended by the committee is for the following additional personal services:

1 docent, P–1	$2,320
1 clerk-stenographer (DA) CAF–4	2,100
1 clerk-stenographer (publications) CAF–3	1,902
1 clerk (supply office) CAF–3	1,902
1 junior librarian P–1	2,320
1 assistant photographer CAF–3	1,902
1 painter CPC–7	2,364
General increase	190
Total increase requested	15,000

Veterans' Administration:

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services:
Federal Board of Hospitalization 40,000

For the current fiscal year, provision for the Board of Hospitalization was made under the Veterans' Administration. The estimates for the fiscal year 1947, made provision for it under the Bureau of the Budget. The committee feel that provision for the Federal Board of Hospitalization should continue to be made under the Veterans' Administration and recommends that following the appropriation for "Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services" the following language be added to the bill:

, *of which $40,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Federal Board of Hospitalization.*

Total increase 2,048,249

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Executive Office of the President:

Bureau of the Budget $184,986

This decrease recommended by the committee is for the maintenance and operation of the four existing field offices of the Bureau of the Budget.

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of any regional, field, or other office outside the District of Columbia.

Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin .. 5,000

The committee recommend that the following provision be stricken from the bill:

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin: For payment to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, to assist in defraying the expenses of the Commission during the fiscal year 1947 in the administration of its business in the Conservancy District in accordance with Public Resolution Numbered 93, approved July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748), the whole to be payable on July 1, 1946, $5,000.

Veterans' Administration:

Readjustment benefits 500,000,000

(In requesting this decrease of $500,000,000 in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1947, the President points out in H. Doc. 445 that due to the increased demands on this appropriation, an additional $500,000,000 is needed to be available immediately, and that if $500,000,000 additional can be made available for the fiscal year 1946, the 1947 appropriation can be reduced in a like amount. The committee is advised that this item is under consideration by the House committee with a view to passing it as a separate resolution.)

Total decrease	500,189,986
Net decrease	498,141,737
Amount of bill as reported to the Senate	5,095,120,889

○

Calendar No. 936

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5201

[Report No. 926]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 25 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

FEBRUARY 7 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946
Reported by Mr. MCKELLAR (for Mr. GLASS), with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30. 1947. and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, namely:

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President of the United States, $75,000.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for The White House Office, including compensation of the Secretary to the President, the two additional secretaries to the President and the six administrative assistants to the President at $10,000 each, and other personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $3,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); automobiles; printing and binding; and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for on his certificate solely; ~~$~~883,660 ~~which sum is hereby reappropriated out of the unexpended balances in the fund of $1,650,000 appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public Law, 269, Seventy-ninth Congress, ch. 589, first session), under the head "Executive Office of the President" and the subhead "Executive Mansion and Grounds" for an addition to the Executive Mansion, alterations, improvements, and furnishings and improvement of grounds, and~~

~~any remaining unexpended balance of said appropriation of $1,650,000 shall be returned to the Treasury~~: *Provided, That of the $1,650,000 appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public Law 269, Seventy-ninth Congress, ch. 589, first session), under the head "Executive Office of the President" and the subhead "Executive Mansion and Grounds" for an addition to the Executive Mansion, alterations, improvements, and furnishings and improvement of grounds, $870,000 shall be returned to the Treasury, and of the remaining unexpended balance of said appropriation of $1,650,000 no part shall be used for an addition to the West Executive Office: Provided further,* That employees of the departments and independent offices of the executive branch of the Government may be detailed from time to time to the White House Office for temporary assistance.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act, $184,000.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Bureau of the Budget, including personal

services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, contract stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding ~~$12,500~~ *$25,000*), teletype news service (not exceeding ~~$1,350~~ *$1,800*), maintenance, repair, and operation of three passenger-carrying automobiles for official use, not to exceed ~~$1,570~~ *$2,600* for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), and not to exceed ~~$38,750~~ *$42,500* for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, ~~$3,044,880~~ *$3,272,983*.

For printing and binding, ~~$88,000~~ *$125,000*.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of any regional, field, or other office outside the District of Columbia.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

American Battle Monuments Commission

For all expenses necessary for the work of the American Battle Monuments Commission authorized by the Act of March 4, 1923 (36 U. S. C. 121–138), and by Executive Order 6614 of February 26, 1934, including the acquisition

of land or interest in land in foreign countries for carrying out the purposes of said Act and Executive order without submission to the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes (34 U. S. C. 520; 40 U. S. C. 255); employment of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments in Europe at a cost not exceeding $600; travel expenses; not to exceed $30 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); rent of office and garage space in foreign countries which may be paid for in advance; the purchase of one used or surplus and the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing, and typewriting, including the publication of information concerning the American activities, battlefields, memorials, and cemeteries in Europe; the temporary transfer of employees by the Commission between places in foreign countries or between foreign countries and the United States, including transfers incident thereto, or, in the case of new appointments, transfer from place of appointment, may, if ordered or approved by the Commission, be regarded as a transfer from one official station to another

for permanent duty for the purpose of authorizing the payment of travel of dependents and for the purposes of the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; and the purchase of maps, textbooks, newspapers and periodicals; $233,440: *Provided,* That notwithstanding the requirements of existing laws or regulations, and under such terms and conditions as the Commission may in its discretion deem necessary and proper, the Commission may contract for work, supplies, materials, and equipment in Europe and engage, by contract or otherwise, the services of architects, firms of architects, and other technical and professional personnel: *Provided further,* That the Commission may delegate to its chairman, secretary, or officials in charge of either its Washington or Paris offices, under such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, such of its authority as it may deem necessary and proper.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Civil Service Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $3,750 for employment of expert examiners not in the Federal service on special subjects for which examiners within the service are not available; medical examinations, including not to exceed $50,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis;

contract stenographic reporting services; traveling expenses, including those of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations held in Washington and elsewhere; witness fees and mileage, including fees to deponents and persons taking depositions, at rates paid in the courts of the United States; rental of equipment; not to exceed $10,000 for purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; not to exceed $200 for payment in advance for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; charts; gloves and other protective equipment for photostat and other machine operators; maintenance, and repair of motortrucks, motorcycles, and bicycles; not to exceed $250,000 for printing and binding; $12,080,500, of which not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for reimbursement to the Veterans' Administration for services rendered the Commission in connection with physical examinations of applicants for and employees in the Federal classified service; not to exceed $56,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the Civil Service Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767); not to exceed $292,095 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of

June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and not to exceed $3,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes: *Provided,* That no details from any executive department or independent establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in Washington or to any of its regional offices shall be made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, but this shall not affect the making of details for service as members of the boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the regional directors, nor shall it affect the making of details of persons qualified to serve as expert examiners on special subjects: *Provided further,* That the Civil Service Commission shall have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees to or from its office or field force.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July 1, 1943.

PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION ANNUITY FUND

Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944 (Public Law 319), $1,814,000, together with the unexpended

balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1946.

CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing of the liability of the United States, created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes", approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory thereof (38 U. S. C. 11), $220,100,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement and disability fund".

CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing of the liability of the United States, created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company, on the Isthmus of Panama, who are citizens of the United States", approved March 2, 1931, and Acts amendatory thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), $1,177,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal Zone retirement and disability fund".

ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing of the liability of the United States created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees of the Alsaka Railroad, Territory of Alaska, who are citizens of the United States", approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat.

2017), $217,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund."

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Federal Communications Commission in performing the duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship Act of 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C., 484–487), the International Radiotelegraphic Convention (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President July 7, 1936, including personal services, contract stenographic reporting services, rental of quarters, newspapers, periodicals, reference books, lawbooks, special counsel fees, supplies and equipment, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to exceed $17,500), purchase (not to exceed six used or surplus), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles for official use in the field, travel expenses (not to exceed $130,000), purchase of land and the construction of buildings and antennas (not to exceed $130,000), not to exceed $14,400 for deposit

in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), reimbursements to ships of the United States for charges incurred by such ships in transmitting information in compliance with section 357 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, $5,560,000, of which amount not to exceed $2,984,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Federal Communications Commission, $25,000.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized by law except for the work authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938, and sections 10 and 12 of the Act of December 22, 1944, authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes (33 U. S. C. 701j and 58 Stat. 892, 904), including traveling expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase (not to exceed five used or surplus), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including not more than one such vehicle for general administrative use in the District of Columbia; and not exceeding $5,000 for purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals,

~~$2,860,000~~ *$3,115,000*; of which amount not to exceed ~~$1,674,500~~ *$1,822.250* shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of not to exceed $10,000, which may be expended for consultants and special counsel.

Flood-control surveys: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j) and sections 10 and 12 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 892, 904), including travel expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; ~~$200,000~~ *$235,000*, of which amount not to exceed ~~$89,600~~ *$100,800* shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

For all printing and binding for the Federal Power Commission, including engraving, lithographing, and photolithographing, $50,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Power Commission as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $6,000.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equipment, lawbooks, books of refer-

ence, periodicals, garage rentals; traveling expenses; newspapers not to exceed $500, foreign postage; not to exceed $5,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and witness fees and mileage in accordance with section 9 of the Federal Trade Commission Act; ~~$2,094,120~~ *$2,333,620*, of which not less than $228,695 shall be available for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade Commission, $45,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, including the salaries of an Assistant Administrator and a general counsel at $10,000 each per annum; printing and binding (not to exceed $4,000); purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks and other books of reference, purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed $150); preparation,

shipment, and installation of photographic displays, exhibits, and other descriptive materials; travel expenses; not to exceed $4,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, for special services determined by the Administrator to be necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and civil-service and classification laws, $300,000: *Provided*, That the Federal Works Administrator may, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, authorize the Commissioner of Public Roads and the Commissioner of Public Buildings to make appointments of personnel for such administrations.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Works Agency as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $25,000.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preservation, and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equipment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for buildings, and for the operation of certain completed and occupied buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency, including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with

respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia:

General administrative expenses: For architectural, engineering, mechanical, administrative, clerical, and other personal services; traveling expenses, printing and binding (not to exceed $32,500), advertising, testing instruments, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and such other contingencies, articles, services, equipment, or supplies as the Commissioner of Public Buildings may deem necessary in connection with any of the work of the Public Buildings Administration; ground rent of the Federal buildings at Salamanca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi, for which payment may be made in advance, $1,677,000, of which not to exceed $795,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed $715,000 for personal services in the field: *Provided,* That the foregoing appropriations shall not be available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspections, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be chargeable against the construction appropriations of the respective projects to which they relate.

Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia: For the repair, alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment, not otherwise provided for, of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings and of surplus real property, the custody of which is the responsibility of the Public Buildings Administration under the Act of August 27, 1935, pending sale or disposition; the demolition of buildings thereon; the purchase and repair of equipment, fixtures, and necessary safe equipments in buildings under the administration of the Federal Works Agency; and for changes in, maintenance of, and repairs to the pneumatic-tube system in New York City installed under franchise of the city of New York, approved June 29, 1909, and June 11, 1928, and the payment of any obligations arising thereunder in accordance with the provisions of the Acts approved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533), $8,300,000, and in addition thereto not to exceed $1,700,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for sites and construction, general office buildings in or near the District of Columbia contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is continued available for the purposes of this paragraph until June 30, 1947;

Provided, That the total expenditures for the fiscal year for the repair and preservation of buildings not reserved by the vendors on sites acquired for buildings or the enlargement of buildings and the installation and repair of the mechanical equipment thereof shall not exceed 20 per centum of the annual rental of such buildings.

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and the area adjacent thereto, maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Administration, including the National Archives Building; repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive departments and establishments in connection with the assignment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space; traveling expenses and carfare; the purchase of five used or surplus passenger automobiles; leather and rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public property and employees; furnishings and equipment; arms and ammunition for the guard force; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; $27,463,000:

Provided, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture.

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia: For operation, protection, and maintenance, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental of buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings and equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, arms, ammunition, leather and rubber articles, and gas masks for the protection of public property and employees, purchase of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors, expenses incident to moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation and transfer of building space, the restoration of leased premises, the purchase of five used or surplus passenger automobiles, and every expenditure requisite for and incidental to such maintenance and operation of public buildings and grounds outside of the District of Columbia maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Administration, $15,625,285: *Provided,* That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture.

Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses,

public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, not exceeding current rates for similar services in the place where such services are employed, and such employees in emergencies may be entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Federal Works Administrator.

The appropriations for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Columbia, shall be available for communication services serving one or more governmental activities, and for services to motor vehicles, and where such services, together with quarters, maintenance or other services are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any governmental activity, such activity shall make payment therefor promptly by check upon the request of the Public Buildings Administration, either in advance or after the service has been furnished, for deposit to the credit of the applicable appropriation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, proper adjustment upon the basis of actual cost to be made for services paid for in advance.

In the prosecution of construction projects or planning programs assigned to the Public Buildings Administration for which funds are provided by direct appropriation or transferred under authority contained in section 35 of the Act

of June 15, 1938 (40 U. S. C. 265), an amount administratively determined as necessary for the payment of salaries and expenses of personnel engaged upon the preparation of plans and specifications, field supervision, and general office expense, may be transferred and consolidated on the books of the Treasury Department into a special account for direct expenditure in the prosecution of said work, such expenditures to be subsequently allocated and reported upon by projects in accordance with procedures prescribed by the General Accounting Office.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

General administrative expenses: For the employment of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including advertising in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding (not to exceed $40,000), purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, purchase of one hundred *and twenty-one* used or surplus passenger automobiles, and the preparation, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Washington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research and investigational studies, either independently or in cooperation with State highway departments, or other agencies, including studies of highway administration, legislation, finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, maintenance, utilization, and safety, and

of street and highway traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best methods of road making, especially by the use of local materials; and studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances used for road building and maintenance, and of methods of road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental highways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and reports; to be paid from any moneys available from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

For carrying out the provisions of "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes", as amended (23 U. S. C. 1–117), to be expended in accordance with the provisions of said Act, as amended, including not to exceed ~~$1,682,785~~ *$1,812,500* for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, $50,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 by section 1 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public Law 780):

Provided, That none of the money herein appropriated shall be paid to any State on account of any project on which convict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole or probation: *Provided further,* That, during the fiscal year 1947, whenever performing authorized engineering or other services in connection with the survey, construction, and maintenance, or improvement of roads for other Government and State cooperating agencies the charge for such services may include depreciation on engineering and road-building equipment used, and the amounts received on account of such charges shall be credited to the appropriation concerned: *Provided further,* That during the fiscal year 1947 the appropriations for the work of the Public Roads Administration shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Public Roads Administration, and for sale and distribution to other Government activities and State cooperating agencies, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the appropriation chargeable with

the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further,* That the appropriations available to the Public Roads Administration may be used in emergency for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of employees engaged on hazardous work under that Administration, and (not exceeding $15,000) for the temporary employment, by contract or otherwise, of technical consultants and experts without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and civil-service and classification laws.

For all necessary expenses to enable the President to utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Convention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United States and Other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16, 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation with several governments, members of the Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway as provided in public resolution, approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolution 104), as amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering service in pan-American countries for and upon the request of any agency or governmental corporation of the United States, $100,000 to be derived from the administrative

funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

For surveys in connection with and the construction of the Inter-American Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved December 26, 1941 (Public Law 375), and necessary expenses incident thereto without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, $5,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS

For secondary or feeder roads, including farm-to-market roads, rural-free-delivery mail roads, and public-school bus routes, $20,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is composed of $5,500,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, by section 2 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public Law 780), and $14,500,000, *a part of* the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943, by said section 2.

ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS

For the elimination of hazards to life at railroad grade crossings, including the separation or protection of grades at crossings, the reconstruction of existing railroad grade-

crossing structures, and the relocation of highways to eliminate grade crossings, $25,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is composed of $2,300,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1941, by section 3 of the Act approved June 8, 1938 (Public Law 584), $20,000,000, the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, by section 5 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public Law 780), and $2,700,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943, by said section 5.

FEDERAL-AID POSTWAR HIGHWAYS

For carrying out the provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 (Public Law 521), $150,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the $500,000,000 authorized to be appropriated for the first postwar fiscal year by section 2 of said Act.

STRATEGIC HIGHWAY NETWORK

For carrying out projects to correct critical deficiencies in lines of the strategic network of highways and bridges, in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 104), $10,515,637, to be immediately available and to remain available during the

continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

ACCESS ROADS

For the construction, maintenance, and improvement of access roads and for replacing existing highways and highway connections as described in, and in accordance with the provisions of, sections 6 and 9 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended by the Act approved July 2, 1942 (23 U. S. C. 106), $7,323,155, to be immediately available and to remain available during the continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Virgin Islands public works: For an additional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by, and in accordance with the provisions of, the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 510), $993,795, to be immediately available.

Any of the foregoing appropriations for general or administrative expenses under the Federal Works Agency shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the District of Columbia and in the field.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $38,000,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the General Accounting Office, including travel expenses; procurement and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and not to exceed $100 for periodicals; purchase of one used or surplus, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, $2,000,000, of which not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

For all printing and binding for the General Accounting Office, including monthly and annual editions of selected decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States, $300,000.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

General expenses: For expenses necessary in performing the functions vested by law in the Commission (49 U. S. C. 1–24, 301–327, 901–923, 1001–1022), except those otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, and for general administration, including one chief counsel, one director of finance, one director of motor transport, and one director of traffic, at $10,000 each per annum; not to exceed $50,000 for the employment of special counsel; traveling expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; personal services in the District of Columbia; procurement

and exchange of books, reports, newspapers (not to exceed $200), and periodicals; and purchase (not to exceed 37 used or surplus), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; ~~$8,000,000~~ *$8,130,000*: *Provided*, That Joint Board members may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as such: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $5,000 may be used for the purchase of evidence in connection with investigations of apparent violations of part II of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1–15, 17–21, 35–46, 61–64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35–37), and to require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install automatic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed by the Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment of inspectors, necessary engineers, personal services in the District of Columbia, and travel expenses, $812,000.

Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45 U. S. C. 22–34), including travel expenses and personal services in the District of Columbia, $535,000.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed $17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost, blank annual report forms of common carriers, and the receipts from such sales shall be credited to this appropriation, $175,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Interstate Commerce Commission as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $24,000.

~~INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN~~

~~Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin: For payment to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, to assist in defraying the expenses of the Commission during the fiscal year 1947 in the administration~~

~~of its business in the Conservancy District in accordance with Public Resolution Numbered 93, approved July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748), the whole to be payable on July 1, 1946, $5,000.~~

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

For necessary salaries and expenses of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including contracts for personal services in the making of special investigations and reports; traveling expenses of members and employees, including the cost of a compartment or such other accommodation as may be authorized by the Chairman for security when authorized personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment, and for examination of estimates of appropriations and activities in the field; periodicals and books of reference; equipment, maintenance, and operation of the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, and the aircraft engine research laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafeteria equipment; maintenance and operation of aircraft, including aircraft borrowed from the Army and Navy and one airplane transferred without charge from the Army (such transfer being hereby authorized); purchase (not exceeding sixteen used or surplus), maintenance, and operation of

motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed $450,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including one Director of Aeronautical Research at not to exceed $9,800 per annum and $2,200 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; not to exceed $6,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and not to exceed $10,000 for temporary employment of consultants, at not to exceed $50 per diem, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; in all, $26,500,000.

For all printing and binding for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including all of its offices, laboratories, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, $75,000.

Construction, Langley Field, Virginia: For additional construction and equipment, Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, Langley Field, Virginia, $2,990,000, to be available until June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That funds made available in prior fiscal years for this purpose shall cease to be available for obligation on June 30, 1946.

Funds made available in prior fiscal years for construction and equipment, Ames Aeronautical Laboratory,

Moffett Field, California, shall cease to be available for obligation on June 30, 1946.

Construction, Cleveland, Ohio: For additional construction and equipment, Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, $108,000, to be available until June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That funds made available in prior fiscal years for this purpose shall cease to be available for obligation on June 30, 1946.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Archivist and the National Archives; including personal services in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-aid, protective, and other apparatus and materials for the arrangement, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing, duplication, reproduction, and authentication of photographic and other records (including motion-picture and other films and sound recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; purchase and exchange of books, including lawbooks, books of reference, maps, and charts; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed $100 for payment in advance when authorized by the Archivist for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed $750 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury

for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); travel expenses; exchange of scientific and technical apparatus; and maintenance, operation, and repair of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle, $1,047,935.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding, $15,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

For the maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, $17,000: *Provided,* That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States monthly.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Capital Housing Authority as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $500.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

For all expenses necessary for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as authorized by section 4 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including personal services; stenographic reporting services and

technical services, including real estate appraisers, by contract or otherwise, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed those usual for similar services elsewhere and without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase of options and other costs incident to the acquisition of land; not to exceed $30 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail, for the fiscal year 1947, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles; $867,750, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Securities and Exchange Commission in performing the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including employment of experts when necessary; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodicals; not to exceed $1,000 for the purchase of newspapers; travel expenses; garage rental; foreign postage; mileage and witness fees; rental of equipment; purchase of used or surplus, operation, maintenance, and repair of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; not to exceed $15,000 for

deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and purchase of rubber gloves; $4,791,700.

For all printing and binding for the Securities and Exchange Commission, $45,000.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses necessary for continuing preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians; and the natives of Hawaii and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory, including assistants, and making necessary observations in high altitudes; and for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; including personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; not to exceed $5,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); printing and binding, not exceeding $88,500, of which not to exceed $12,000 shall be available for printing the report of the American Histor-

ical Association; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; not exceeding $5,500 for preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; and not exceeding $6,500 for purchase of books, pamphlets, and periodicals, $1,408,224.

Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and all administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; not to exceed $1,342 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); periodicals, newspapers, lawbooks (not to exceed $150), and books of reference; not to exceed $250 for payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators; leather and rubber articles and gas

masks for the protection of public property and employees; not to exceed $5,000 for printing and binding; maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger automobile; purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof; and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; ~~$757,490~~ *$772,490*: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, shall not apply to the restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of which shall not exceed $15,000.

TARIFF COMMISSION

For salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses not to exceed $16,200, purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, gloves and other protective equipment for photostat and other machine operators, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals not to exceed $2,250, contract stenographic reporting services, as authorized by sections 330 to 341 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1330–1341), and not to exceed $900 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $975,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of

any member of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has acted as attorney or special representative.

For all printing and binding for the Tariff Commission, $10,000.

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

For necessary expenses of The Tax Court of the United States as authorized by chapter 5 of the Internal Revenue Code, and sections 504 and 510 of the Revenue Act of 1942, including personal services and contract stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, carfare, stationery, purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference. and periodicals, $568,800, of which not to exceed $675 shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for costs of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) : *Provided*, That traveling expenses of the judges of The Tax Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

For all printing and binding for The Tax Court of the United States, $15,000.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For all salaries and expenses of the Veterans' Ad-

ministration, including the expenses of maintenance and operation of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services of the Veterans' Administration, in carrying out the duties, powers, and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority contained in the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to consolidate and coordinate governmental activities affecting war veterans", approved July 3, 1930 (38 U. S. C. 11–11f), and any and all laws for which the Veterans' Administration is now or may hereafter be charged with administering, ~~$553,805,915~~ *$553,845,915, of which $40,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Federal Board of Hospitalization: Provided,* That not to exceed $12,500 of this amount shall be available for expenses, except membership fees, of employees, detailed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to attend meetings of associations for the promotion of medical science and hospital administration or for the betterment of insurance practices and conventions of organized war veterans: *Provided further,* That this appropriation shall be available also for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including traveling expenses; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field, including actual expenses of subsistence or per diem allowance in lieu thereof; furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the performance of their official

duties; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; for purchase (not to exceed one hundred and eighty-four, which, with the exception of ambulances, shall be used or surplus), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; and notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to utilize Government-owned automotive equipment in transporting children of Veterans' Administration employees located at isolated stations to and from school under such limitations as he may by regulation prescribe; and notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to expend not to exceed $5,000 of this appropriation for actuarial services pertaining to the Government life-insurance fund and the National Service Life Insurance Fund, to be obtained by contract, without obtaining competition, at such rates of compensation as he may determine to be reasonable; for allotment and transfer to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health Service), the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, for disbursement by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration, including minor repairs and improvements of existing facilities under their jurisdiction necessary to such care and treatment; for expenses inci-

dental to the maintenance and operation of farms; for recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained by the Veterans' Administration; for administrative expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; for funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration accruing during the year for which this appropriation is made or prior fiscal years: *Provided further,* That the appropriations herein made for the care and maintenance of veterans in hospitals or homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration shall be available for the purchase of tobacco to be furnished, subject to such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall prescribe, to veterans receiving hospital treatment or domiciliary care in Veterans' Administration hospitals or homes: *Provided further,* That this appropriation shall be available for continuing aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors, in conformity with the Act approved August 27, 1888 (24 U. S. C. 134), as amended, for those veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care: *Provided further,* That the Administrator is hereby authorized to employ medical consultants for duty on such terms as he may deem advisable and without regard to the civil-service and classification laws: *Provided further,* That this appropriation shall

be available for the purchase directly from sources authorized by the common carriers of printed reduced fare requests for use by veterans when traveling at their own expense from or to Veterans' Administration facilities: *Provided further,* That notwithstanding any limitation in this Act, this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of legal newspapers in an amount not exceeding $200 and for the purchase of other newspapers and periodicals in an amount not exceeding $2,500: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $120,200 of this appropriation shall be available for the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material, including the purchase or rental of equipment.

No part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or home; and not more than $4,816,500 of this appropriation may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Veterans' Administration, including all its bureaus and func-

tions located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, $2,000,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Veterans' Administration as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28 1944 (Public Law 364), $3,500,000.

Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances, now authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, or which may hereafter be authorized (except the benefits authorized by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944), including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans' Administration, $1,905,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, ~~$2,148,387,000~~ *$1,648,387,000*, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Military and naval insurance: For military and naval insurance, $1,472,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and

domiciliary facilities, $147,442,500, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That this amount shall be available for use by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, with the approval of the President, for extending any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j–k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944: *Provided further,* That not to exceed 3 per centum of this amount shall be available for the employment in the District of Columbia and in the field of necessary technical and clerical assistants to aid in the preparation of plans and specifications for the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision of the execution thereof, and for traveling expenses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith.

National service life insurance: For transfer to the national service life insurance fund, in accordance with the provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, on account of payments of benefits in excess of the reserve of the policy in case of death, or for premiums waived in case of total disability, in cases where the death or total disability of the insured shall have been determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be the result of disease or injury traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval

service, and to reimburse the national service life insurance fund for payments made therefrom when recovery of such payments is waived by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under the authority of section 609 (a) of said Act, $169,535,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Total, Veterans' Administration, ~~$4,931,142,415~~ *$4,431,182,415*: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any persons except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

SEC. 102. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, the salaries of the Commissioners of the United States Tariff Commission shall be at the rate of $10,000 each per annum.

SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that

advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further,* That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,* That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be effective only during the period for which such prohibition in such other Act is effective.

SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for travel expenses and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

SEC. 106. Where appropriations in this Act are ex-

pendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the amount of $50: *Provided,* That this limitation shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are herein provided.

SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service and has within ninety days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. (a) Appropriations for the fiscal year 1947 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers and employees of the executive departments and independent establishments shall be available also for ex-

penses of travel performed by them including expenses of transportation of their immediate families in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, on transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty when authorized by the head of the department or establishment concerned in the order directing such transfer: *Provided*, That such expenses shall not be allowed for any transfer effected for the convenience of any officer or employee.

(b) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947 available for the transportation of things shall be available, in accordance with the Act of October 10, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c–1), for expenses incurred in the transfer of household goods and effects of civilian officers and employees of such departments and establishments when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty.

(c) Appropriations contained in this Act, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made.

(d) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947 available for expenses of travel shall be available for the

payment of travel expenses while away from their homes or regular place of business, including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C., ch. 16), and the Act of February 14, 1931, as amended (5 U. S. C. 73a), of (1) persons employed intermittently as consultants or experts and receiving compensation on a per diem when-actually-employed basis, and (2) persons serving in an advisory capacity or employed without compensation or at $1 per annum; except that in case of (2) above there may be allowed not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence en route and at place of service or employment, unless a higher rate is specifically provided by law.

SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no appropriation available for the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947 in this Act or any other Act, shall be expended—

(a) To purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of the maximum price therefor established by the Office of Price Administration and in no event more than $1,050,

which amount shall be in addition to the amount required for transportation.

(b) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment, except in case of medical officers on out-patient medical services and except in cases of officers and employees engaged in field work the character of whose duties makes such transportation necessary and then only as to such latter cases when the same is approved by the head of the department or establishment concerned. Any officer or employee of the Government who willfully uses or authorizes the use of any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, or of any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle leased by the Government, for other than official purposes or otherwise violates the provisions of this subsection shall be suspended from duty by the head of the department or establishment concerned, without compensation, for not less than one month, and shall be suspended for a longer period or summarily removed from office if circumstances warrant. The limitations of this subsection (b) shall not apply to any motor vehicles for official use of the President, the heads of

the executive departments, Ambassadors, Ministers, chargés d'affaires, and other principal diplomatic and consular officials.

SEC. 203. Excepting appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishments, no appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in this or any other Act shall be available for the purchase, maintenance, or operation of any aircraft unless specific authority for the purchase, maintenance, or operation thereof has been or is provided in such appropriation, and the acquisition of aircraft by any agency by transfer from another agency of the Government shall be considered as a purchase within the meaning hereof.

SEC. 204. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-drawn vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manufacturing, or laboratory equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories, tires, or equipment thereof, the head of any executive department or independent establishment or his duly authorized representative may exchange or sell similar items and apply the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in whole or in part payment therefor: *Provided*, That any transaction carried out under the authority of this section shall be evidenced in writing.

SEC. 205. Section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5), shall not apply to any purchase by or service rendered to any executive department or independent estab-

lishment during the fiscal year 1947 when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $100, but this section shall not be construed as affecting any provision of law authorizing purchases or services without regard to said section 3709 in amounts greater than $100.

SEC. 206. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1, 1947, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided,* That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: *Provided further,* That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*

further, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further,* That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the prosecution of the war.

SEC. 207. Appropriations for the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947 available for travel expenses shall be available for the payment of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821–833), to civilian officers and employees of such departments and establishments while traveling on official business outside the continental limits of the United States and away from their designated posts of duty: *Provided,* That the amount of such allowances shall be determined by the head of the department or independent establishment concerned or by such official as he may designate for the purpose, but shall in no case, notwithstanding any other provision of law, exceed the maximum established by regulations prescribed by the President for the locality in which the travel is performed: *Provided further,* That the availability of appropriations of the War and Navy De-

partments with respect to the foregoing shall not be restricted thereby.

SEC. 208. The provision of law prescribing the use of vessels of United States registry by employees of the Government traveling overseas (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply to such travel during the fiscal year 1947.

SEC. 209. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947, available for expenses of travel are hereby made available (1) for allowances for living and quarters in accordance with Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President for civilian officers and employees of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign countries, (2) for living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed thereunder, and (3) cost of living allowances in accordance with the Act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U. S. C. 12), and regulations prescribed thereunder, for all civilian officers and employees of the Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Provided,* That the availability of appropriations of the Departments of War and Navy and of the Department of State under the caption "Foreign Service" shall not be affected hereby.

SEC. 210. No part of any appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 contained in this or any other Act shall be

paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said person.

SEC. 211. The funds appropriated in the appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1947 of the services mentioned in the title of the Act of June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 359), shall be available for, and the heads of the executive departments concerned are authorized to prescribe, per diem rates of allowance, at rates not to exceed $7 per day, in lieu of subsistence to officers traveling on official business and away from their designated posts of duty, including such per diem allowances for travel without regard to repeated travel between two or more places in the same vicinity, and to members of the services concerned (including officers, warrant officers, contract surgeons, enlisted personnel, aviation cadets, and members of the Nurse Corps) when traveling by air under competent orders and on duty without troops; and for the payment in advance, or otherwise, of money allowances in lieu of transportation, at the rate of 3 cents per mile to enlisted men, regardless of the mode of travel.

SEC. 212. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess of $2 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated or in excess of $3.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

SEC. 213. In order to enable persons who have served ninety days or more in the land or naval forces during the present war, and who have satisfactorily completed their period of active military or naval service, to obtain materials required for the construction, alteration, or repair of dwelling houses to be occupied by them, any department or agency of the Government, in allocating or granting priorities with respect to any materials, shall give to such persons a preference over all other users of such materials (except to the extent such materials are needed by such other users to meet actual military needs), without requiring any showing of hardship or other necessity for the construction, alteration, or repair of such dwelling houses.

SEC. 214. This Act may be cited as the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives January 24, 1946.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 936

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5201

[Report No. 926]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

JANUARY 25 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

FEBRUARY 7 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946
Reported with amendments

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5201

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 7 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MCKELLAR (for the Committee on Appropriations) to the bill (H. R. 5201) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, the following amendment, viz: On page 14, after line 4, insert the following:

The Federal Works Administrator is authorized to accept payment, at par and accrued interest, of any obligations, held by him, of States or other public bodies or nonprofit corporations, notwithstanding the maturity dates or any premiums for the redemption thereof.

2-7-46——E

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5201

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR (for the Committee on Appropriations) to the bill (H. R. 5201) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 7 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5201

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 7 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MCKELLAR (for the Committee on Appropriations) to the bill (H. R. 5201) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, the following amendment, viz: On page 4, after line 7, insert the following:

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

Emergency fund for the President: Not to exceed $5,000,000 of the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1947:

2-7-46——F

Provided, That no part of such fund shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Seventy-ninth Congress and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate and House of Representatives or by the Committees on Appropriations of both bodies.

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5201

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR (for the Committee on Appropriations) to the bill (H. R. 5201) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 7 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE 79th-2nd, Nos. 20 & 21
Legislative Reports and Service Section

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Issued February 11, 1946, for actions of Fri., Feb. 8, 1946, and Sat., Feb. 9, 1946)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

A.A.A. 2	Health 43	Public buildings 35
Adjourned 15,25	Housing 10,11,19,24,26,32,46	R.F.C. 12
Appropriations 1,6,14,23	Information 21	Rationing 7,9
Budget Bureau 6	Insect control 4	Reclamation 29
Dairy products 38	Labor 47	Rehabilitation 28
Economy 48	Lands, surveys 49	Relief, foreign 7,8,20
Electrification 31	Legislative program 23	Research 34
Employment 3,33	Livestock and meats 7	Rivers and harbors 19
Exports 10,26	Loans, farm 30	Sugar 37
F.E.P.C. 5,14	Marketing 40	Territories & possesions 43
Fertilizer 17	Personnel 18,30	Tobacco 2
Flood control 44	Postage rates 27	Transportation 36
Food production 42	Price control 22,38,39	Veterans 10,11,32,33,45
Forestry 4,10,26	Property, surplus 11,45	Wheat 7,13,16,36

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed appropriation-rescissions bill (same as vetoed bill so far as USDA is concerned). Senate passed bill increasing penalties for over-quota tobacco and authorizing reduction in tobacco quotas. Senate agreed to full-employment bill conference report. Reps. Rees and Carlson discussed President's wheat conservation order, stating that it has not had sufficient study and people should have been informed earlier. Rep. Hoffman urged that more fertilizer be made available for farmers.

SENATE - February 8

1. APPROPRIATION-RESCISSIONS BILL. Passed as reported this bill, H.R. 5158 (p.1181). (This bill is same as vetoed bill so far as this Department is concerned.)

2. A.A.A; TOBACCO. Passed without amendment H.R. 5135, to amend the AAAct so as to increase penalties for over-quota tobacco and to authorize the Secretary to reduce tobacco quotas (pp. 1172-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.

3. FULL-EMPLOYMENT BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, S. 380, to declare a national policy on employment, production, and purchasing power (pp. 1162-72). This bill will now be sent to the President.

4. FORESTRY; INSECT CONTROL. Received from this Department proposed legislation to provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 1145.)

5. F.E.P.C. Continued debate on S. 101, the FEPC bill (pp. 1147, 1157-62, 1172-84, 1187).

6. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. This bill, H.R. 5201, as reported by the Senate Committee (see Digest 19) increases the item for salaries and expenses

of the Budget Bureau by $413,089 but eliminates the $184,986 for maintenance and operation of the 4 existing field offices of the Budget Bureau and prohibits use of the Budget Bureau's appropriations for regional, field, or other outside offices.

7. WHEAT SUPPLY. Sens. Capper (Kans.), Langer (N.Dak.), and Wheeler (Mont.) inserted National Federation of Grain Cooperatives statements criticizing handling of the present wheat supply (pp. 1145-6).

Sen. Wherry, Nebr., inserted Christine Sadler's Washington Post article, "Relief Wheat Commitment for Europe Actually Cut - Food Authorities Consider Return to Meat Rationing as Unnecessary" (pp. 1148-9).

8. FOREIGN RELIEF. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., inserted a Budapest article, "Hungary's Premier Appeals for Help in Feeding People" (p. 1149).

9. FOOD RATIONING. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., inserted an AP article quoting Alf M. Landon as stating that the President's informal food-rationing order is a direct result of the "cruel and inhuman Morgenthau plan for treatment of Germany" (p. 1149).

10. LUMBER EXPORTS. Sen. Knowland, Calif., criticized lumber exports in view of the need for veterans' housing (pp. 1186-7).

11. SURPLUS PROPERTY; VETERANS. Received a Veterans' Cooperative Housing Association resolution favoring S.J. Res. 132, to clarify the Surplus Property Act relative to the sale of defense housing to veterans (p. 1145).

12. NOMINATIONS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported favorably on the nomination of G.E. Allen to be a member of the RFC Board of Directors and confirmed the nomination of H.A. Mulligan to be a member of that board (pp. 1187, 1188).

SENATE - February 9

13. WHEAT-BREAD PROGRAM. Sen. Hatch, N.Mex., criticized a story that a high USDA official has objected to the recent bread order (pp. 1234-5).

14. F.E.P.C. Rejected, 48-36, a motion for cloture in connection with debate on S. 101, the FEPC bill (pp. 1221-46). The Senate then agreed, 71-12, to a motion by Sen. Chavez, N.Mex., to take up H.R. 5201, the independent offices appropriation bill (p. 1247).

15. ADJOURNED until Wed., Feb. 13 (p. 1248). Committees were authorized to submit reports during the recess (p. 1247).

HOUSE - February 8

16. WHEAT SITUATION. Reps. Rees and Carlson (Kans.) discussed the President's wheat conservation order, stating that it was issued without thorough study and the people should have been informed of the shortage sooner (pp. 1208-9).

17. FERTILIZER. Rep. Hoffman, Mich., urged that a greater supply of fertilizer be made available to the farmers and inserted a constituent's letter reporting cancellation of fertilizer orders (pp. 1209-10).

18. PERSONNEL; POLITICAL ACTIVITIES. Passed with amendments H.R. 1118, to amend the Hatch Political Activities Act by providing less severe penalties for violation (pp. 1203-6).

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE 79th-2nd, No. 26
Legislative Reports and Service Section

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Issued February 18, 1946, for actions of Friday, February 15, 1946)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Appropriation.....1,37,40
Bankruptcy.....3,23
Cooperatives.....5
Electrification.....15,26
Employment.....24,34
Exports.....20
Flag.....19
Forestry.....20
Freight forwarding.....2
Health.....35
Housing.....17,28,33
Inflation.....12,32
Information.....30
Lands, public.....36
Legislative program.....17
Loans, foreign.....8,10,13
Marketing.....22
Personnel.....18
Price control...4,16,31,39
R.F.C.....7
Relief, foreign.....27
Reports.....7
Research.....38
School-lunch program...17,29
Small business.....11
Subsidies.....6
Sugar.....6
Territories & possessions.14
Veterans.....5,33
Wheat.....10,21,25

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate began debate on independent offices appropriation bill. Senate passed bill to put freight forwarders under ICC. Ready for President. Senate Judiciary Committee reported bill to provide for full-time bankruptcy referees. Received Puerto Rico Legislature resolution favoring legislation to authorize sugar subsidies. Sens. Butler and Knowland submitted resolution to investigate forestry-products exports. Rep. Case introduced bill to protect growers against losses for early delivery of wheat in 1946. Rep. Flannagan introduced bill to amend AAAct. Rep. Ellis criticized dark-bread order.

SENATE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 5201 (pp. 1390-6). Agreed to amendments changing the amounts for the Budget Bureau (see Digest 20).

2. FREIGHT FORWARDERS. Passed without amendment H. R. 2764, to permit freight forwarders to continue to utilize motor carriers under conditions to be prescribed by ICC (pp. 1376-86). This bill will now be sent to the President.

3. BANKRUPTCY. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H. R. 4160, to set up a system of full-time salaried referees to replace the present system of part-time referees compensated on a fee basis (S. Rept. 959)(p. 1366).

4. PRICE CONTROL. Received a resolution from the labor advisory committee to a local OPA office in N. Dak. supporting price control (p. 1365).

5. COOPERATIVE FARM PROJECT. Received a Minn. D-F-L Club resolution urging that land at the Gopher Ordnance Works be made available for a veterans' cooperative farm project (p. 1365).

6. SUGAR SUBSIDIES. Received a cablegram from the Puerto Rico Legislature favoring legislation to authorize CCC to pay sugar subsidies to Puerto Rico (p. 1364).

7. REPORTS RECEIVED. Federal Security Agency for 1945, RFC for Aug. 1945 (p. 1364).

8. ANGLO-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AGREEMENTS. Sen. Austin, Vt., inserted and discussed a speech by Secretary Byrnes on this subject (p. 1361).

9. ADJOURNED until Mon., Feb. 18 (p. 1396).

HOUSE

10. WHEAT. Rep. Ellis, W. Va., criticized the President's dark-bread order, calling it "a softening-up process and a part and parcel of the propaganda campaign for the Truman loans to foreign governments." (p. 1399).

11. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Allen, Ill., criticized Government policies for aiding small business and cited Commerce Department figures to show the decline of small industries (pp. 1398-9).

Rep. Sabath, Ill, pointed out the many things the Government has done to aid small business and blamed big business for the increased difficulty under which small business operates (p. 1403).

12. INFLATION. Rep. Rankin, Miss., urged control of the expansion of the currency as the real check on inflation (pp. 1402-2) and Rep. Patman, Tex., defended the Government position in expanding the currency (p. 1404).

13. FOREIGN LOANS. Rep. Stefan, Nebr., and Rep. Woodruff, Mich., spoke in opposition to the proposed British loan (p. 1398, 1405-10).

14. ALASKA INVESTIGATION. The Territories Committee submitted a report on study and investigation of Alaska (H. Rept. 1583) (pp. 1400, 1411).

15. ELECTRIFICATION. Received a petition from various individuals urging passage of H. R. 1742 to authorize additional funds for REA (p. 1411).

16. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Sparkman, Ala., inserted a Frequency Modulation article setting forth the qualifcations of Paul Porter for the job as OPA administrator (p. 1401).

17. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader McCormack announced the program for this week as follows: Mon., Consent Calendar; Tues., Private Calendar and H. R. 3370, the school-lunch program; and Wed. and Thurs., H. R. 4761, the Patman housing bill and H. R. 5117, the Petrillo bill. If there is time after that they will take up two Navy bills. (p. 1400).

ADJOURNED until Mon., Feb. 18 (p. 1411).

BILLS INTRODUCED

18. EFFICIENCY RATINGS. S. 1835, by Sen. Walsh, Mass., to provide for uniform administration of efficiency ratings. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 1367.)

19. PULASKI'S DAY. S. J. Res. 142, by Sen. Walsh, Mass., to authorize the President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1946, Pulaski's Memorial Day. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 1367.)

20. FORESTRY EXPORTS. S. Res. 230, by Sen. Knowland, Calif. (for himself and Sen. Butler, Nebr.), to direct the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to investigate forestry-products exports. Remarks of author. (pp. 1369-70.)

21. WHEAT SHORTAGE. H. R.5495, by Rep. Case, S. Dak., to increase the availability of wheat by protecting growers against losses for early delivery of wheat in 1946. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 1411.) Remarks of author, explaining that the bill would prevent double income taxes for 1946 (p. 1402).

ceed intelligently to make the wisest decision possible with respect to this matter. One of the things to consider, of course, would be whether, instead of making a loan to a country, an outright grant would not be a better way of accomplishing the objective, and at the same time, in the long run, promote better relations.

Mr. OVERTON. I thank the Senator. I think he is making a very valuable contribution to the general discussion. I am not wedded to the principle of a grant; I am not wedded to the principle of a loan. I have not made up my mind in respect to that subject. I simply throw out the suggestion.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, why should we not have factual comparisons of the public debt, tax burden, and income between the people of our country and those of foreign counutries seeking loans, investments, and economic aid from us? Why should we not know how they propose to apply the money and goods we give to them? We sought to find this out in connection with UNRRA because we had reliable reports that our aid was being misdirected, but we only got vague generalities in reply.

The condition of American Government accounting in our foreign transactions borders on a national scandal. It took months to get some proper accounting detail on lend-lease and to this day—as shown by the lack of proper data on lend-lease to the United Kingdom—we do not know the true state of affairs.

We have the most unbusinesslike detail on American installations, surplus property, and Army supplies abroad, although it is rumored that we will be requested to transfer a great deal of this property to foreign countries without payment. The information I have seen as to the kind and value of this property abroad would not stand up for 1 minute on an accountant's tally sheet.

We have no working data on the economic facts and conditions necessary for us to form intelligent judgments on loan agreements with foreign countries. I could show this in detail in the matter of the British loan agreement, but I do not wish to dwell on this single transaction as if I were hostile to it. The condition I am discussing is far broader than that. It goes to the whole field of our economic relations with foreign nations. It goes to the whole practice of the executive departments of the Government in keeping us in the dark and confusing us.

Mr. President, I say this borders on a scandal in a Government which demands the most meticulous information in its dealings with its own people. If a manufacturer of baby's pants wants to change his price, the OPA compels him to present elaborate cost figures. If a corporation has a stock issue to market, the SEC requires it to file its life history and operations in full detail. The income-tax division of our Revenue Bureau makes every taxpaying corporation and individual set forth the innermost details of business and private affairs.

There are no glittering generalities, no vague conjectures, no slipshod methods permitted here. In every transaction between the Federal Government and our people, the full, unadorned figures and information are compelled. Yet in its dealings with Congress the same executive departments hand us loose inadequate figures, the minimum of information, and facts qualified to the point of uselessness. They are generous only with their propaganda.

Mr. President, I would not have you believe that the resolution we offer is an idea newly conceived. It is the result of patience held to the point of exasperation. So long as the war was on we recognized that much of the information we seek was either not obtainable or had best be kept confidential for security reasons. But the war is over and we are now formulating policies of the greatest importance to the American people. Frankness, not secrecy, is the order of the day. Public opinion will only support future policies if the public is reliably informed.

Many months ago the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] called precisely for this information on the over-all economic position of the United States relative to foreign loans, investments, and commitments. Displaying the sober judgment of a great statesman, Mr. Herbert Hoover called publicly for the same information. Mr. Bernard Baruch, whose sound business sense and good judgment we have all learned to respect, had this to say only a few months ago:

> Before we can decide the question of inflation and all other economic problems, domestic and foreign, facing us, we must get an over-all picture of the balance sheet of the country.

Senate and House committees have repeatedly reported lack of information. In debates on American foreign policies during the past year I have heard many Senators and Representatives, Republicans and Democrats alike, call for a realistic display of facts on our commitments abroad.

If necessary I can produce yards of newspaper editorials and magazine articles calling for the same data. I have letters in my files from prominent and reliable private research organizations indicating a pressing need for full data on the American position relative to its dealings with foreign countries.

What is the corollary for this authoritative, widespread, insistent demand for information? It is this: That the executive departments of our Government are not providing this information in the volume, in the form, and with the attention to detail that is required by the American people to enable them to form intelligent opinions on our current and future policies.

What irony it is that we should be asked for appropriations of millions of dollars to finance a public-relations agency in the State Department to tell the world about America, when this same State Department compels us to force them to give us the elementary facts about our own affairs? How long are we, who vote these huge sums, willing to be kept in the dark about the business our agents conduct for us?

The resolution I now present and ask to have printed in full immediately following my remarks has one prime purpose: to ask from authoritative sources of government full data pertinent to America's economic policies relative to foreign countries.

It involves no investigation. It involves no money aside from the cost of preparing the information. It sets forth 18 specific kinds of information we need for a better understanding of American foreign policy. No secrecy need shroud any of this data. Some of the information already exists and has been put out piecemeal to a limited extent. Other items can be quickly compiled by departments thoroughly conversant with the information which we seek.

We want this information in a form useful to us. We do not want it scattered through a score of references or delivered bit by bit uncoordinated and over long lapses of time. We want it brought together in one document where we can see our situation as a whole. That is why our resolution asks that the data be reported to the Secretary of the Senate, and directs him to print and publish the same in a document publicly available. We have consulted with technically competent persons who inform us that the bulk of the information we want can be brought together in 45 days or less, and we have asked that it be produced in that time.

Certainly, Congress would be ill-advised to implement our foreign economic policies, with appropriations or otherwise, without having this data to guide it. Policies not grounded in the full understanding of our people soon turn out to be costly delusions. We can only reach this understanding by a full report of the facts.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution which I have submitted be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 231) submitted by Mr. BRIDGES (for himself, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. REED, Mr. WILLIS, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. WHERRY, and Mr. CORDON) was received and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

> Whereas the United States Government is already committed to large-scale financial and economic aid to certain foreign countries and to international organizations to a total of billions of dollars; and
>
> Whereas in the course of World War II, the United States at its own expense made vast installations in many foreign countries and now owns great quantities of goods and property abroad, the nature and extent of which is not adequately known to Congress; and
>
> Whereas the United States is now engaged in settling certain of its accounts with other countries such as lend-lease, surplus property, and American installations abroad, including the extension of credit; and
>
> Whereas additional commitments and requests for assistance are constantly rumored; and
>
> Whereas Congress is lacking information as to the current and probable future total of such requests and commitments; and
>
> Whereas the outside world is already a large debtor to this country on account of past investments and loans made by the American Government and by American citizens; and
>
> Whereas information is lacking as to the capacity of the outside world to repay to this

country past, current, and contemplated loans, investments, and other obligations; and

Whereas available reports of American loans and economic aid to foreign countries, such as lend-lease, have been lacking in adequate accounting detail; and

Whereas reports from responsible official departments of Government call attention to the rapid depletion of the Nation's resources; and

Whereas the question has been raised as to the ability of the United States to meet all the demands arising from existing international commitments and from future request from abroad for financial and economic assistance; and

Whereas a coordinated policy as to loans and other economic aid to foreign countries is highly desirable; and

Whereas any policy of loans and economic aid by the United States to other nations is of the highest importance to the American people, requiring detailed information and most careful consideration: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President be, and is hereby, respectfully requested to direct the Bureau of the Budget, within 45 days of the adoption of this resolution, to report in detail:

1. The grand total of indebtedness on loans, investments, commitments, or other obligations outstanding as of December 31, 1945, of all foreign governments, their agencies, and their private citizens to the United States Government, its agencies, and its private citizens; and the same shown separately for public indebtedness and for private indebtedness.

2. The total loans made by the United States Government to foreign governments and agencies thereof from 1914 to 1932, inclusive, and from 1933 to the date hereof; itemized for each country, with the repayment history of each.

3. Existing commitments of the United States Government or representatives thereof, including alleged moral commitments, to extend American financial and economic aid to foreign countries and international organizations.

4. The amounts of American portfolio and direct investments abroad, by country, as of the end of 1914, 1932, 1939, and 1945.

5. The amount of foreign portfolio and direct investments in the United States, by country at the end of 1914, 1932, 1939, and 1945.

6. Gold reserves, dollar balances, and other hard-money assets of countries whose governments are now in debt to the United States Government, or with whom loan and investment discussions have been held by any American official since 1939.

7. The full status of lend-lease obligations, showing with proper accounting detail shipments of goods, loading and unloading charges, transportation, storage, maintenance, and other charges, including services, in the case of each country obligated to the United States on lend-lease, with the corresponding accounting detail on reverse lend-lease.

8. The legal and actual status of American direct investments under the laws and current practices of the respective foreign countries in which such investments have been made.

9. The value, classification, and location of United States Government-owned property in foreign countries to December 31, 1945, including installations and surplus property.

10. So far as possible, the total value of American goods exported and services performed for foreigners, excluding reexports and financial and security transfers, annually from 1914 to 1945; together with the corresponding items supplied by foreigners to the United States in the same period.

11. The effects of the war on the public debt of the United States.

12. The per capita tax burden of the people of the United States classified (1) Federal, (2) State and local, and (3) total; and the total per capita tax burden of the people of each of the countries now in debt to the United States or with whom loan and investment discussions have been held by any American official since 1939.

13. The total per capita debt burden for each of the countries mentioned in item 12.

14. The latest reasonably reliable report on the national income, reduced to a per capita basis, for each of the countries mentioned in item 12.

15. The average interest rates for Government borrowing, according to the latest reasonably reliable report, in each of the countries mentioned in item 12.

16. An estimate year by year of the probable expeditures of foreign countries for American goods and services as a result of the loans and credits contracted with this country publicly or privately since VE-day and including transactions under 3 (c) of lend-lease, the Bretton Woods program, Export-Import Bank program, and all other extensions of credit to foreign countries.

17. Assuming the ultimate necessity of gold settlements under estimated total economic transactions (exclusive of extensions of American loans and credits) between foreign countries and the United States within the next 5 years, what gold is available for such settlements and how is it distributed so that nations likely to be liable for gold settlements to the United States will have the gold to make them?

18. What changes are necessary in this country's import tariffs to make possible the repayment of the loans and investment already made and contemplated by the United States and by private American interests; and be it further

Resolved, That immediately upon the receipt of the foregoing data and information from the Bureau of the Budget, the Secretary of the Senate shall cause the same to be printed and published as a Senate document in the number of 2,500 copies for the use of the Congress and the public.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 54) further extending the time for the submission of the report of the Joint Committee on the Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1947

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 5201) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the amendments of the committee be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will state the first amendment of the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Executive Office of the President—the White House Office," on page 2, line 18, after the figures "$883,660", to strike out "which sum is hereby reapprpriated out of the unexpended balances in the fund of $1,650,000 appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public Law, 269, 79th Cong., ch. 589, 1st sess.), under the head "Executive Office of the President" and the subhead "Executive Mansion and Grounds" for an addition to the Executive Mansion, alterations, improvements, and furnishings and improvement of grounds, and any remaining unexpended balance of said appropriation of $1,650,000 shall be returned to the Treasury." and insert *"Provided,* That of the $1,650,000 appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public Law 269, 79th Cong., ch. 589, 1st sess.), under the head "Executive Office of the President" and the subhead "Executive Mansion and Grounds" for an addition to the Executive Mansion, alterations, improvements, and furnishings and improvement of grounds, $870,000 shall be returned to the Treasury, and of the remaining unexpended balance of said appropriation of $1,650,000,000 no part shall be used for an addition to the West Executive Office: *Provided further."*

Mr. AIKEN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Green	Murdock
Austin	Gurney	Murray
Bailey	Hart	O'Daniel
Ball	Hatch	Overton
Bankhead	Hawkes	Pepper
Barkley	Hayden	Reed
Bilbo	Hill	Revercomb
Brewster	Hoey	Robertson
Bridges	Huffman	Russell
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Bushfield	Johnston, S. C.	Shipstead
Butler	Kilgore	Smith
Byrd	Knowland	Stewart
Capper	La Follette	Taylor
Carville	Langer	Thomas, Utah
Chavez	Lucas	Tunnell
Cordon	McClellan	Tydings
Donnell	McFarland	Walsh
Ellender	McKellar	Wheeler
Ferguson	McMahon	White
Fulbright	Magnuson	Wiley
George	Mead	Wilson
Gerry	Millikin	
Gossett	Mitchell	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senators from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY and Mr. MYERS], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], are detained on public business.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business as a representative of the United States attending the first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, now being held in London.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on official business as a representative of the United States attending the first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, now being held in London.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is absent by leave of the Senate attending to duties as a member of the Atomic Energy Committee.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is absent by leave of the Senate on matters of importance to his State.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is necessarily absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] has been excused and is absent on official business.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] is confined in a hospital recovering from a recent operation.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. STANFILL], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] is absent by leave of the Senate attending to important business in his home State.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the first amendment of the committee, on page 2 of the bill.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I should like to have the amendment stated again.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be restated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, in line 18, after the figures "$883,660", it is proposed to strike out "which sum is hereby reappropriated out of the unexpended balances in the fund of $1,650,000 appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public Law 269, 79th Cong., ch. 589, 1st sess.), under the head Executive Office of the President and the subhead Executive Mansion and Grounds for an addition to the Executive Mansion, alterations, improvements, and furnishings and improvement of grounds, and any remaining unexpended balance of said appropriation of $1,650,000 shall be returned to the Treasury" and insert "*Provided*, That of the $1,650,000 appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public Law 269, 79th Cong., ch. 589, 1st sess.), under the head Executive Office of the President and the subhead Executive Mansion and Grounds for an addition to the Executive Mansion, alterations, improvements, and furnishings and improvement of grounds, $870,000 shall be returned to the Treasury, and of the remaining unexpended balance of said appropriation of $1,650,000 no part shall be used for an addition to the West Executive Office."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of the Budget," on page 4, line 4, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "$12,500" and insert "$25,000"; in line 5, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "$1,350" and insert "$1,800"; in line 7, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$1,570" and insert "$2,600"; in line 10, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$38,750" and insert "$42,500"; and in line 14, after the word "amended", to strike out "$3,044,880" and insert "$3,272,983."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 15, after the words "printing and binding", to strike out "$88,000" and insert "$125,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 15, to insert:

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of any regional, field, or other office outside the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Power Commission," on page 12, line 1, before the word "of", to strike out "$2,860,000" and insert "$3,115,000"; and in line 2, before the word "shall", to strike out "$1,674,500" and insert "$1,822,250."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 11, after the word "services", to strike out "$200,000" and insert "$235,000"; and in line 12, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$89,000" and insert "$100,800."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Trade Commission," on page 13, line 7, before the word "of", to strike out "$2,094,120" and insert "$2,333,620."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Federal Works Agency—Public Roads Administration," on page 20, line 18, after the words "one hundred", to insert "and twenty-one."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal-aid highway system," on page 21, line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "$1,682,785" and insert "$1,812,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal-aid secondary or feeder roads," on page 24, line 19, after the figures "$14,500,000", to insert "a part of."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Interstate Commerce Commission," on page 28, line 4, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "$8,000,000" and insert "$8,130,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, after line 18, to strike out:

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin: For payment to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, to assist in defraying the expenses of the Commission during the fiscal year 1947 in the administration of its business in the Conservancy District in accordance with Public Resolution No. 93, approved July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748), the whole to be payable on July 1, 1946, $5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Smithsonian Institution," on page 37, line 6, after the word "grounds", to strike out "$757,490" and insert "$772,490."

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I wish to say a word in connection with this amendment. I understand that the Smithsonian Institution requested $22,100. The committee has recommended $15,000, I believe, instead of the $22,100. I myself am sorry that the full amount of the request was not allowed the Smithsonian Institution. It is also a matter of regret on my part that no increase was made on the basis of the request of the Smithsonian Institution for approximately $88,000, as appears in a previous portion of the bill. The Smithsonian Institution is now in the one-hundredth year of its life, I believe. It has the greatest collection of treasure in these United States. It is probably one of the two or three greatest museums and collections of the best items of cultural, art, and scientific interest to be found in the entire world. The appropriations requested are largely for personnel to care for and protect the properties entrusted to the Institution, and it is a matter of regret to me that we should be reducing the items. I think we are placing in peril some of the great cultural, art, and scientific treasures of the United States. However, the committee acted in accordance with its judgment, and I do not intend to offer an amendment. I simply wish to state for the record that I think we have pared too closely the items relating to the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, let me point out that we did increase the item for the National Gallery of Art. We did not allow them every cent they requested, but I think we allowed three-quarters of their request. I think that is a fair solution. I have always known of the interest of the Senator from Maine in the Smithsonian Institution, and his interest was at least one of the reasons for the restoration of a portion of the appropriation requested for the National Gallery of Art. But nothing of the sort was done in the case of the item for the Smithsonian Institution as such.

Mr. McKELLAR. They requested $22,100, and we recommended $15,000.

Mr. WHITE. That is correct.

There was another request—one for $88,000 for personnel necessary in connection with the care, preservation, and protection of the exhibits at the Smithsonian Institution, and I had hoped the committee might feel justified in granting that item. But I yield in my judgment and desires to the judgment of the committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Institution can always come before us at any time; we are glad to have it do so.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 37, in line 6.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Veterans' Administration," on page 39, line 10, after the word "admin-

istering", to strike out "$553,805,915" and insert "$553,845,915, of which $40,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Federal Board of Hospitalization."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, line 20, after the numerals "1944", to strike out "$2,148,387,000" and insert "$1,648,387,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I think I should explain to the Senate that reduction in appropriation is brought about by the fact that a day or two ago we appropriated $500,000,000 of this money by a special appropriation in a separate bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 7, after "Total, Veterans' Administration", to strike out "$4,931,142,415" and insert "$4,431,182,415."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I think I should explain that amendment, because otherwise it might be misinterpreted. The reduction of $500,000,000 in the appropriation for the Veterans' Administration has already been covered by a supplemental appropriation.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct. I made such a statement a moment ago, and the total involved in the last amendment makes allowance for that $500,000,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I send forward an amendment, which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 11, line 6, after the word "amended", it is proposed to strike out "$5,560,000" and insert "$5,260,000."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee please explain the reason for the reduction?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; I shall be very happy to do so.

Last year the Federal Communications Commission received a certain amount which I shall state later. This year they asked for an appropriation of more than double what they previously had been granted. My recollection is that in 1939, before the war, they asked for and received a total of $1,700,000. Although the war is now over, they asked for this year an appropriation of $6,060,000. That is a very large increase over what was granted them the last year before the war. Moreover, it is double the amount they were granted last year.

The other House reduced the amount in considerable proportion. But the appropriation is still out of line with the appropriations made for other departments and agencies of the Government.

The committee took proof in connection with the matter, and upon the basis of such proof I suggested to the committee that a further reduction of $200,000 be made. An amendment was offered by the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] increasing the cut to $300,000, and his amendment was adopted. I had to leave the committee at the time, but after I left the amendment increasing the reduction to $300,000 was agreed to. I am inclined to believe that, under the circumstances, the cut is reasonable. I invite the attention of the Senator to the page of the House hearings where the subject was being considered. I refer to table 1 on pages 968 and 969. I believe that if the Senator from Wisconsin will examine the evidence taken before the committee he will be convinced of the justice of the amendment which I have proposed. The chairman of the Commission appeared before the committee. He was very fair in his statement, and I think that if the Senator will read his testimony he will come to the conclusion that the Appropriations Committee acted fairly, and have been generous in making a cut of only $300,000.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, in the first place I cannot find in the index of the Senate committee hearings any reference whatever to the Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. McKELLAR. I now hand to the Senator from Wisconsin the reference.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. All I can say is that this bill was reported by the committee on the 7th of February and, so far as I, a Senator who is not a member of the committee, am concerned, the only printed testimony I was able to obtain is that which has been printed and bound. The Senator has now handed me a page of proof or a print of the hearing in connection with the Federal Communications Commission. Of course, I have had no opportunity to read the testimony, or to learn anything about it. But I assert, Mr. President, that, as every Senator knows, the House committee goes over these items with great care. They have allowed the amount now appearing in the bill. Now, after the bill comes before the Senate, Senators who are not members of the committee and had absolutely no notice that the Appropriations Committee intended to cut this item, are unable to get the information upon which the committee has predicated its judgment. So I am obviously at a great disadvantage in making any remarks about the action of the committee in reducing the item after they had reported the bill to the Senate and after their hearings had been bound and printed. But I know, Mr. President, that the backlog of work at the Federal Communications Commission piled up tremendously during the war because, obviously, its peacetime activities were greatly curtailed insofar as passing upon the matters which have to do with the consideration of applications in connection with radio stations, frequencies, and other peacetime activities of the Commission. It is true that they did have an enormous wartime work load.

I wish to say, Mr. President, that I, for one, am disappointed that the monitoring service of the Commission has been so greatly curtailed, because I think that in this day and age it is of vital importance for any government, and certainly one which has the position of power and influence in the world which the United States has today, to have adequate monitoring service in order that it may make available to those who are responsible in the legislative and executive branches of the Government information as to what is being done in world-wide propaganda and communications. But that is water over the dam. I have no way of knowing what was the justification in the evidence presented to the committee in connection with the reduction, because I have not seen the evidence. All I can say is that this item ran the gamut of the House Appropriations subcommittee and the full committee, as well as the House itself. I feel certain, in view of the statement of the able Senator from Tennessee, that the item was greatly increased by the Budget Bureau, and inasmuch as it could not have escaped the vigilant eyes of the House Appropriations Committee or the House itself, it is an appropriate amount for the Senate to consider. I myself seriously question the wisdom of making the proposed reduction knowing, as I do, the tremendous backlog of work which the Federal Communications Commission has on its hands today. I know that it is not by itself any argument to say that, so far as commissions are concerned they are not in a position to justify increased appropriations following the war, when their wartime activities are curtailed and their peacetime activities vastly increased, partly due to the fact that the war put a stop to their peacetime activities, and the entire backlog of that work is now in the grist of the Commission. Mr. President, I submit that the needs of the Commission should be considered and adequately provided for.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me say that we have just passed a rescission bill in the amount of $51,000,000,000. The bill has been passed by both Houses and signed by the Speaker of the House and the Presiding Officer of this body, and I believe the President of the United States has signed it. It was passed because, as we all know, expenses of government have been greatly reduced since the war was concluded. Another rescission bill will be sent over from the House in a few days carrying rescissions in the amount of six or seven billion dollars more.

There has been no rescission on the part of the Federal Communications Commission. Instead of a rescission, this agency is asking for a hundred percent more than it received last year. If we acceded to such a request for all the departments of Government, we would not be able to tax the people to the extent necessary to raise the money required to carry on our Government.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, with all due respect to the Senator from Tennessee, I do not think the contention that, now that the war is over, we are in a position to pass rescissions of war appropriations made in anticipation of a continuation of the war is a logical argument for cutting the appropriations of an organization which is charged by statute with certain responsibilities. It is the obligation of Congress, until it re-

lieves the Commission of those responsibilities to provide the money necessary to enable the Commission to perform its functions with dispatch and efficiency, and to the satisfaction of the people who are affected.

I now yield to the able Senator from Oregon.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, it is regrettable that a consideration of the budget of the Federal Communications Commission was not had initially by the subcommittee, so that the hearings might have been fully printed, and so have been made available to the Members of the Senate. Unfortunately, that did not occur. A cut had been made by the House, but no appearance was made by any member of the Commission, the Commission feeling itself satisfied with the House action, and by mischance in the Senate committee the item was not initially brought up. However, it was caught by the committee after the report, and a full hearing was had by the subcommittee, Mr. Porter and other members of the Commission being present, and the subject was gone into most fully.

I call the attention of my colleague from Wisconsin to certain figures which I believe will be of assistance, even at this late moment, in enabling us to arrive at a better understanding of the situation.

The acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], called attention to the fact that the 1939 budget of the Federal Communications Commission was $1,745,000. The 1940 budget was $2,038,175. The 1941 budget was $2,442,000. That was the last peacetime budget of the Federal Communications Commission. A comparison between the last budget and the current budget would not be particularly illuminating. It shows, however, the last figure of total expenditures by the Commission prior to the period it engaged chiefly in wartime activities.

Since 1941 the field of air communications has vastly expanded. That fact was the moving reason for the large increase granted the Commission for the year 1947 by the House of Representatives.

I call attention to the fact that the House cut the Budget estimate by $500,000, and yet, after that cut, the amount allowed by the House was $500,000 more than the total amount allowed for the Commission for 1946, in which year, in addition to peacetime activities, it had a national defense budget which was almost equal to its peacetime budget. Its budget for 1946, regular, was $2,554,400. In 1946 there was added $2,430,000 for national-defense activities by the Commission.

In fairness to the Commission, let me say that that did not represent, as would be indicated by the table, completely new activities of the Commission, or completely new additional personnel. To a very great extent the Commission dedicated to wartime purposes personnel ordinarily on the roll for peacetime purposes, and the division was to some extent at least purely an accounting matter. The point is that both budgets taken together are still less than the allowance for 1947.

Mr. President, a perusal of the House report shows that the increase in the allowance for 1947 is largely based on speculation and conjecture. True, as the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin has said, there is a back-log of applications which need to be attended to. On the other hand, there is an increased budget of 100 percent with which to do that—an increase of 100 percent over the last peacetime budget.

Let me now explain one other feature. The House report calls particular attention to an increase in work which may be expected in the field of television, radar, frequency modulation, and other forms of air communication. I think it is clear from the testimony that the extent to which it may be necessary for the Commission to have funds to control these additional activities is largely conjectural. It may need so much; it may not need so much. Mr. Porter in his testimony frankly said that the Commission did not know where their budget could level off, that this year's budget was intended to get them over the hump. Even so, his testimony, and all the other testimony, indicated that the additional services necessary in the newly developed fields could not at this time be foreseen.

The action taken by the committee still leaves $200,000 more in the appropriation than the combined appropriations for regular and national defense work for last year.

One further matter. The disinguished Senator from Wisconsin adverted particularly to the monitoring service. I am in entire agreement with him that the monitoring service is absolutely essential. It has existed ever since we had a radio commission. It is a part of the service necessary for policing the air. The reduction was not directed to that service alone, or to any service particularly. It was general, and the Commission will be enabled to take up the slack wherever it finds the least necessity for carrying forward its projected functions.

I believe the action of the committee was based on a full consideration, and that its conclusions are sound.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I appreciate the Senator making an argument in my time in defense of the cut.

Mr. CORDON. I regret that; I am sorry.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I have tried to thumb through the page proof of the hearing, tied up with a piece of red string. I do not find any such admission as the Senator from Oregon stated Mr. Porter and others made, that these increases were on a speculative basis. But in order that the Senate shall have some of the facts in the RECORD, I wish to read briefly from Mr. Porter's statement. It would appear from the report of the hearing that this matter was brought to the attenion of the committee two days after the bill was reported, by a letter written by the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] to the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR].

Mr. Porter stated:

I think that in our justification, copies of which are contained in the House report, that we have set forward very completely the increased problems that the Commission is confronted with.

I think you are all aware of the fact that during the war there was no construction in communications except for essential war communication purposes.

That means, of course, that all construction of radio stations was cut off during the war because of the necessity of having the materials and the facilities of the companies which made such installations diverted to war purposes.

As a result, we have an accumulation in the broadcast division, for example, of some 5 years of reduced activity. I think I could put it in very general terms by saying that the Commission has at least 5 to 6 years of normal work that is now pending before it and which we, of course, hope to discharge during the coming fiscal year.

That is not the fault of the Commission. That is because the war stopped that type of activity, and that backlog of work is now in the Commission's mill, and it requires additional personnel and additional money in order to grind it out.

I would like to emphasize to the committee that I have no present opinion as to what the permanent level of the appropriation for this agency should be.

I certainly do not think that that is intended to refer to the validity of the justification for the present appropriation. Naturally a man trying to look over the hump of a 4- or 5-year backlog cannot tell when that is going to level off, but I can make the prediction that, if the committee's cut stands as recommended, it will be a longer time before it levels off than would otherwise be the case.

I am concerned, however, that we, for the coming fiscal year, have the tools and the personnel to discharge the functions that have been accumulated during the war.

I could give you examples in the standard broadcast field of the applications that we have on hand at the present time. This is a list of these stations; that is, of applications for new stations by States. We have on hand as of January 31, 1946, 2,447 broadcast applications that were pending for action by the Commission, compared with 2,387 of such applications as of December 31, 1945. This includes 478 which have been designated "for hearing" and 298 frequency modulation applications for new stations which have been given conditional grants.

In the standard broadcast field, and I think that this is certainly relevant to the committee's consideration, and I am relying upon my recollection for this figure, we had about 950 standard broadcast stations as of October 8, 1945, when the Commission lifted its freeze and began processing applications. There were pending around 700 applications for new stations, or the improvement of existing facilities; in other words, there is an effort to expand the standard broadcast field by more than 50 percent immediately.

This is due, as I said before, to the fact that none of this activity could go on during the war. It was frozen; it was stopped.

I think you gentlemen know that it requires a detailed analysis by the Commission staff to determine questions of electrical interference and, likewise, other determinations as to the qualifications of the licensees involved.

We have in hearing at the present time some 629 matters. The Commission is running five hearings simultaneously. That 629 is for all classes of services within the Commission's jurisdiction. Four hundred and seventy-eight of these, or more than 75 percent, were in the broadcast field; that is, standard broadcast, frequency modulation, and television. And in the 2-week period since the 31st of January, the Commission has had to designate for hearing 174 additional broadcast applications.

Mr. President, I do not think that so far as frequency modulation is concerned, or even so far as television is concerned, the work of the Commission in the coming fiscal year is speculative in any degree. With respect to frequency modulation, the hearings have been held so far as the frequencies are concerned. They have been assigned. Since that time applications have been pouring into the Commission. I understand that a similar prospect faces the Commission so far as television is concerned. Senators have seen in the newspapers that a coaxial cable is now being extended between Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, as I recall, and it has just been announced that the District Commissioners had changed the zoning regulations so to permit the erection of a television tower at some place in the Northwest section, I believe, of Washington.

This is not speculation, Mr. President. This is the result of wartime experience and research which has tremendously accelerated this art being now attempted to be translated into peacetime service for the people of the United States. Here is the Commission that has to pass on every single one of these applications, and if the Commission is not properly equipped to do it, it will mean delay in the Commission, it will mean delay to those who have applied, and it will mean delay in extending this service to the people of the United States who are anxious to receive it.

That makes a total of 652 applications for new broadcasting stations that are now in hearing. * * * This figure may be broken down as follows: 460 for the existing standard broadcast station, 119 in frequency modulation.

These, Mr. President, are only the ones which have been set for hearing. Certainly that is not speculation. These are cases which have already gone to the point where the Commission has set them down for hearing or which are in the process of being heard.

Senator MCKELLAR. What is your entire personnel as of today?

Mr. PORTER. There are 1,282 * * * administrative, 370; engineering, 685; accounting, 136; and law, 91.

Mr. President, that is a summary of the testimony up to that point. The remainder of it, as I thumb it through, is devoted largely to the monitoring phases of the Commission's work.

Mr. President, I think it would be a mistake to reduce this appropriation as is now proposed. I do not believe, from hasty reading, as I have been forced to make, of this page proof hearing that the justification is here for this cut, excepting on the general statement that because the Commission received more money last year than previously and that this increase in appropriation is larger than ever granted before, therefore the reduction should be made.

Mr. President, I believe the work of the Commission is of great importance. I think we are looking for the development and advancement of new techniques in the arts of communication, and the Congress must accept the responsibility for delaying that development and advancement if they do not give the money which has been justified, first before the Bureau of the Budget, then cut by the House, and now on this brief hearing cut by the Senate Appropriations Committee and offered here in typewritten form without any notice to any Senator who has not been privileged to be a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I want to say merely a word. The only witnesses who appeared before the committee were Mr. Porter and those under him. There was no opposition testimony except their testimony. Mr. Porter very frankly said that it was very difficult to tell how much money the Commission would actually need. I wish to call attention to two of the projects. I shall not call attention to any more.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Will the Senator be kind enough——

Mr. McKELLAR. Wait a moment, please.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee refuses to yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not want to refuse, but——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I only desire to ask the Senator if he will kindly refer me to Mr. Porter's testimony. Both he and the Senator from Oregon stated that the chairman of the Commission conceded that these estimates were made largely on speculative and anticipated work of the Commission.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; he did not say that. He said just what the Senator read a few moments ago. The Senator read from his testimony in which he said that the general level of what it would require could not be ascertained with accuracy.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, that has nothing to do with this appropriation. That has to do with the question which the Senator asked him as to when he thought this work load would be out of the way, and he stated he could not say.

Mr. McKELLAR. That certainly has a great deal to do with this appropriation; in fact it has everything to do with it. If the Senator will think for a moment, he will concede that it is the only thing that has to do with the appropriation.

Mr. President, let us consider the monitoring stations. As I recall, there were about 122 or 123 monitoring stations during the war. About 100 have been discontinued. Some 22 have been retained. It is perfectly manifest that it does not cost as much to operate 22 monitoring stations as it does to operate 122. I think that conclusion must commend itself to any fair-minded man. That is what the committee has found in recommending this reduction.

What does the Commission wish to do with the monitoring stations? One of the stations to be retained is in Maryland. Listen to this:

Mr. PORTER. We are trying to get some land. Mr. Sterling can give you the details on this. This is on the west coast.

Mr. Sterling is a member of the force.

Mr. STERLING. We have at Laurel, Md., Senator, a monitoring station—

That is one of the 22 to be retained.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President——

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I shall be glad to yield to the Senator in a moment, if he will allow me to finish what I am trying to say without interruption. The Senator has made certain statements, and I wish to reply to him.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I only wish to ask the Senator if he will refer me, in the page proof, to the point from which he is reading.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am reading from page 468.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do not have that before me. I have the printed page proof.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall obtain a copy and hand it to the Senator. I will give him this copy. Listen to this:

Mr. STERLING. We have at Laurel, Md., Senator, a monitoring station—

This is one of the stations to be retained—

and a small building which we call a laboratory. We propose to double the size of that laboratory building on the property which the Commissions owns.

Of course, it is a fine time to construct buildings for monitoring stations, for eavesdropping on the air. That is what it means.

The other monitoring station is to be erected in San Francisco, in the bay area. We have been renting property from the Pan-American Airways, a station that they gave up during the war.

Senator MCKELLAR. What do you want to do with a monitoring station now that the war is over?

I hand the Senator the testimony. He can look at it himself.

After listening to the testimony of representatives of the Commission, and of no one else, it appeared to the committee that the Commission was very extravagant in its request of the Budget Bureau for appropriations. The House had reduced the amount by $500,000. It appeared that the Commission could not justify even that amount. It made no objection to the $500,000 reduction which the House made. It was willing to accept it. That was the reason for the failure of the committee to examine further into the question. The Commission made no objection to the amount granted, but now it wishes to erect buildings and other monitoring stations. What is proposed to be done with the money?

The Commission did not make a showing which convinced the committee. The House allowed a tremendous increase, and our committee has allowed a large increase, larger than I thought was necessary. My personal opinion was that there should have been a reduction of about $200,000. The com-

mittee overruled me. The committee believed that the reduction should be larger. I was not present when the vote was taken, because I had to preside over the Senate; but I have been informed that the committee unanimously fixed the reduction at $300,000. The committee had heard the proof. It was the proof of the Commission, and not of its opponents. Anyone who does not believe that Mr. Porter is an able witness is mistaken. Senators should hear him testify. He made as good a case as could possibly be made for this request for nearly double the appropriation which had previously been made. Our committee believes that it has been very generous with the Commission, and I certainly hope that the Senate will sustain the committee. The reduction was recommended by the committee without regard to party. I was informed that it was agreed to unanimously.

Now the recommendation of the committee is proposed to be set aside on the statement that there is a backlog. I believe that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] is one of the ablest Members of this body. I think Senators will agree with me in that statement. If ever anyone worked the backlog theory well, I think the Senator from Wisconsin has done it in this instance. If the Senator will read what Mr. Porter had to say about the backlog, and how necessary it was for the Commission to have a backlog to meet any emergencies which might arise in the future, he will find that Mr. Porter is a pretty good backlog argufier himself. He is a very able man, and no doubt a very fine man. But the committee has been very generous with Mr. Porter and his Commission. It has allowed more money for his organization than for any other independent organization for which appropriations are carried in this bill. I ask any Senator present who is a member of the committee if he does not believe that we allowed a larger amount than was allowed to any other organization in this bill. Yet the Commission is still complaining. I regret it very much. I believe that it ought to take the amount allowed and be glad that it has been so generously dealt with.

Mr. President, I hope the Senate will sustain the committee.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, we now have more hearings, which are in the form of a typewritten transcript. There is only one copy available. The hearings were held yesterday morning, Thursday, February 14. They are not printed, and I am at an even greater disadvantage than I was when I was handed the page proof of the hearings held on the 9th of February. I have had an opportunity only to thumb through the typewritten copy of the hearing held yesterday, from page 434 to page 456. That portion of the transcript is devoted to a discussion of such matters as veterans' preference in the granting of radio licenses, and a discussion of some case of which I have never heard, in which the Commission revoked the license of a licensee.

The Senator from Tennessee made the statement that the monitoring service is nothing but eavesdropping on the air. The fact is that the purpose of the monitoring service of the Federal Communications Commission is primarily to make certain that licensees of the Commission who are operating stations keep within their power, and hold to their assigned frequencies. It is the policing arm of the Federal Communications Commission in the broadcasting field. Now that frequency modulation is being developed, which will open up the situation so that a large number of stations can be placed in every community, the monitoring job of the Commission will be vastly increased.

Furthermore, the monitoring service performs the function of helping planes which are lost in the air to get their bearings. That certainly is not eavesdropping on the air. That is a service rendered to protect life and property of persons traveling by air.

As an individual Member of the Senate I wish to enter my vigorous protest that the Senate of the United States should be asked to consider and act on an amendment without previous notice until this very moment, with a part of the hearings not even printed, but in page proof form, and some of the additional testimony simply in the form of a typewritten transcript of a hearing held yesterday. Only one copy is available for the use of the Senate. I do not believe that that is proper legislative procedure. I believe that it puts at a disadvantage Senators who do not have the privilege of serving on the powerful Appropriations Committee of the Senate.

Moreover, Mr. President, in view of a statement made by the able Senator from Tennessee, I wish to state here on the floor of the Senate, on my responsibility as a Senator, that I never knew anything about the contemplated reduction, and I had not been told about it by anyone. It came as a complete surprise to me when the Senator pulled out of his pocket a typewritten amendment and sent it to the desk. Of course, the amendment is not shown in the printed copy of the bill as reported. I still have not been able to get either the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR] or the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] to inform me where Mr. Porter acknowledged that these estimates and the work load of the Commission were speculative. If all there is is to be found on page 2 of the page proof, I certainly submit that that is not such an admission. I read it again:

> I think you are all aware of the fact that during the war there was no construction in communications except for essential war-communication purposes. As a result, we have an accumulation in the Broadcast Division, for example, of some 5 years of reduced activity. I think I could put it in very general terms by saying that the Commission has at least 5 to 6 years of normal work that is now pending before it, and which we, of course, hope to discharge during the coming fiscal year.
>
> I would like to emphasize to the committee that I have no present opinion as to what the permanent level of the appropriation for this agency should be. I am concerned, however, that we, for the coming fiscal year, have the tools and the personnel to discharge the functions that have been accumulated during the war.

I submit, Mr. President, that that is no admission that the estimates are on a speculative basis. All that statement says is that because of the accumulation of the back-log during the war the Commission has an enormous amount of increased work, and that Mr. Porter is unable to say—and he would be a fool if he attempted to say—what the future demands upon the Commission will be once this back-log is worked off and the fiscal year comes to an end.

I do not wish to detain the Senate by reading all the testimony, although I am very much tempted to do so because so far I have been unable to find, either in the printed hearings or in the page proof of the February 9 hearings, any justification for the cut; and after going from page 434 to page 469 in the typewritten transcript of the hearings held yesterday morning I have not been able to find any justification for it.

Certainly it is not correct to state that monitoring is merely eavesdropping on the air. It is absolutely essential if the Commission is to prevent an already chaotic situation which exists in the general broadcasting field—the AM field—from becoming so much more chaotic that the public will not have any decent service from it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, how would the Senator explain the fact that the agency has reduced the monitoring service from 122 monitoring stations to 22 or 23—I have forgotten the exact number?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is because, as I said before, unfortunately the Government of the United States decided to curtail the monitoring of foreign propaganda broadcasts. I think that was a tragic mistake. In this modern day and age, when governments use propaganda by short-wave radio as a means of implementing their foreign policies, it is sheer stupidity for any nation to close its ears to what is being done. But that is water over the dam; it has been decided; and I make no reference to it except to say that I regretted it at the time and I say now I regret that it was done.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield again?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am glad to yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to say that I do not agree with the Senator about that. Monitoring is the high-sounding word for eavesdropping. When we talk about monitoring the services of other nations that means that we cut in on them and find out what they are saying over their wires. Regardless of whether that is called monitoring or eavesdropping, it is the same thing. I do not believe it is the duty of the United States to monitor or to eavesdrop—whichever one may call it—on the affairs of other nations. I think we should be above that. That is my own judgment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, that is not the situation at all. Monitoring is not eavesdropping on some private conversation. This service has been engaged in monitoring the public propaganda broadcasts of nations all over the world, not only beamed to their own

people, but beamed to and designed to influence the people of other nations, so as to get them to adhere to a particular policy which the nation conducting the propaganda desires to have them follow. But that issue is not involved here, and I simply mentioned it indirectly. I wish to proceed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if the Senator will further yield, I wish to make another statement. The Senator from Wisconsin makes great complaint. The truth of the matter is that I had no idea that there would be objection to this very just cut in the item containing the largest increase of appropriations which was submitted to our committees. I had no idea that there would be objection; I never dreamed that there would be any objection to it.

But since there is objection to it and since the Senator from Wisconsin seems to think there is something improper in having the bill considered by the Senate at a time when not all the hearings have been printed, I am perfectly willing to have the matter go over until Monday, and to have the hearings printed in the meantime, so as to let the Senator from Wisconsin find out everything in the world about monitoring. I should like to have him find out especially the difference between monitoring and eavesdropping on the air. I think it would be very enlightening. During the war we called it monitoring, but certainly then we were looking quietly into what other nations were doing. We did not tell them what we were finding out, of course. We were obliged to do that because they had made war on us. But that was a wartime measure; and the Commission itself has admitted it was a wartime measure, for it has stricken out four-fifths of it.

Yet, now, the Commission requests almost double the appropriation it had for the wartime service of monitoring.

Under those circumstances it seemed to our committee that that would be too much. For that reason the committee cut it down. The committee cut it down even more than I thought proper; the committee outvoted me on that matter. The committee cut it down to $300,000. I think that is a very modest cut under the circumstances.

I am utterly astounded at the Bureau of the Budget for recommending the tremendous increase over the wartime appropriation. It is perfectly astounding to me. I did not know anything about it until the junior Senator from my State [Mr. STEWART] wrote a letter to the committee as shown on the first page of the hearing. I shall read it:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
February 9, 1946.

Hon. KENNETH MCKELLAR,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I have just been looking over the independent offices appropriation bill and would like to specifically direct your attention to the appropriation for Federal Communications Commission. The amount appropriated in this bill is much larger than the amounts appropriated last year, in spite of the fact that the item "National defense" has been materially reduced since the war.

As a matter of fact, the amount appropriated for salaries in the District of Columbia for last year was over a million dollars less than it is for this year. There seems to have been no examination of this Commission by the Senate Appropriations Committee and, because this amount is so unusually high, I believe it should be carefully inquired into, and I hope you will call the members of the Commission before the committee before the bill is called up in the Senate.

Sincerely yours,

TOM STEWART.

After that letter was read before the committee, the committee directed that Mr. Porter, the head of the Commission, or anyone else whom he saw fit to call to defend the recommended appropriation, appear before the committee. They were questioned on Thursday and Friday.

The hearings have not yet been printed. They can be printed by Monday, and I shall be very happy indeed to let the Senator from Wisconsin and any other Senator who has the slightest doubt as to whether this is a proper appropriation have an opportunity to look at the hearings and pass upon them.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I appreciate the offer of the Senator from Tennessee and I shall take him up on it.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is quite all right. If the Senator has concluded, I shall move that the Senate take a recess until Monday.

Mr. WHITE. Before that is done, Mr. President, I believe there are some nominations on the calendar.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Megill, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 2764) to amend section 409 of the Interstate Commerce Act, with respect to the utilization by freight forwarders of the services of common carriers by motor vehicle, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. McKELLAR. Under the circumstances, Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURDOCK in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

W. John Kenney, of California, to be the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

By Mr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Education and Labor:

Horace Chapman Rose, of Ohio, to be Director of Contract Settlement, vice Robert H. Hinckley, resigned.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION—NOMINATION PASSED OVER

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of George E. Allen, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a term of 2 years.

Mr. WHITE. I ask that the nomination be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination will be passed over.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Jacob Weinberger to be United States district judge for the southern district of California.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Clarence M. Young, of California, to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Commodore Merlin O'Neill to be Assistant Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, with the rank of rear admiral.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

THE ARMY

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the Army be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Army are confirmed en bloc.

THE NAVY

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Joseph F. Jelley, Jr., to be civil engineer, with the rank of rear admiral, for temporary service, to continue while serving as Deputy Chief of Civil Engineers, United States Navy, and the Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the President be notified forthwith of all nominations confirmed this day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

RECESS

Mr. McKELLAR. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 47 minutes) the Senate took a recess until Monday, February 18, 1946, at 12 o'clock meridian.

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5201

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 15 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946
Ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Proposed by Mr. MCKELLAR, for the Committee on Appropriations, to the bill (H. R. 5201) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, viz:

On page 11, line 6, strike out "$5,560,000" and insert "$5,260,000".

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5201

AMENDMENT

Proposed by Mr. McKELLAR, for the Committee on Appropriations, to the bill (H. R. 5201) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 15 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946
Ordered to be printed

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE 79th-2nd, No. 27
Legislative Reports and Service Section

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued February 19, 1946, for actions of Monday, February 18, 1946)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Adjourned.....11	Flood control.....33	Prices, farm.....6
Appropriations.....1	Food production.....2,22	Property, surplus.....8,14,16,21,28
Bankruptcy.....29	Forestry.....7	Public buildings.....12
CCC investigation.....2	Housing.....16,25	R.F.C.....10
Economy.....17,27	Imports.....31	Relief, foreign.....9,26
Education.....25	Loans, foreign.....20	School-lunch program.....4
Electrification.....23	Nominations.....3,10	Transportation.....18,19
Employment.....32	Patents.....13,30	Veterans.....8,16,21,24,25
Exports.....31	Price control...3,15,25,27	Wheat.....5

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed independent offices appropriation bill; conferees appointed. Agreed to amendment to continue President's emergency fund. Sen. Thomas, Okla., inserted Mr. Hutson's letter discussing recent Senate food committee's report. Received nomination of Porter to be Price Administrator. House committee reported bill to grant FWA broad powers regarding site acquisition, building construction, purchase of buildings, etc. Rep. Jenkins stated that there has been "New Deal philosophy of scarcity" in food production but that Republicans sponsor "doctrine of plenty".

SENATE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5201 (pp. 1423-6).

Agreed to an amendment by Sen. McKellar, Tenn., to insert an amendment to continue $5,000,000 of the emergency fund for the President, with a provision that it shall not be used to finance activities rejected by Congress or its Appropriations Committees (p. 1424).

Conferees appointed: Sens. Glass, McKellar, Russell, Green, Bankhead, Bridges, White, and Reed (p. 1426).

2. CCC INVESTIGATION. Sen. Thomas, Okla., inserted Under Secretary Hutson's letter discussing the recommendations of the Senate food-investigating committee (p. 1417).

3. OPA. Received the nomination of Paul A. Porter to be Price Administrator (p. 1457).

Sen. Langer, N. Dak., inserted a Fargo Trades and Labor Assembly resolution urging continuation of OPA (p. 1420).

Received OPA's report for the period ended Sept. 30, 1945 (p. 1413).

4. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. Received a S. C. Legislature memorial favoring legislation to authorize this program (p. 1414).

5. DARK-BREAD PROGRAM. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted resolutions from 2 flour mills protesting this program (p. 1417).

6. EGG PRICES. Sen. Langer, N. Dak., inserted letters from farmers discussing egg prices, and replies of this Department (pp. 1417-19).

7. LUMBER SHORTAGE. Sen. Langer inserted correspondence between the Grand Forks Builders and Traders Exchange and OPA discussing the lumber shortage and the Exchange's resolution asking Congress and OPA to solve the shortage (pp. 1419-20).

8. SURPLUS PROPERTY; VETERANS. Sen. Butler, Nebr., urged that arrangements be made to make it easier for veterans to acquire surplus property and inserted a local American Legion post's resolution on this subject (p. 1422).

9. FOREIGN RELIEF. Sen. Wiley, Wis., inserted a letter from Gen. McNarney explaining "relief policies and conditions now prevailing" in Germany (pp. 1422-3).

10. RFC POWERS. During debate on the Allen nomination, Sen. Taft, Ohio, inserted a detailed list of RFC powers (pp. 1427-9).

11. ADJOURNED until Thurs., Feb. 21. Authorized committees to submit reports during recess. (p. 1457.)

HOUSE

12. BUILDINGS. The Public Buildings and Grounds Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5407, to grant FWA certain powers regarding site acquisition, building construction, purchase of buildings, etc. (H. Rept. 1585)(p. 1473).

13. PATENTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 5223, to extend temporarily the time for filing applications for patents, for taking action in the U. S. Patent Office with respect thereto, and for preventing proof of acts abroad with respect to making of an invention (pp. 1462-3).

Passed without amendment H. R. 3757, to provide for the keeping of a register in the Patent Office permitting those who have obtained patents to state the terms upon which they will grant licenses under their patents (pp. 1463-4, 1465).

At the request of Rep. Cole, N. Y., passed over H. R. 3756, to require the recording of agreements relating to patents (p. 1463).

14. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Cochran, Mo., suggested that the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee be given time to present its report on the investigation of surplus property before other committees are appointed to make the same investigations, and criticized the present administration of the Surplus Property Act in regard to automobiles (p. 1459).

15. PRICE CONTROL. Reps. Outland, Calif., and Holifield, Calif., criticized NAM newspaper articles calling for the removal of price controls (pp. 1459, 1461), and Rep. Buffett, Nebr., charged that a recent OPA press release was designed to undermine public confidence in the Ford Motor Co. (p. 1460).

Received the fifteenth report of the OPA, for the period ended Sept. 30, 1945 (H. Doc. 469) (p. 1472).

16. HOUSING. Rep. Rogers, Mass., urged Congressional action to give the veterans priority in obtaining housing and surplus property and read Mrs. McLean's open letter to Congress asking that action be taken to permit veterans to purchase McLean Gardens (pp. 1460, 1471-2).

Received from the General Court and the Commonwealth of Mass., petitions asking for an equitable apportionment of building materials (p. 1473).

opportunity which your letter affords me to explain relief policies and conditions now prevailing in the United States Zone of Germany.

At the present time, United States dollar remittances to Germany are not possible as no interim rate of exchange has been established as yet between the Reichmark and the dollar. While the desirability of establishing such a rate is recognized, complex, and technical details still to be worked out have prevented its accomplishment. You will understand that this rate would have to receive quadripartite agreement to be effective in Germany as a whole.

United States citizens have not been permitted to send individual gift supplies to German nationals as the establishment of international postal services, while under study, is yet to be effected. Once such agreement has been reached, the distribution of packages within the United States zone can be reasonably well met by the parcel-post service which has now been reinstalled within Germany. In the interim we have been unwilling to receive and distribute with military facilities packages for the individual.

Meanwhile a committee on voluntary relief supplies, representatives of voluntary agencies in the United States, has visited the several zones in Germany, and that committee is now en route to the United States with full information on the German welfare organizations and the requirements for welfare supplies in the United States and other zones of Germany. This welfare group is in accord with the theater policy to equalize the distribution of food within Germany as a part of our effort to treat all Germans, except for the active Nazis, alike. Eventually distribution of packages for the individual will be possible although at present German rail and truck transportation resources are extremely limited. All gasoline required for German use, for example, has to be imported from the United States. All coal suitable for locomotive use is obtained from the British zone.

There is certainly no objection on my part to the Red Cross participating in the collection of relief supplies in the United States, nor to its being represented in the group of welfare agencies which are now planning to send a total of eight representatives to Germany. However, the German welfare agencies have been reorganized and denazified. They are now doing a creditable job and are in a satisfactory position to receive and distribute any relief supplies which may be sent to the United States zone.

With regard to your question on why certain church groups are not permitted to operate their relief missions in Germany, the lack of internal transportation and the inability of nonmilitary groups actually to live and move in this country except with Army assistance precludes the operation of relief missions at this time. The provision of relief through German welfare agencies will be centralized through the German Council of Minister Presidents for the three states within the United States zone. I must reiterate that the dealing with one relief organization rather than with the various agencies who would like to work on their own in Germany is not due to the desire of the Army to maintain control over welfare agencies.

It is supported by the facts which I have stated above, and will, in my estimation, be the situation which will exist in Germany for some time. Recent congressional visitors, American businessmen, and others who have been authorized to travel within the American zone can provide ample testimony to these facts.

I agree with the statement of the Reverend Dr. Edward E. Swanstrom that American public opinion favors a program of private relief to German civilians. Were that not so, I believe that the Committee on Voluntary Relief Supplies would not have come to Germany to see for themselves what work has to be done here. I must, however, take exception to Dr. Swanstrom's statement that innocent children and the aged are dying from starvation in the streets of large German cities. It is true that the average ration for German civilians is presently 1,550 calories, supplemented by indigenous supplies which are not rationed, giving a total average caloric content of 1,800 to 1,950 calories per person, according to the area in which he resides. To provide for young children, nursing mothers and the sick, as well as for heavy workers, there is a sliding ration scale which permits supplementary items for these various categories of persons. You will recall also that the Potsdam agreement requires that the standard of living in Germany be not in excess of the average of surrounding countries. Even with this limitation it has been necessary to make available to the German people in the American zone more than 100,000 tons of food imported from the United States, and further shipments of wheat and other commodities in excess of 500,000 tons will be imported prior to June 1. While transportation to German ports is no longer a problem, I can assure you that transportation within Germany is still far below prewar standards.

Let me add further that the United States policy is not one of starvation in Germany, and I have neither seen nor heard of in my frequent travels throughout the United States zone any evidence of the allegations made by Dr. Swanstrom.

I am sending a copy of your letter to Gen. Mark W. Clark, commanding general of the United States forces in Austria, since Austria is not a part of my responsibility with respect to the questions which you raise in your letter. I have asked him to make direct reply to you.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY,
General, United States Army, Commanding General.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I call special attention to certain language in the letter which I think is important, and to which I think the Senate should give some attention. General McNarney says in the fourth paragraph of his letter:

Meanwhile a Committee on Voluntary Relief Supplies, representatives of voluntary agencies in the United States, has visited the several zones in Germany, and that committee is now en route to the United States with full information on the German welfare organizations and the requirements for welfare supplies in the United States and other zones of Germany.

This morning, Mr. President, a Catholic priest, who had just been in consultation with one of the members of this committee, called at my office.

The point I am making is that there is a great deal of conjecture, of misrepresentation, and of misinformation on this subject. It seemed to me advisable that the members of this very committee who are now in the United States, Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish, should be called before the appropriate committee of the Senate to give the information they have. That in conjunction with the policy outlined by General McNarney, I think would bring about immediately action on what we want to see done.

In my letter to him I asked why Catholic organizations, Protestant organizations, Quaker organizations, and the Red Cross, were not in a position to look after the job; why they were not permitted actually to engage in this very necessary work. The letter from General McNarney partially answers that inquiry. He suggests that the committee which has landed in the United States would have some of the answers.

Mr. President, which Senate committee they should be called before I cannot say at the moment, but I think it is important that appropriate action be taken. Our people, not simply those of German extraction, but of other racial extractions, are concerned with getting to relatives and to friends the parcels of food and clothing they want to send. Up to this time there are no facilities for handling private donations.

It is with that in mind that I at this time have brought the subject to the attention of the Senate.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1947

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill (H. R. 5201) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR] on behalf of the committee, on page 11, line 6.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, the pending amendment involves a reduction of $300,000 in the appropriation for the Federal Communications Commission. After discussing the matter with a number of Senators on Saturday, I wish to modify the amendment so as to provide for a reduction of $200,000 instead of $300,000. The modified amendment would strike out "$5,560,000" and insert "$5,360,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is modified accordingly.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, this item in the budget estimate was reduced $500,000 by the House, and the modified amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee would make a further reduction of $200,000. I have been over all the testimony taken, together with some of the justifications which were presented to the House committee. Personally, I do not feel that a reduction of $200,000, as now proposed, in addition to the House reduction of $500,000, is justified. I believe that the work load of the Commission is such that any further reduction to that made by the House will delay development in the communications and electronics fields. However, in view of the fact that the committee is willing to reduce the proposed cut by $100,000, I feel that perhaps it would be better, under the circumstances, so far as the ultimate outcome of the appropriation is concerned, to accept this compromise without a fight.

I wish personally to express my hope that this matter will be very carefully reviewed in the conference, and that all the evidence and justifications which have been presented will be given further consideration by the conferees. I hope that the item will not be so severely cut as is even now proposed in the modified amendment, because I do not wish to see penny-wise and pound-foolish action

taken by the Congress which will have the ultimate effect of retarding development in this field, which has been so tremendously stimulated by research and development carried on in connection with the war effort.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee, on page 11, line 6.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I was a member of the committee which investigated this subject. It was on my motion that the amount of the reduction was set at $300,000. On Friday, in discussing the matter on the floor of the Senate, I expressed the view that the estimate submitted was in some respects speculative and conjectural. I stated at that time that a perusal of the House report showed the increased estimate to be largely based upon speculation and conjecture.

I also called attention to the fact that Mr. Porter had frankly stated that the Commission did not know where its budget would level off. He stated that this year's budget was intended to get the Commission over the hump. His testimony and all the other testimony indicated that the additional services necessary in the newly developed fields could not at this time be foreseen. I am still of the belief that all the testimony so indicated.

I wish to read one extract from the House hearings, and then I shall no longer detain the Senate. On page 40 of the House hearings, Mr. Smith, Director of the Budget Bureau, in discussing the Federal Communications Commission's budget, said, among other things:

> We went into that very thoroughly. It is a pretty startling program, largely because of the technical developments. There, again, judgment factors are required, because it is very difficult to foresee the impact of this new technical development in the communications field; but it promises to be very startling and to throw a very considerable burden upon that agency.

I call particular attention to this language:

> Now, the agency may be guessing wrong about that; we may be guessing wrong; when you look at it you may guess wrong about it; but the most I can say about it is that the Budget and the Commission have done the best intelligent guessing that we can supply on what is really a pretty volatile program as a result, largely, of these new developments during the war.

As I have previously stated, while I feel that the $300,000 cut, under the circumstances, considering the field of conjecture with which we are dealing, would not be too great, I join with my colleagues in the belief that a meeting of the minds on a $200,000 additional cut is preferable, and I shall raise no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], on page 11, line 6.

The amendment as modified was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 11, line 7, it is proposed to strike out "$2,984,000" and insert "$2,884,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I offer another amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 37, line 24, it is proposed to strike out "$975,000" and insert "$1,125,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I offer another amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 4, after line 19, it is proposed to insert the following:

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

Emergency fund for the President: Not to exceed $5,000,000 of the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1047:

Provided, That no part of such fund shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Seventy-ninth Congress and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate and House of Representatives or by the Committees on Appropriations of both bodies.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to modify the amendment on page 2 by striking out the word "Congress" at the end of line 4 and inserting in lieu thereof "and Eightieth Congresses."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is modified accordingly.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator explain the effect of the modification?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is in the usual form. The modification makes the amendment apply to the present Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee.

The amendment as modified was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 14, after line 4, it is proposed to insert the following:

> The Federal Works Administrator is authorized to accept payment, at par and accrued interest, of any obligations, held by him, of States or other public bodies or nonprofit corporations, notwithstanding the maturity dates or any premiums for the redemption thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which I wish to call to the attention of the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], although I do not see the latter in the Chamber. On page 36, in line 6, the amendment would strike out "$1,408,224" and insert "$1,452,512", an increase of approximately $44,000, for the Smithsonian Institution. The Senator from Kentucky was very much interested in that item; and the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] not only was interested in it, but he made a speech on it the other day. We could not agree to recommend all that was requested, but the committee authorized the offering of the amendment I have just stated, which would give one-half of what was requested. I ask the Senator from Maine if that will be satisfactory—and I would ask the same question of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] if he were present.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I am grateful that the amendment has been offered. I think the Smithsonian Institution asked for $88,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. WHITE. Originally I had hoped that the entire amount could be accorded that Institution. As we know, the Smithsonian Institution, as I said the other day, is now in the one hundredth year of its life. There are gathered together under the authority of that Institution treasures of simply untold value. I think the Smithsonian Institution probably ranks with the Louvre and the British Museum as a treasure box of the things which make for educational and cultural advantage and progress. Approximately 2,000,000 of our people go to the Smithsonian Institution and the National Gallery of Art every year. They go there as an aid to their education and to have their aesthetic tastes and aspirations satisfied. I think we should be generous in the extreme, in order that those collections of such great educational, cultural, and historic value may not come to harm.

I am glad the Senator from Tennessee has offered the amendment, and I hope it will be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee on page 36, in line 6.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendments to be proposed——

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, is the bill still open to amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is.

Mr. AIKEN. Has any amendment been offered in regard to the Securities and Exchange Commission appropriation?

Mr. McKELLAR. No such amendment has been offered.

Mr. AIKEN. I know that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] is interested in that item. I am, too. I desire to offer an amendment in regard to it. In line 4, on page 35, where the appropriation for the Securities and Exchange Commission now reads "$4,791,700," I propose to restore the figure to the Budget estimate, which subsequently was reduced by the House of Representatives. Instead of having the figure read "$4,791,700," I offer an amendment to have it read "$5,186,000." That would restore the figure to the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget, which subsequently was reduced by the House of

Representatives. The cut amounted to approximately $394,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. What amount of increase would the amendment provide for?

Mr. AIKEN. Approximately $394,000, which was the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget, as I understand.

Mr. McKELLAR. Would the Senator agree to modify his amendment so as to provide for an increase of $200,000, and then let us take the amendment to conference?

Mr. AIKEN. I would agree to that.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be glad to take the modified amendment to conference. I am not familiar with the item and I shall have to look into it. I shall be glad to hear from the Senator from Vermont about it, too.

Mr. AIKEN. I am sorry I do not have with me the data to substantiate the increase.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Vermont has suggested that the estimate of the Bureau of the Budget was reduced or cut by $394,000; is that correct?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It was reduced $394,300.

Mr. HILL. The distinguished Senator from Tennessee has suggested that the amendment be modified so as to increase the amount provided by the House by $200,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; and then I shall be glad to take the amendment to conference.

Mr. HILL. Inasmuch as the Senator will take it to conference and since, so far as I can learn, there was no criticism of the item by the committee, and in fact there was no presentation as to this matter at the hearings held by the Senate committee——

Mr. McKELLAR. There was no request for it.

Mr. HILL. Was there a hearing on it?

Mr. McKELLAR. I am mistaken about that; I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. HILL. Since the Senator is going to take the amendment to conference, I wonder whether he will be willing to take to conference an amendment in the amount of the estimate of the Bureau of the Budget, because the whole matter would be in conference, anyway.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is a large amount.

Mr. HILL. If it is taken to conference, then the distinguished Senator from Tennessee and the House conferees can work it out, and the Senator from Tennessee will have the whole matter before him then in a way which he would not have if he took to conference an amendment providing an arbitrary increase of $200,000 in the amount fixed by the House.

Perhaps the Senator would be willing to have the amendment provide for an increase of $250,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; if that is agreeable to everyone concerned.

Mr. AIKEN. That will be agreeable, Mr. President.

Let me say that in reducing these appropriation items I think we should take into consideration the increased compensation pay which the various agencies are required to pay their employees under the act which the Congress passed last year.

I understand that the Securities and Exchange Commission believe that the increase in compensation of their employees will amount to approximately $500,000. So if we take off nearly $400,000 from the estimates which have been made, their working capital will thereby be reduced by 20 percent. If the Senator is agreeable to an increase in the amount of $250,000 above the present figure, I will agree to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Vermont as modified on page 35, line 4, striking out "$4,791,700" and inserting "$5,041,700."

The amendment as modified was agreed to.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a memorandum in relation to the appropriation of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the fiscal year 1947 as contained in the independent offices appropriation bill now before the Senate.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

APPROPRIATION OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947 AS CONTAINED IN THE INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL REPORTED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON JANUARY 22, 1946

The 1947 budget estimates of the Securities and Exchange Commission, as approved by the President, provided $5,186,000 for salaries and expenses. The independent offices appropriations bill for 1947 provides only $4,791,700 for these salaries and expenses, a reduction of $394,300 below the estimates. The report of the Appropriations Committee of the House, which accompanied the bill, states that $100,624 of the total reduction is to be specifically applied to a proposed increase requested in the estimates for the compilation of certain corporate statistics. It is surprising to note that no reasons are assigned in the House committee report for any of the reduction which was made, even that of the specific $100,624 item. Consequently no more can be done than to emphasize again the reasons previously advanced for the total increase over the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1946. Some advantage can be gained from the point of view of presentation by arbitrarily apportioning the reduction other than the $100,624 among the various projects for which increases were requested. The amounts applied to particular items are indicated below.

CORPORATE SIMPLIFICATION AND GEOGRAPHIC INTEGRATION OF PUBLIC UTILITY HOLDING COMPANY SYSTEMS

The budget estimates provided an increase of $111,470 for work incident to the corporate simplification and geographic integration of holding company systems as required by section 11 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act. Sixty-six thousand four hundred and seventy dollars of the total reduction has been applied to this project, leaving an increase of only $45,000 for 1947. The number of proceedings under section 11 at the close of the last fiscal year was the largest in the history of the administration of the act. This work requires the services of persons expert in the public utility field. Our work under this section of the act had been retarded to a great extent during the war because of our inability to recruit the necessary personnel. Many of the members of the Public Utilities Division entered the armed services and they are now returning to our employ in increasing numbers. The reduction of $66,470 in our estimates will no doubt retard the final consummation of the work under section 11.

SURVEILLANCE OF SECURITIES MARKETS, ETC.

The Commission's Trading and Exchange Division is responsible for the surveillance and supervision of trading on national securities exchanges and in the over-the-counter market. Exclusive of the funds requested in the estimate for the Compilation of Corporate Statistics, further increases totaling $62,696 were requested for the Trading and Exchange Division. An increase of $25,000 is now provided thereby reducing the estimate for the Trading and Exchange Division by $37,696. This decrease may have serious ill effects on our work in the investigation of manipulative and other illegal practices in the trading of securities. As is well known, the volume of trading both on the registered exchanges and in the over-the-counter markets is greater now than it has been for some years in the past. The likelihood of sustained and increasing speculation is apparent by the record level of public savings in cash and in war bonds. An active market always provides a fertile field for manipulation and other fraudulent practices. Increased vigilance is necessary in order that injury from security frauds may be kept at a minimum. There is little doubt but that our work in this field will be retarded in 1947 if the reduction is not restored, which might have an adverse effect on investors in securities.

EXAMINATION OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

The Budget estimate provided an increase of $193,700 for the Corporation Finance Division for the examination of registration statements and other documents filed with the Commission under the various acts it administers. It is necessary to allocate $115,700 of the total decrease to this Division, leaving an increase of $78,000 for 1947. Like other divisions and offices of the Commission, the staff of the Corporation Finance Division was reduced during the war period because of appropriation limitations and the unavailability of skilled analysts and accountants. There has been a 44-percent decrease in the personnel of this Division since August of 1942, whereas during the last year there has been a decided increase in the number of registration statements and other documents filed with this Commission and assigned to the examiners of the Corporation Finance Division. As a consequence, a backlog of work has accumulated. If the reduction of $115,700 is not restored the Commission will be faced with a serious problem in 1947 in providing the personnel to properly examine the many important documents received under the various acts.

LEGAL AND ACCOUNTING WORK

The estimates provided an increase of $12,470 for the Office of the Solicitor, which now has been reduced to $4,300, eliminating $8,170. The $8,170 is necessary to provide attorneys to appear as counsel for the Commission in various legal proceedings, and to generally assist in the Commission's legal work.

ACCOUNTING WORK

The Budget estimates provided $10,360 for the office of the chief assountant, of which $5,180 was eliminated. The chief accountant and his staff act in an advisory capacity to the Commission and its operating divisions in matters pertaining to accounting, and render opinions in such matters. In order to do this, it is necessary that much research work in the field of accounting be performed. Just prior to the war, a study had been started with respect to the compilation and restatement of the Commission's accounting principles. Much of the spade work on this project was finished

but the work had to be discontinued during the war because of personnel shortages. All the work heretofore completed will be lost unless additional help can be provided for the office of the chief accountant. The $5,180 deducted from our estimates would provide funds to employ another research accountant.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The estimates provided $54,084 to employ additional personnel to conduct trading investigations and investigations of suspected securities violations in the area covered by our New York regional office. An increase of $22,500 is now allowed and $31,564 eliminated.

There are certain conditions existing in the New York area which should receive our early attention. For example, there is need to investigate the practices of oil royalties dealers operating in that area; we should undertake investigations with respect to the use of the mails and long-distance telephone by Canadian operators who offer securities for sale in the United States, wherein there may be possible violations of the Securities Act of 1933; and we should undertake a great number of inspections of the books and records of brokers and dealers operating in that area. There is little hope of making any substantial progress in this program unless funds are available to employ all of the personnel requested in our estimate for the New York office.

COMPILATION OF CORPORATE STATISTICS

With respect to the elimination of $100,624 for the compilation of corporate statistics, it is to be noted that data from which these compilations are to be made are contained in the various annual and other reports required by law to be made to the Securities and Exchange Commission, and hence the compilation will not involve any increase in reporting requirements of any of the corporations affected. The compilation includes figures on sales, operating profit, net profit before income taxes, incomes taxes, net profit after income taxes, net worth, net profit before and after taxes as a percent of net worth, and a multitude of other information with respect to the financial affairs of corporations in specific industry groups.

This work was performed under a WPA project from 1935 to 1943 when it had to be discontinued because of the discontinuance of the WPA and because the Commission had no funds with which to continue the work. Even while the Commission had not undertaken this work as a special project, numerous requests for information of this type were received from various agencies of the Government, Members of Congress, and from private industry. The Commission supplied the information on a reimbursement basis where possible, or by detail of members of the staff to this work when their services could be spared. This arrangement had been unsatisfactory because we were able to furnish the information only on a very limited scale. It would be unfortunate if another year should go by without the resumption of these compilations which would constitute a valuable series of statistics which has always been very much in demand. It may be stated that this work is not duplicated by any other agency of the Federal Government, and emphasis placed on the fact that the basic data already in our files can be used more advantageously by tabulating and publishing it.

OTHER ITEMS

The remaining reduction involved $20,696 for the additional cost in 1947 of pericdic promtions (required by Public Law 106) made in 1946; $6,000 for travel expenses, and $2,200 for the purchase of equipment. If these amounts are not all restored, it will be necessary to allocate funds from moneys received for other projects for these costs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is still before the Senate, and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 5201) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, the Senate has just passed a bill appropriating approximately $5,500,000,000. I noticed in some of the newspapers of last Wednesday that the public debt had been reduced by approximately $3,000,000,000. Was the statement correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. I saw such a statement in the newspapers, but I have not verified it.

Mr. LANGER. I am curious to know from where the money came by which we are enabled to reduce the public debt by $3,000,000,000 when, at the same time, the Government is selling bonds.

Mr. McKELLAR. I cannot answer the question. I will make an effort to obtain information on the subject, and when I shall have done so I shall be glad to impart such information to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. GLASS, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. GREEN, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. REED conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, inasmuch as we have an Executive Calendar which may occasion some discussion, I move that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the calendar.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Buck	Donnell
Austin	Bushfield	Ellender
Bailey	Butler	Ferguson
Ball	Byrd	Fulbright
Bankhead	Capehart	George
Barkley	Capper	Gerry
Bilbo	Carville	Gossett
Brewster	Chavez	Green
Bridges	Cordon	Guffey
Gurney	McKellar	Smith
Hart	McMahon	Stanfill
Hatch	Maybank	Stewart
Hayden	Mead	Taft
Hickenlooper	Millikin	Thomas, Okla.
Hill	Mitchell	Thomas, Utah
Hoey	Moore	Tobey
Huffman	Murdock	Tunnell
Johnson, Colo.	Myers	Tydings
Johnston, S. C.	Overton	Walsh
Knowland	Radcliffe	Wheeler
La Follette	Reed	White
Langer	Revercomb	Wiley
Lucas	Robertson	Wilson
McClellan	Russell	
McFarland	Saltonstall	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION — NOMINATION PREVIOUSLY PASSED OVER

The legislative clerk read the nomination of George E. Allen, of the District of Columbia, to be member of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. TAFT obtained the floor.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the nominations on the Executive Calendar be disposed of. I do not think there will be any controversy in regard to the other nominations on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the remaining nominations on the calendar will be stated.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

The legislative clerk read the nomination of W. John Kenney, of California, to be the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

CONTRACT SETTLEMENT

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Horace Chapman Rose, of Ohio, to be Director of Contract Settlement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc, and, without objection, the President will be notified of the nominations which have been confirmed.

That completes the calendar, with the exception of the nomination passed over, which will be again stated.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION—GEORGE E. ALLEN

The legislative clerk read the nomination of George E. Allen, of the District of Columbia, to be member of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the confirmation of the nomination of George E. Allen to be a member of the Board of the Reconstruc-

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5201

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 18, 1946

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, namely:

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President of the United States, $75,000.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for The White House Office, including compensation of the Secretary to the President, the two additional secretaries to the President and the six administrative assistants to the President at $10,000 each, and other personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $3,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); automobiles; printing and binding; and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for on his certificate solely; $883,660 (1)~~which sum is hereby reappropriated out of the unexpended balances in the fund of $1,650,000 appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public Law, 269, Seventy-ninth Congress, ch. 589, first session), under the head "Executive Office of the President" and the subhead "Executive Mansion and Grounds" for an addition to the Executive Mansion, alterations, improvements, and furnishings and improvement of grounds, and~~

~~any remaining unexpended balance of said appropriation of $1,650,000 shall be returned to the Treasury~~: *Provided, That of the $1,650,000 appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public Law 269, Seventy-ninth Congress, ch. 589, first session), under the head "Executive Office of the President" and the subhead "Executive Mansion and Grounds" for an addition to the Executive Mansion, alterations, improvements, and furnishings and improvement of grounds, $870,000 shall be returned to the Treasury, and of the remaining unexpended balance of said appropriation of $1,650,000 no part shall be used for an addition to the West Executive Office*: *Provided* ~~(2)~~*further*, That employees of the departments and independent offices of the executive branch of the Government may be detailed from time to time to the White House Office for temporary assistance.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act, $184,000.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Bureau of the Budget, including personal

services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, contract stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding (3)~~$12,500~~ *$25,000*), teletype news service (not exceeding (4)~~$1,350~~ *$1,800*), maintenance, repair, and operation of three passenger-carrying automobiles for official use, not to exceed (5)~~$1,570~~ *$2,600* for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), and not to exceed (6)~~$38,750~~ *$42,500* for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, (7)~~$3,044,880~~ *$3,272,983*.

For printing and binding, (8)~~$88,000~~ *$125,000*.

(9)*No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of any regional, field, or other office outside the District of Columbia.*

(10)*EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT*

Emergency fund for the President: Not to exceed $5,000,000 of the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and

amended, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1947: Provided, That no part of such fund shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Congresses and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate and House of Representatives or by the Committees on Appropriations of both bodies.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

American Battle Monuments Commission

For all expenses necessary for the work of the American Battle Monuments Commission authorized by the Act of March 4, 1923 (36 U. S. C. 121–138), and by Executive Order 6614 of February 26, 1934, including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries for carrying out the purposes of said Act and Executive order without submission to the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes (34 U. S. C. 520; 40 U. S. C. 255); employment of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments in Europe at a cost not exceeding $600; travel expenses; not to exceed $30 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail

as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); rent of office and garage space in foreign countries which may be paid for in advance; the purchase of one used or surplus and the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing, and typewriting, including the publication of information concerning the American activities, battlefields, memorials, and cemeteries in Europe; the temporary transfer of employees by the Commission between places in foreign countries or between foreign countries and the United States, including transfers incident thereto, or, in the case of new appointments, transfer from place of appointment, may, if ordered or approved by the Commission, be regarded as a transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty for the purpose of authorizing the payment of travel of dependents and for the purposes of the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; and the purchase of maps, textbooks, newspapers and periodicals; $233,440: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the requirements of existing laws or regulations, and under such terms and conditions as the Commission may in its discretion deem necessary and proper, the Commission may contract for work, supplies, materials, and equipment in Europe and engage, by contract or otherwise, the services

of architects, firms of architects, and other technical and professional personnel: *Provided further*, That the Commission may delegate to its chairman, secretary, or officials in charge of either its Washington or Paris offices, under such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, such of its authority as it may deem necessary and proper.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Civil Service Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $3,750 for employment of expert examiners not in the Federal service on special subjects for which examiners within the service are not available; medical examinations, including not to exceed $50,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; contract stenographic reporting services; traveling expenses, including those of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations held in Washington and elsewhere; witness fees and mileage, including fees to deponents and persons taking depositions, at rates paid in the courts of the United States; rental of equipment; not to exceed $10,000 for purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; not to exceed $200 for payment in advance for library membership in societies whose

publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; charts; gloves and other protective equipment for photostat and other machine operators; maintenance, and repair of motortrucks, motorcycles, and bicycles; not to exceed $250,000 for printing and binding; $12,080,500, of which not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for reimbursement to the Veterans' Administration for services rendered the Commission in connection with physical examinations of applicants for and employees in the Federal classified service; not to exceed $56,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the Civil Service Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767); not to exceed $292,095 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and not to exceed $3,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes: *Provided,* That no details from any executive department or independent establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in Washington or to any of its regional offices shall be made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, but this shall not affect the making of details for service as members of the boards of

examiners outside the immediate offices of the regional directors, nor shall it affect the making of details of persons qualified to serve as expert examiners on special subjects: *Provided further,* That the Civil Service Commission shall have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees to or from its office or field force.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July 1, 1943.

PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION ANNUITY FUND

Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944 (Public Law 319), $1,814,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1946.

CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing of the liability of the United States, created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes", approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory thereof (38 U. S. C. 11), $220,100,000, which amount shall

be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement and disability fund".

CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing of the liability of the United States, created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company, on the Isthmus of Panama, who are citizens of the United States", approved March 2, 1931, and Acts amendatory thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), $1,177,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal Zone retirement and disability fund".

ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing of the liability of the United States created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees of the Alsaka Railroad, Territory of Alaska, who are citizens of the United States", approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2017), $217,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund."

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Federal Communications Commission in performing the duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship Act of 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C.,

484–487), the International Radiotelegraphic Convention (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President July 7, 1936, including personal services, contract stenographic reporting services, rental of quarters, newspapers, periodicals, reference books, lawbooks, special counsel fees, supplies and equipment, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to exceed $17,500), purchase (not to exceed six used or surplus), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles for official use in the field, travel expenses (not to exceed $130,000), purchase of land and the construction of buildings and antennas (not to exceed $130,000), not to exceed $14,400 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), reimbursements to ships of the United States for charges incurred by such ships in transmitting information in compliance with section 357 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, (11) ~~$5,560,000~~ *$5,360,000*, of which amount not to exceed (12) ~~$2,984,000~~ *$2,884,000* may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Federal Communications Commission, $25,000.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized by law except for the work authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938, and sections 10 and 12 of the Act of December 22, 1944, authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes (33 U. S. C. 701j and 58 Stat. 892, 904), including traveling expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase (not to exceed five used or surplus), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including not more than one such vehicle for general administrative use in the District of Columbia; and not exceeding $5,000 for purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals, (13) ~~$2,860,000~~ *$3,115,000*; of which amount not to exceed (14) ~~$1,674,500~~ *$1,822,250* shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of not to exceed $10,000, which may be expended for consultants and special counsel.

Flood-control surveys: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j) and sec-

tions 10 and 12 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 892, 904), including travel expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; (15) ~~$200,000~~ *$235,000*, of which amount not to exceed (16) ~~$89,600~~ *$100,800* shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

For all printing and binding for the Federal Power Commission, including engraving, lithographing, and photolithographing, $50,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Power Commission as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $6,000.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equipment, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, garage rentals; traveling expenses; newspapers not to exceed $500, foreign postage; not to exceed $5,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and witness fees and mileage in accordance with section 9 of the Federal Trade Commission Act; (17) ~~$2,094,120~~ *$2,333,620*, of which not less than $228,695 shall be available for the enforcement

of the Wool Products Labeling Act: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade Commission, $45,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, including the salaries of an Assistant Administrator and a general counsel at $10,000 each per annum; printing and binding (not to exceed $4,000); purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks and other books of reference, purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed $150); preparation, shipment, and installation of photographic displays, exhibits, and other descriptive materials; travel expenses; not to exceed $4,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, for special services determined by the Administrator to be necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and civil-service and classification laws, $300,000: *Provided*, That the Federal Works Administrator may, under such rules and

regulations as he shall prescribe, authorize the Commissioner of Public Roads and the Commissioner of Public Buildings to make appointments of personnel for such administrations.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Works Agency as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $25,000.

(18) *The Federal Works Administrator is authorized to accept payment, at par and accrued interest, of any obligations, held by him, of States or other public bodies or nonprofit corporations, notwithstanding the maturity dates or any premiums for the redemption thereof.*

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preservation, and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equipment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for buildings, and for the operation of certain completed and occupied buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency, including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and

assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia:

General administrative expenses: For architectural, engineering, mechanical, administrative, clerical, and other personal services; traveling expenses, printing and binding (not to exceed $32,500), advertising, testing instruments, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and such other contingencies, articles, services, equipment, or supplies as the Commissioner of Public Buildings may deem necessary in connection with any of the work of the Public Buildings Administration; ground rent of the Federal buildings at Salamanca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi, for which payment may be made in advance, $1,677,000, of which not to exceed $795,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed $715,000 for personal services in the field: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspections, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be chargeable against the construction appropriations of the respective projects to which they relate.

Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia: For the repair, alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment, not otherwise provided for, of

completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings and of surplus real property, the custody of which is the responsibility of the Public Buildings Administration under the Act of August 27, 1935, pending sale or disposition; the demolition of buildings thereon; the purchase and repair of equipment, fixtures, and necessary safe equipments in buildings under the administration of the Federal Works Agency; and for changes in, maintenance of, and repairs to the pneumatic-tube system in New York City installed under franchise of the city of New York, approved June 29, 1909, and June 11, 1928, and the payment of any obligations arising thereunder in accordance with the provisions of the Acts approved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat. 533), $8,300,000, and in addition thereto not to exceed $1,700,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for sites and construction, general office buildings in or near the District of Columbia contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is continued available for the purposes of this paragraph until June 30, 1947: *Provided,* That the total expenditures for the fiscal year for the repair and preservation of buildings not reserved

by the vendors on sites acquired for buildings or the enlargement of buildings and the installation and repair of the mechanical equipment thereof shall not exceed 20 per centum of the annual rental of such buildings.

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and the area adjacent thereto, maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Administration, including the National Archives Building; repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive departments and establishments in connection with the assignment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space; traveling expenses and carfare; the purchase of five used or surplus passenger automobiles; leather and rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public property and employees; furnishings and equipment; arms and ammunition for the guard force; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; $27,463,000: *Provided,* That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United

States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture.

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia: For operation, protection, and maintenance, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental of buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings and equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, arms, ammunition, leather and rubber articles, and gas masks for the protection of public property and employees, purchase of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors, expenses incident to moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation and transfer of building space, the restoration of leased premises, the purchase of five used or surplus passenger automobiles, and every expenditure requisite for and incidental to such maintenance and operation of public buildings and grounds outside of the District of Columbia maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Administration, $15,625,285: *Provided,* That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture.

Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved

by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, not exceeding current rates for similar services in the place where such services are employed, and such employees in emergencies may be entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Federal Works Administrator.

The appropriations for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Columbia, shall be available for communication services serving one or more governmental activities, and for services to motor vehicles, and where such services, together with quarters, maintenance or other services are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any governmental activity, such activity shall make payment therefor promptly by check upon the request of the Public Buildings Administration, either in advance or after the service has been furnished, for deposit to the credit of the applicable appropriation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, proper adjustment upon the basis of actual cost to be made for services paid for in advance.

In the prosecution of construction projects or planning programs assigned to the Public Buildings Administration for which funds are provided by direct appropriation or transferred under authority contained in section 35 of the Act of June 15, 1938 (40 U. S. C. 265), an amount administratively determined as necessary for the payment of salaries

and expenses of personnel engaged upon the preparation of plans and specifications, field supervision, and general office expense, may be transferred and consolidated on the books of the Treasury Department into a special account for direct expenditure in the prosecution of said work, such expenditures to be subsequently allocated and reported upon by projects in accordance with procedures prescribed by the General Accounting Office.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

General administrative expenses: For the employment of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including advertising in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding (not to exceed $40,000), purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, purchase of one hundred (19)*and twenty-one* used or surplus passenger automobiles, and the preparation, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Washington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research and investigational studies, either independently or in cooperation with State highway departments, or other agencies, including studies of highway administration, legislation, finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, maintenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best methods of road making, especially by

the use of local materials; and studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances used for road building and maintenance, and of methods of road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental highways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and reports; to be paid from any moneys available from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

For carrying out the provisions of "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes", as amended (23 U. S. C. 1–117), to be expended in accordance with the provisions of said Act, as amended, including not to exceed (20) ~~$1,682,785~~ *$1,812,500* for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, $50,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 by section 1 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public Law 780): *Provided,* That none of the money herein appropriated shall be paid to any State on account of any project on which

convict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole or probation: *Provided further,* That, during the fiscal year 1947, whenever performing authorized engineering or other services in connection with the survey, construction, and maintenance, or improvement of roads for other Government and State cooperating agencies the charge for such services may include depreciation on engineering and road-building equipment used, and the amounts received on account of such charges shall be credited to the appropriation concerned: *Provided further,* That during the fiscal year 1947 the appropriations for the work of the Public Roads Administration shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Public Roads Administration, and for sale and distribution to other Government activities and State cooperating agencies, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further,* That the appropriations available to the

Public Roads Administration may be used in emergency for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of employees engaged on hazardous work under that Administration, and (not exceeding $15,000) for the temporary employment, by contract or otherwise, of technical consultants and experts without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and civil-service and classification laws.

For all necessary expenses to enable the President to utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Convention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United States and Other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16, 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation with several governments, members of the Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway as provided in public resolution, approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolution 104), as amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering service in pan-American countries for and upon the request of any agency or governmental corporation of the United States, $100,000 to be derived from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

For surveys in connection with and the construction of the Inter-American Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved December 26, 1941 (Public Law 375), and necessary expenses incident thereto without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, $5,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS

For secondary or feeder roads, including farm-to-market roads, rural-free-delivery mail roads, and public-school bus routes, $20,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is composed of $5,500,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, by section 2 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public Law 780), and $14,500,000, ~~(21)~~*a part of* the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943, by said section 2.

ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS

For the elimination of hazards to life at railroad grade crossings, including the separation or protection of grades at crossings, the reconstruction of existing railroad grade-crossing structures, and the relocation of highways to eliminate grade crossings, $25,000,000, to be immediately avail-

able and to remain available until expended, which sum is composed of $2,300,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1941, by section 3 of the Act approved June 8, 1938 (Public Law 584), $20,000,000, the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, by section 5 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public Law 780), and $2,700,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943, by said section 5.

FEDERAL-AID POSTWAR HIGHWAYS

For carrying out the provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 (Public Law 521), $150,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the $500,000,000 authorized to be appropriated for the first postwar fiscal year by section 2 of said Act.

STRATEGIC HIGHWAY NETWORK

For carrying out projects to correct critical deficiencies in lines of the strategic network of highways and bridges, in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 104), $10,515,637, to be immediately available and to remain available during the continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

ACCESS ROADS

For the construction, maintenance, and improvement of access roads and for replacing existing highways and highway connections as described in, and in accordance with the provisions of, sections 6 and 9 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended by the Act approved July 2, 1942 (23 U. S. C. 106), $7,323,155, to be immediately available and to remain available during the continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Virgin Islands public works: For an additional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by, and in accordance with the provisions of, the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 510), $993,795, to be immediately available.

Any of the foregoing appropriations for general or administrative expenses under the Federal Works Agency shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the District of Columbia and in the field.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $38,000,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For all expenses necessary for

the work of the General Accounting Office, including travel expenses; procurement and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and not to exceed $100 for periodicals; purchase of one used or surplus, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, $2,000,000, of which not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

For all printing and binding for the General Accounting Office, including monthly and annual editions of selected decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States, $300,000.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

General expenses: For expenses necessary in performing the functions vested by law in the Commission (49 U. S. C. 1–24, 301–327, 901–923, 1001–1022), except those otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, and for general administration, including one chief counsel, one director of finance, one director of motor transport, and one director of traffic, at $10,000 each per annum; not to exceed $50,000 for the employment of special counsel; traveling expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; personal services in the District of Columbia; procurement and exchange of books, reports, newspapers (not to exceed

$200), and periodicals; and purchase (not to exceed 37 used or surplus), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; (22)~~$8,000,000~~ *$8,130,000*: *Provided*, That Joint Board members may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as such: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $5,000 may be used for the purchase of evidence in connection with investigations of apparent violations of part II of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1–15, 17–21, 35–46, 61–64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35–37), and to require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install automatic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed by the Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment of inspectors, necessary engineers, personal services in the District of Columbia, and travel expenses, $812,000.

Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45 U. S. C. 22–34), including travel expenses and personal services in the District of Columbia, $535,000.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed $17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost, blank annual report forms of common carriers, and the receipts from such sales shall be credited to this appropriation, $175,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Interstate Commerce Commission as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $24,000.

~~(23) INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN~~

~~Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin: For payment to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, to assist in defraying the expenses of the Commission during the fiscal year 1947 in the administration of its business in the Conservancy District in accordance~~

~~with Public Resolution Numbered 93, approved July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748), the whole to be payable on July 1, 1946, $5,000.~~

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

For necessary salaries and expenses of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including contracts for personal services in the making of special investigations and reports; traveling expenses of members and employees, including the cost of a compartment or such other accommodation as may be authorized by the Chairman for security when authorized personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment, and for examination of estimates of appropriations and activities in the field; periodicals and books of reference; equipment, maintenance, and operation of the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, and the aircraft engine research laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafeteria equipment; maintenance and operation of aircraft, including aircraft borrowed from the Army and Navy and one airplane transferred without charge from the Army (such transfer being hereby authorized); purchase (not exceeding sixteen used or surplus), maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; not to exceed

$450,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including one Director of Aeronautical Research at not to exceed $9,800 per annum and $2,200 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; not to exceed $6,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and not to exceed $10,000 for temporary employment of consultants, at not to exceed $50 per diem, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; in all, $26,500,000.

For all printing and binding for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including all of its offices, laboratories, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, $75,000.

Construction, Langley Field, Virginia: For additional construction and equipment, Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, Langley Field, Virginia, $2,990,000, to be available until June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That funds made available in prior fiscal years for this purpose shall cease to be available for obligation on June 30, 1946.

Funds made available in prior fiscal years for construction and equipment, Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, Moffett Field, California, shall cease to be available for obligation on June 30, 1946.

Construction, Cleveland, Ohio: For additional construction and equipment, Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, $108,000, to be available until June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That funds made available in prior fiscal years for this purpose shall cease to be available for obligation on June 30, 1946.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Archivist and the National Archives; including personal services in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-aid, protective, and other apparatus and materials for the arrangement, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing, duplication, reproduction, and authentication of photographic and other records (including motion-picture and other films and sound recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; purchase and exchange of books, including lawbooks, books of reference, maps, and charts; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed $100 for payment in advance when authorized by the Archivist for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed $750 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); travel expenses;

exchange of scientific and technical apparatus; and maintenance, operation, and repair of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle, $1,047,935.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding, $15,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

For the maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, $17,000: *Provided,* That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States monthly.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Capital Housing Authority as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $500.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

For all expenses necessary for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as authorized by section 4 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including personal services; stenographic reporting services and technical services, including real estate appraisers, by contract or otherwise, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed those

usual for similar services elsewhere and without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase of options and other costs incident to the acquisition of land; not to exceed $30 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail, for the fiscal year 1947, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles; $867,750, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Securities and Exchange Commission in performing the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including employment of experts when necessary; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodicals; not to exceed $1,000 for the purchase of newspapers; travel expenses; garage rental; foreign postage; mileage and witness fees; rental of equipment; purchase of used or surplus, operation, maintenance, and repair of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; not to exceed $15,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28,

1944 (Public Law 364); and purchase of rubber gloves; (24) ~~$4,791,700~~ *$5,041,700.*

For all printing and binding for the Securities and Exchange Commission, $45,000.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses necessary for continuing preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians; and the natives of Hawaii and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory, including assistants, and making necessary observations in high altitudes; and for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; including personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; not to exceed $5,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); printing and binding, not exceeding $88,500, of which not to exceed $12,000 shall be available for printing the report of the American Historical Association; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations

of buildings and approaches; not exceeding $5,500 for preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; and not exceeding $6,500 for purchase of books, pamphlets, and periodicals, (25) ~~$1,408,224~~ *$1,452,512.*

Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and all administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; not to exceed $1,342 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); periodicals, newspapers, lawbooks (not to exceed $150), and books of reference; not to exceed $250 for payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators; leather and rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public property and employees; not to exceed $5,000 for printing and binding; maintenance,

repair, and operation of one passenger automobile; purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof; and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; (26)~~$757,490~~ *$772,490*: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, shall not apply to the restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of which shall not exceed $15,000.

TARIFF COMMISSION

For salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses not to exceed $16,200, purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, gloves and other protective equipment for photostat and other machine operators, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals not to exceed $2,250, contract stenographic reporting services, as authorized by sections 330 to 341 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1330–1341), and not to exceed $900 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), (27)~~$975,000~~ *$1,125,000*: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceedings under sections

336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has acted as attorney or special representative.

For all printing and binding for the Tariff Commission, $10,000.

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

For necessary expenses of The Tax Court of the United States as authorized by chapter 5 of the Internal Revenue Code, and sections 504 and 510 of the Revenue Act of 1942, including personal services and contract stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, carfare, stationery, purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference. and periodicals, $568,800, of which not to exceed $675 shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for costs of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) : *Provided,* That traveling expenses of the judges of The Tax Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

For all printing and binding for The Tax Court of the United States, $15,000.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For all salaries and expenses of the Veterans' Administration, including the expenses of maintenance and

operation of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services of the Veterans' Administration, in carrying out the duties, powers, and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority contained in the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to consolidate and coordinate governmental activities affecting war veterans", approved July 3, 1930 (38 U. S. C. 11–11f), and any and all laws for which the Veterans' Administration is now or may hereafter be charged with administering, (28) ~~$553,805,915~~ *$553,845,915, of which $40,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Federal Board of Hospitalization*: *Provided*, That not to exceed $12,500 of this amount shall be available for expenses, except membership fees, of employees, detailed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to attend meetings of associations for the promotion of medical science and hospital administration or for the betterment of insurance practices and conventions of organized war veterans: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available also for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including traveling expenses; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field, including actual expenses of subsistence or per diem allowance in lieu thereof; furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the performance of their official duties; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of ref-

erence, periodicals, and newspapers; for purchase (not to exceed one hundred and eighty-four, which, with the exception of ambulances, shall be used or surplus), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; and notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to utilize Government-owned automotive equipment in transporting children of Veterans' Administration employees located at isolated stations to and from school under such limitations as he may by regulation prescribe; and notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to expend not to exceed $5,000 of this appropriation for actuarial services pertaining to the Government life-insurance fund and the National Service Life Insurance Fund, to be obtained by contract, without obtaining competition, at such rates of compensation as he may determine to be reasonable; for allotment and transfer to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health Service), the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, for disbursement by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration, including minor repairs and improvements of existing facilities under their jurisdiction necessary to such care and treatment; for expenses incidental to the maintenance and operation of farms; for recrea-

tional articles and facilities at institutions maintained by the Veterans' Administration; for administrative expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; for funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration accruing during the year for which this appropriation is made or prior fiscal years: *Provided further,* That the appropriations herein made for the care and maintenance of veterans in hospitals or homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration shall be available for the purchase of tobacco to be furnished, subject to such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall prescribe, to veterans receiving hospital treatment or domiciliary care in Veterans' Administration hospitals or homes: *Provided further,* That this appropriation shall be available for continuing aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors, in conformity with the Act approved August 27, 1888 (24 U. S. C. 134), as amended, for those veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care: *Provided further,* That the Administrator is hereby authorized to employ medical consultants for duty on such terms as he may deem advisable and without regard to the civil-service and classification laws: *Provided further,* That this appropriation shall be available for the purchase directly from sources author-

ized by the common carriers of printed reduced fare requests for use by veterans when traveling at their own expense from or to Veterans' Administration facilities: *Provided further,* That notwithstanding any limitation in this Act, this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of legal newspapers in an amount not exceeding $200 and for the purchase of other newspapers and periodicals in an amount not exceeding $2,500: *Provided further,* That not to exceed $120,200 of this appropriation shall be available for the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material, including the purchase or rental of equipment.

No part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or home; and not more than $4,816,500 of this appropriation may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Veterans' Administration, including all its bureaus and func-

tions located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, $2,000,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Veterans' Administration as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28 1944 (Public Law 364), $3,500,000.

Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances, now authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, or which may hereafter be authorized (except the benefits authorized by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944), including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans' Administration, $1,905,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, (29) ~~$2,148,387,000~~ *$1,648,387,000*, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Military and naval insurance: For military and naval insurance, $1,472,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and

domiciliary facilities, $147,442,500, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided,* That this amount shall be available for use by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, with the approval of the President, for extending any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j–k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944: *Provided further,* That not to exceed 3 per centum of this amount shall be available for the employment in the District of Columbia and in the field of necessary technical and clerical assistants to aid in the preparation of plans and specifications for the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision of the execution thereof, and for traveling expenses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith.

National service life insurance: For transfer to the national service life insurance fund, in accordance with the provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, on account of payments of benefits in excess of the reserve of the policy in case of death, or for premiums waived in case of total disability, in cases where the death or total disability of the insured shall have been determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be the result of disease or injury traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval

service, and to reimburse the national service life insurance fund for payments made therefrom when recovery of such payments is waived by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under the authority of section 609 (a) of said Act, $169,535,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Total, Veterans' Administration, (30) ~~$4,931,142,415~~ *$4,431,182,415*: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any persons except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

SEC. 102. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, the salaries of the Commissioners of the United States Tariff Commission shall be at the rate of $10,000 each per annum.

SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that

advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further,* That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,* That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be effective only during the period for which such prohibition in such other Act is effective.

SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for travel expenses and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

SEC. 106. Where appropriations in this Act are ex-

pendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the amount of $50: *Provided,* That this limitation shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are herein provided.

SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service and has within ninety days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. (a) Appropriations for the fiscal year 1947 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers and employees of the executive departments and independent establishments shall be available also for ex-

penses of travel performed by them including expenses of transportation of their immediate families in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, on transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty when authorized by the head of the department or establishment concerned in the order directing such transfer: *Provided,* That such expenses shall not be allowed for any transfer effected for the convenience of any officer or employee.

(b) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947 available for the transportation of things shall be available, in accordance with the Act of October 10, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c–1), for expenses incurred in the transfer of household goods and effects of civilian officers and employees of such departments and establishments when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty.

(c) Appropriations contained in this Act, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made.

(d) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947 available for expenses of travel shall be available for the

payment of travel expenses while away from their homes or regular place of business, including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C., ch. 16), and the Act of February 14, 1931, as amended (5 U. S. C. 73a), of (1) persons employed intermittently as consultants or experts and receiving compensation on a per diem when-actually-employed basis, and (2) persons serving in an advisory capacity or employed without compensation or at $1 per annum; except that in case of (2) above there may be allowed not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence en route and at place of service or employment, unless a higher rate is specifically provided by law.

SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no appropriation available for the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947 in this Act or any other Act, shall be expended—

(a) To purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of the maximum price therefor established by the Office of Price Administration and in no event more than $1,050,

which amount shall be in addition to the amount required for transportation.

(b) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment, except in case of medical officers on out-patient medical services and except in cases of officers and employees engaged in field work the character of whose duties makes such transportation necessary and then only as to such latter cases when the same is approved by the head of the department or establishment concerned. Any officer or employee of the Government who willfully uses or authorizes the use of any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, or of any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle leased by the Government, for other than official purposes or otherwise violates the provisions of this subsection shall be suspended from duty by the head of the department or establishment concerned, without compensation, for not less than one month, and shall be suspended for a longer period or summarily removed from office if circumstances warrant. The limitations of this subsection (b) shall not apply to any motor vehicles for official use of the President, the heads of

the executive departments, Ambassadors, Ministers, chargés d'affaires, and other principal diplomatic and consular officials.

SEC. 203. Excepting appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishments, no appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in this or any other Act shall be available for the purchase, maintenance, or operation of any aircraft unless specific authority for the purchase, maintenance, or operation thereof has been or is provided in such appropriation, and the acquisition of aircraft by any agency by transfer from another agency of the Government shall be considered as a purchase within the meaning hereof.

SEC. 204. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-drawn vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manufacturing, or laboratory equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories, tires, or equipment thereof, the head of any executive department or independent establishment or his duly authorized representative may exchange or sell similar items and apply the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in whole or in part payment therefor: *Provided*, That any transaction carried out under the authority of this section shall be evidenced in writing.

SEC. 205. Section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5), shall not apply to any purchase by or service rendered to any executive department or independent establishment during the fiscal year 1947 when the aggregate

amount involved does not exceed $100, but this section shall not be construed as affecting any provision of law authorizing purchases or services without regard to said section 3709 in amounts greater than $100.

SEC. 206. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1, 1947, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided,* That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: *Provided further,* That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further,* That the above penal clause shall be in addition to

and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further,* That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the prosecution of the war.

SEC. 207. Appropriations for the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947 available for travel expenses shall be available for the payment of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821–833), to civilian officers and employees of such departments and establishments while traveling on official business outside the continental limits of the United States and away from their designated posts of duty: *Provided,* That the amount of such allowances shall be determined by the head of the department or independent establishment concerned or by such official as he may designate for the purpose, but shall in no case, notwithstanding any other provision of law, exceed the maximum established by regulations prescribed by the President for the locality in which the travel is performed: *Provided further,* That the availability of appropriations of the War and Navy De-

partments with respect to the foregoing shall not be restricted thereby.

SEC. 208. The provision of law prescribing the use of vessels of United States registry by employees of the Government traveling overseas (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply to such travel during the fiscal year 1947.

SEC. 209. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947, available for expenses of travel are hereby made available (1) for allowances for living and quarters in accordance with Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President for civilian officers and employees of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign countries, (2) for living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed thereunder, and (3) cost of living allowances in accordance with the Act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U. S. C. 12), and regulations prescribed thereunder, for all civilian officers and employees of the Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Provided,* That the availability of appropriations of the Departments of War and Navy and of the Department of State under the caption "Foreign Service" shall not be affected hereby.

SEC. 210. No part of any appropriation for the fiscal

year 1947 contained in this or any other Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said person.

SEC. 211. The funds appropriated in the appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1947 of the services mentioned in the title of the Act of June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 359), shall be available for, and the heads of the executive departments concerned are authorized to prescribe, per diem rates of allowance, at rates not to exceed $7 per day, in lieu of subsistence to officers traveling on official business and away from their designated posts of duty, including such per diem allowances for travel without regard to repeated travel between two or more places in the same vicinity, and to members of the services concerned (including officers, warrant officers, contract surgeons, enlisted personnel, aviation cadets, and members of the Nurse Corps) when traveling by air under competent orders and on duty without troops; and for the payment in advance, or otherwise, of money allowances in lieu of transportation, at the rate of 3 cents per mile to enlisted men, regardless of the mode of travel.

SEC. 212. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess of $2 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United

States Code Annotated or in excess of $3.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

SEC. 213. In order to enable persons who have served ninety days or more in the land or naval forces during the present war, and who have satisfactorily completed their period of active military or naval service, to obtain materials required for the construction, alteration, or repair of dwelling houses to be occupied by them, any department or agency of the Government, in allocating or granting priorities with respect to any materials, shall give to such persons a preference over all other users of such materials (except to the extent such materials are needed by such other users to meet actual military needs), without requiring any showing of hardship or other necessity for the construction, alteration, or repair of such dwelling houses.

SEC. 214. This Act may be cited as the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives January 24, 1946.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments February 18 (legislative day, January 18), 1946.

Attest: LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5201

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 18, 1946

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 20, 1946, for actions of Tuesday, March 19, 1946)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Accounting.....5,14
Appropriations.....1,2,3,11
Coffee prices.....13
Dairy industry.....29
Electrification.....25
Exports.....6,18
Farm credit.....10,12
Flood control.....3
Foreign relations.....16
Forestry.....2,15,20,30
Health.....32
Housing.....23
Labor.....4
Lands, grazing.....30
Land prices.....26
Minerals.....17
Minimum wage.....4
Nominations.....9
Personnel.....2
Price control..1,8,15,19,27
Reclamation.....22
Relief, foreign.....7,28
Reports.....6,18
Rural rehabilitation..2,12
School lunch program....31
Social security.....24
Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.21
Veterans.....2,10

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on urgent deficiency appropriation bill. Senate passed 2nd urgent urgent deficiency appropriation bill. Both Houses received proposed legislation for consolidated PMA appropriation accounts. House passed Flannagan farm-credit bill. House received conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. House Rules Committee cleared Cooley farm-credit bill.

NOTE: The Department has been advised that Senate hearings on the 1947 Agricultural Appropriation Bill may be delayed as much as two weeks, but that we should be prepared to appear on reasonably short notice should developments make it necessary to commence hearings earlier.

SENATE

1. URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5458, which includes a $100,000,000 increase in RFA borrowing power and appropriations for OPA and CPA (pp. 2444-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.

2. SECOND URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed as reported this bill, H. R. 5671, which increases the FSA borrowing authority for rural-rehabilitation loans from $67,500,000 to $92,500,000 with a provision that $15,000,000 of the $25,000,000 increase be used for loans to World War II veterans, and appropriates $3,350,000 additional for fighting forest fires and additional amounts for increased personnel costs in ECPQ (pp. 2460-2).

Sens. McKellar, Glass, Hayden, Tydings, Russell, Brooks, Bridges, and Gurney were appointed conferees (p. 2462).

3. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5400, which was reported March 18 during Senate recess (S. Rept. 1067)(pp. 2432, 2446-50, 2455-7). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 2457). The bill contains items for flood control but, beginning with this bill, does not include the flood-control appropriations for this Department.

4. LABOR STANDARDS. Continued debate on S. 1349, the minimum-wage bill (pp. 2434-5, 2439, 2442-4).

PMA ACCOUNTING. Received from this Department proposed legislation to establish one or more separate appropriation accounts through which might be paid all or any part of the administrative expenses in carrying out PMA functions. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 2432.)

6. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. Received the report of this Bank for the last half of 1945. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 2432.)

7. FOREIGN RELIEF. Sen. Wiley, Wis., inserted a letter from the Wis. Farm Bureau favoring the diversion of more grain for European relief (p. 2432).

8. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Stanfill, Ky., stated that OPA has been unfair to grocers and inserted a Lexington Herald article on the subject (pp. 2436-8).

9. NOMINATIONS. The Military Affairs Committee reported favorably the nomination of Gen. Gregory to be War Assets Administrator (p. 2462).

Received the nominations of Bernard M. Baruch as U. S. representative on the U. N. Atomic Energy Commission and Oscar L. Chapman to be Under Secretary of Interior (p. 2462).

HOUSE

10. FLANNAGAN FARM-CREDIT BILL. Passed with amendment this bill, H. R. 4873, which would set up the FCA and FSA functions under an independent Agricultural Credit Agency, by a 239-80 vote (pp. 2468-92).

Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Taber, N. Y., to provide that "all agencies transferred to the Agricultural Credit Agency shall be operated in each county or combination of counties under one representative" (pp. 2485-6).

An amendment by Rep. Poage, Tex., to restrict the appraisal provision by providing that the "appraisers appraise only for the land bank, but the land bank may accept the appraisal without the confirmation...by appraisers who come from the head offices of the bank," was ruled out of order (p. 2488).

Rejected an amendment by Rep. E. A. Hall to provide specifically for loans to veterans (pp. 2488-9), and an amendment by Rep. Mahon, Tex., to provide for 6-year (rather than 12-year) terms for the board members (pp. 2489-91).

11. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5201 (pp. 2467-7). The conferees amended the Budget Bureau field-offices provision to read: "No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of more than four regional, field, or any other offices outside the District of Columbia." The amendment continuing available the $5,000,000 emergency fund for the President is still in disagreement. The general provisions were not in disagreement (see Digest 7 for a summary of these provisions).

12. FARM CREDIT; RURAL REHABILITATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of the Cooley farm credit bill (pp. 2493, 2500).

13. COFFEE PRICES. Rep. Hale, Maine, criticized the OPA price regulations on coffee, and inserted his letter to the President recommending that controls be removed (pp. 2493-4).

14. PMA ACCOUNTING. Received from this Department proposed legislation to establish one or more separate appropriation accounts through which might be paid all or any part of the administrative expenses in carrying out PMA functions. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 2500.)

15. LUMBER PRICES. Reps. Horan, Wash., and Ellsworth, Oreg., criticized the price regulations on lumber as a hindrance to full lumber production (pp. 2497-8).

the General Assembly, in the separate reports to be transmitted later by the United States representatives on the Security Council and on the Economic and Social Council, and, with full details, in the publications of the United Nations.

We are entitled to feel encouraged by this constituent meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Though inevitably no nation was fully content with everything done, all seemed to feel that substantial progress had been made toward orderly human relations and peace amongst nations. Despite all the difficulties, differences, and sometimes irritations in so large a gathering where representatives of most of the world's nations met in almost constant session all day and many evenings throughout 5 weeks, the net result of this initial session has been to provide for the peace-loving nations a working center of cooperation.

The program of international activity immediately in prospect is heavy, and will demand a wide range of participation by the United States. The Security Council is expected to resume its meetings about March 21 at the temporary site in New York City; the Military Staff Committee will meet at the same time and place; the Economic and Social Council will meet May 25; the International Court of Justice will convene April 3; the Commission on Atomic Energy will meet at an early date; the International Health Conference will convene not later than June 20; the International Trade and Employment Conference will be called during the year; and the second part of the first session of the General Assembly will be open September 3, while a number of the commissions and committees of the Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council, on which the United States is represented, will be at work throughout the coming months.

Not only will many of the above-mentioned meetings and activities take place in the United States but, in particular, there will be established here the permanent home of the United Nations. This represents an unprecedented honor for a country which only yesterday, as history is written, was virgin territory unknown to the rest of the world. It also throws upon the American people a great responsibility which will require us to live up to the best and finest in the American tradition. It will be a new experience for us not only to be a part of, but still more to be the host to, a permanent organization of world-wide cooperation. We will especially want to be generous in our hospitality and understanding in our relations.

May the thought and action of each and all of us match this responsibility in order that we may make our fullest contribution toward assuring that the peoples of the world may have the peace and well-being which they so desperately crave after history's most terrible war.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES F. BYRNES.

[Enclosure: Report.]

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have until midnight to file a conference report and statement on the bill H. R. 5201, the independent offices appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1947.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5201) "making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 11, 12, 27, and 28.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, and 29, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 8 of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out the sum "$870,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$970,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: At the end of the sum "$3,272,983" inserted by said amendment, insert the following: ", of which $40,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Federal Board of Hospitalization"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$101,000" and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

"No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of more than four regional, field, or any other offices outside the District of Columbia."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the ame with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "$3,060,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "$1,792,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "$2,194,120"; and the Senate agree to the same

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "$8,075,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "$4,916,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert "$4,431,142,415"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The Committee report in disagreement the following amendments numbered 10 and 18.

JOE HENDRICKS,
GEORGE MAHON,
GEORGE ANDREWS,
ALBERT THOMAS,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
FRANCIS CASE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,
Managers on the Part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREENE,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
STYLES BRIDGES,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill H. R. 5201, making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Nos. 1 and 2: Inserts the proposal of the Senate amended to provide that $970,000 shall be returned to the Treasury, instead of $870,000, as proposed by the Senate, the reduction of $100,000 being applied to the item for work in connection with the grounds of the Executive Mansion, instead of providing for salaries and expenses of the White House Office from the unexpended balances in the fund of $1,650,000 appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, and returning the remainder to the Treasury, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, relating to the Bureau of the Budget: Appropriates $3,272,983, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $3,044,880, as proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses; inserts the language "of which $40,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Federal Board of Hospitalization; provides not exceeding $25,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $12,500, as proposed by the House, for purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers and periodicals; provides not exceeding $1,800 for teletype news service, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $1,350, as proposed by the House; provides not to exceed $2,600 for penalty mail costs, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $1,570, as proposed by the House; provides $42,500 for employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $38,750, as proposed by the House; appropriates $101,000 for printing and binding, instead of $88,000, as proposed by the House, and $125,000, as proposed by the Senate, the reduction of $24,000 in the figure proposed by the Senate being applied to funds for printing the revised edition of volumes I and II of the Standard Commodity Classification; and includes the proposal of the Senate with reference to the maintenance or establishment of regional, field or other office outside the District of Columbia, amended to permit the maintenance or establishment of four such offices.

Nos. 11 and 12, relating to the Federal Communications Commission: Appropriates $5,560,000, of which not to exceed $2,984,000 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the House, instead of $5,360,000, of which $2,884,000 would have been available for per-

sonal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 13, 14, 15, and 16, relating to the Federal Power Commission: Appropriates $3,060,000 for salaries and expenses, instead of $2,860,000, as proposed by the House, and $3,115,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which $1,822,250 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of $1,674,500, as proposed by the House, and $1,792,700, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates $235,000 for flood-control surveys, of which $100,800 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of $200,000, of which $89,600 would have been available for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the House.

No. 17: Appropriates $2,194,120 for salaries and expenses, Federal Trade Commission, instead of $2,094,120, as proposed by the House, and $2,333,620, as proposed by the Senate, the increase of $100,000 in the bill as passed by the House being provided for law enforcement and trade practice conference work of the Commission.

Nos. 19, 20, and 21, relating to the Public Roads Administration: Authorizes the purchase of one hundred and twenty-one used or surplus passenger automobiles, as proposed by the Senate, instead of one hundred, as proposed by the House; provided $1,812,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $1,682,785, as proposed by the House; and inserts the clarifying words "a part of" in the item for secondary or feeder roads, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 22: Appropriates $8,075,000 for general expenses, Interstate Commerce Commission, instead of $8,000,000, as proposed by the House, and $8,130,000, as proposed by the Senate, the reduction of $55,000 in the amount recommended by the Senate consisting of a decrease of $25,000 in the proposed increase of $100,000 for the Bureau of Service in connection with car-service supply and control work, the remaining reduction of $30,000 being applied as a general cut.

No. 23: Strikes out the provision of the House proposing an appropriation of $5,000 for the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 24: Appropriates $4,916,700 for the Securities and Exchange Commission, instead of $4,791,700, as proposed by the House, and $5,041,700, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 25: Appropriates $1,452,512 for salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $1,408,224, as proposed by the House.

No. 26: Appropriates $772,490 for salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $757,490, as proposed by the House.

No. 27: Appropriates $975,000 for salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission, as proposed by the House, instead of $1,125,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 28, 29, and 30, relating to the Veterans' Administration: Appropriates $553,805,915 for administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, as proposed by the House, instead of $553,845,915, of which $40,000 shall be available for the Federal Board of Hospitalization, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates $1,648,387,000 for readjustment benefits, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $2,148,387,000, as proposed by the House, the reduction of $500,000,000 in the House figure being accounted for by the passage of a special resolution (H. J. Res. 316) appropriating that amount which was required immediately for the payment of readjustment benefits; and corrects the total of appropriations for the Veterans' Administration.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement:

No. 10, relating to the emergency fund for the President. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 18, authorizing the Federal Works Administrator to accept payment on obligations held by him of States or other public bodies. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

JOE HENDRICKS,
GEORGE MAHON,
GEORGE ANDREWS,
ALBERT THOMAS,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
FRANCIS CASE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,
Managers on the Part of the House.

CREATION OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AGENCY

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 565 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4873) to create an Agricultural Credit Agency, to consolidate therein all Federal agricultural lending agencies, to create a public farm-appraisal system, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, later on I shall yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN], a member of the Rules Committee.

Mr. Speaker, this rule makes in order a bill that has received a great deal of thought and careful consideration on the part of the Committee on Agriculture. It is an open rule providing for 2 hours' general debate on H. R. 4873, to create an Agricultural Credit Agency and consolidate therein all Federal agricultural lending agencies, and to create a public farm-appraisal system.

The bill for which this resolution makes consideration in order aims to consolidate all the different farm lending agencies. As you know, we have a great many of them. I have frequently tried to ascertain how much these various agencies have advanced and spent in the interest of agriculture, but whenever I received a report I always found there were some few million dollars that had not been included in the report; so even though I am extremely anxious to bring home to you a picture of the millions that have been loaned and advanced to farmers to aid and assist and help them, I am not in a position to do so.

Today I am in a very unpleasant position. The matter of presentation of this rule had been given to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER], but unfortunately, due to his illness, he cannot be with us today. I know we all regret his illness and hope for his early recovery. Due to that unfortunate circumstance I have had only a few minutes in which to familiarize myself with the bill, having given the rule to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

This bill, as I have said, proposes to consolidate all of the many agricultural lending agencies into one, which I think is desirable; but it creates a new and separate agency, with powers lodged in a board of seven members, one of whom shall be the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary will be entitled to no extra compensation for his added duties; but the other six members, who are required to be experienced in agricultural problems, and to be appointed by the President by and with the consent of the Senate, will be entitled to annual salaries of $10,000 each. Provision is made for appointment of administrative officials. All in all, the bill contemplates a sizable expenditure for administration. I think the aim of the committee was well intended; but it does create a separate bureau. I was under the impression this could all be done under the Secretary of Agriculture. We now have as Secretary of Agriculture a splendid gentleman whom we all know, though I observe that he has mostly the interest of agriculture at heart. Having served with him in the House, I was under the impression that in his administration he would have in mind the interests of the whole Nation, and of the consumers of the Nation. Of course, I do not oppose his interest in agriculture, provided it does not result in increased cost of living to consumers. I am only fearful that in his desire to serve agriculture and the farmers of this country he may forget the consumers, which I would exceedingly regret. I do not know whether or not he is familiar with the condition of our farmers, but I think he is; and he ought to know that the farmers have never been as prosperous as they are today. They are receiving a higher price for everything they grow and raise; in many instances it is three times as much as in years gone by. I feel we should not continue to legislate in a manner that will increase the cost of living to the wage earners and to the consumers of this country.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I know what the gentleman wants to say. He wants to say that wages have been increased.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman let me say it instead of saying it for me?

Mr. SABATH. I cannot yield now. I will yield later.

I presume the gentleman wants to say that, as a result of the unfortunate fact that organized labor was forced to call strikes in some big industries because the workers could not live on their pay, which had been reduced in size because of reduction in hours and loss of overtime, some wages have been increased by about 18 percent, which will enable the workers partly to meet the increased cost of living. Unfortunately, that increase applies only to about 20 percent of all organized wage earners of America—just to those in the automobile, steel, and electrical industries, and not to all of those.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield now?

79TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } { No. 1794

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

MARCH 19, 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5201]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5201) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 11, 12, 27, and 28.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, and 29, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 8 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the sum "$870,000" and insert in lieu thereof *$970,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

At the end of the sum "$3,272,983" inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *, of which $40,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Federal Board of Hospitalization*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$101,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of more than four regional, field, or any other offices outside the District of Columbia.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$3,060,000*; and the Senate agrees to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$1,792,700*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$2,194,120*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$8,075,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$4,916,700*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert *$4,431,142,415*; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee report in disagreement the following: Amendments numbered 10 and 18.

JOE HENDRICKS,
GEORGE MAHON,
GEORGE ANDREWS,
ALBERT THOMAS,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
FRANCIS CASE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,
Managers on the Part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
STYLES BRIDGES,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the eonferenee on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5201) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent exeeutive bureaus, boards, eommissions, and offiees, for the fiseal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the aetion agreed upon and reeommended in the aeeompanying eonferenee report as to eaeh of sueh amendments, namely:

Nos. 1 and 2: Inserts the proposal of the Senate amended to provide that $970,000 shall be returned to the Treasury, instead of $870,000, as proposed by the Senate, the reduetion of $100,000 being applied to the item for work in eonnection with the grounds of the Executive Mansion; instead of providing for salaries and expenses of the White House Offiee from the unexpended balanees in the fund of $1,650,000 appropriated in the First Defieieney Appropriation Aet, 1946, and returning the remainder to the Treasury, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, relating to the Bureau of the Budget: Appropriates $3,272,983, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $3,044,880, as proposed by the House, for salaries and expenses; inserts the language "of which $40,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Federal Board of Hospitalization"; provides, not exceeding $25,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $12,500, as proposed by the House, for purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers and periodicals; provides not exeeeding $1,800 for teletype news serviee, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $1,350, as proposed by the House; provides not to exeeed $2,600 for penalty mail eosts, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $1,570, as proposed by the House; provides $42,500 for employment of persons or organizations by eontraet or otherwise without regard to seetion 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Aet of 1923, as amended, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $38,750, as proposed by the House; appropriates $101,000 for printing and binding, instead of $88,000, as proposed by the House, and $125,000, as proposed by the Senate, the reduetion of $24,000 in the figure proposed by the Senate being applied to funds for printing the revised edition of volumes I and II of the Standard Commodity Classification; and includes the proposal of the Senate with reference to the maintenance or establishment of regional, field, or other offiee outside the Distriet of Columbia, amended to permit the maintenanee or establishment of not more than four such offices.

Nos. 11 and 12, relating to the Federal Communications Commission: Appropriates $5,560,000, of which not to exeeed $2,984,000 shall be available for personal serviees in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the House, instead of $5,360,000, of which $2,884,000 would have been available for personal services in the Distriet of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16, relating to the Federal Power Commission: Appropriates $3,060,000 for salaries and expenses, instead of $2,860,000, as proposed by the House and $3,115,000, as proposed by the Senate, of which $1,792,700 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of $1,674,500, as proposed by the House, and $1,822,250, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates $235,000 for flood-control surveys, of which $100,800, shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of $200,000, of which $89,600 would have been available for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the House.

No. 17: Appropriates $2,194,120 for salaries and expenses, Federal Trade Commission, instead of $2,094,120, as proposed by the House, and $2,333,620, as proposed by the Senate, the increase of $100,000 in the bill as passed by the House being provided for law enforcement and trade practice conference work of the Commission.

Nos. 19, 20, and 21, relating to the Public Roads Administration: Authorizes the purchase of 121 used or surplus passenger automobiles, as proposed by the Senate, instead of 100, as proposed by the House; provides $1,812,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $1,682,785, as proposed by the House; and inserts the clarifying words "a part of" in the item for secondary or feeder roads, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 22: Appropriates $8,075,000 for general expenses, Interstate Commerce Commission, instead of $8,000,000, as proposed by the House, and $8,130,000, as proposed by the Senate, the reduction of $55,000 in the amount recommended by the Senate consisting of a decrease of $25,000 in the proposed increase of $100,000 for the Bureau of Service in connection with car-service supply and control work, the remaining reduction of $30,000 being applied as a general cut.

No. 23: Strikes out the provision of the House proposing an appropriation of $5,000 for the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 24: Appropriates $4,916,700 for the Securities and Exchange Commission, instead of $4,791,700, as proposed by the House, and $5,041,700, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 25: Appropriates $1,452,512 for salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $1,408,224, as proposed by the House.

No. 26: Appropriates $772,490 for salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $757,490, as proposed by the House.

No. 27: Appropriates $975,000 for salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission, as proposed by the House, instead of $1,125,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 28, 29, and 30, relating to the Veterans' Administration: Appropriates $553,805,915 for administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, as proposed by the House, instead of $553,845,915, of which $40,000 shall be available for the Federal Board of Hospitalization, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates $1,648,387,000 for readjustment benefits, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $2,148,387,000, as proposed by the House, the reduction of $500,000,000 in the House figure being accounted for by the passage of a special resolution (H. J. Res. 316) appropriating that amount which was required immediately for the payment of readjustment benefits; and corrects the total of appropriations for the Veterans' Administration.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement:

No. 10, relating to the emergency fund for the President. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 18, authorizing the Federal Works Administrator to accept payment on obligations held by him of States or other public bodies. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

JOE HENDRICKS,
GEORGE MAHON,
GEORGE ANDREWS,
ALBERT THOMAS,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
FRANCIS CASE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,
Managers on the Part of the House.

○

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE 79th-2nd, No. 50
Legislative Reports and Service Section

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 22, 1946, for actions of Thursday, March 21, 1946)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Adjourned.....7	Forestry.....2,6	Reports.....12
Agricultural commodities.19	Housing.....6,13,24	Research.....10
Appropriations.....2,3	Labor.....11	Retirement.....17
Dairy industry.....22,26	Labor, farm.....21	Roads.....21
Daylight saving time...5,15	Lands, public.....18	Rural rehabilitation.1,2,9
Electrification.....21,23	Minimum wage.....11	Soil conservation....16,21
Emergency funds.....3	Patents.....4	Subsidies.....21,27
Farm credit.....20	Price control.....8,22	Transportation.....25
Farm program.....21	Philippine trade.....7	Veterans.....1,2,9
Flood control.....16	Personnel.....2	War termination.....14

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to slow up disposition of rural rehabilitation projects. Both Houses agreed to conference report on second urgent deficiency appropriation bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on independent offices appropriation bill. Senate Committee reported Bankhead bill to authorize rural-rehabilitation program and amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Rep. Vursell criticized Secretary Anderson's statement opposing Pace bill. House program for next week includes a new deficiency bill and Philippine trade bill.

HOUSE

1. RURAL REHABILITATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 2501, which directs the partial suspension, for not over 3 years from termination of the war, of the requirement in the current Agricultural Appropriation Act to liquidate as expeditiously as possible resettlement projects and rural-rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, in order to permit development and sale of the property to veterans without precluding equitable treatment of present project occupants (pp. 2571-89).

Agreed to the following amendments, in addition to the committee amendments included in the bill as reported:

By Rep. Tarver, Ga., to require disposition of the lands involved as soon as possible within the limits set by the bill (pp. 2584-5).

By Rep. Flannagan, Va., to authorize appropriations specifically for "without limitation, the maintenance and operation of the project properties" (p. 2585).

By Rep. Flannagan, prohibiting expenditures for improvement of any farming unit "in excess of one-third of the earning capacity value"(p. 2585).

By Rep. Allen, La., to give existing occupants preference to purchase farming units only if they have existing contracts to purchase (p. 2585).

By Rep. E. A. Hall, to limit to 640 acres units to be sold in any one sale (p. 2586).

By Rep. Gossett, Tex., to provide that any conveyance by the Government of title to land under this bill shall convey all right, title, and interest in the land, including mineral rights (p. 2586).

By Rep. Case, S. Dak., to include under the bill lands in the water-conservation and utility projects (p. 2588).

Rejected an amendment by Rep. Fernandez, N. Mex., to permit the Department

to administer and utilize for 3 years certain lands in N. Mex. which are not suitable for disposition as economic farm units; by a 31-51 vote (pp. 2586-8).

2. SECOND URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses received and agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5671 (pp. 2570-1, 2541). The bill will now be sent to the President. The conferees provided for an increase of $15,000,000 (rather than $25,000,000, as proposed by the Senate) in the RFC loan authorization for rural-rehabilitation loans. They struck out the legislative provision for veterans' preference in the making of such loans but inserted the following statement in the statement of conferees: "It is the sense of the committee of conference that applications for loans of eligible veterans of World War II should have priority in making loans pursuant to this additional authorization." The bill also includes $3,350,000 additional for fighting forest fires and additional funds for E&PQ personnel costs (with the specific amounts proposed by the Senate rather than the indefinite amount proposed by the House).

3. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill (pp. 2565-6, 2551-2). Both Houses agreed to a modification of the amendment regarding the emergency fund for the President so that either, rather than both, of the two Houses or the two Appropriations Committees could keep money from being expended from this appropriation by rejecting legislative proposals for the same projects (pp. 2552, 2566-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

4. PATENTS. The Patents Committee submitted a supplemental report on H. R. 3756, to require the recording of agreements regarding patents (H. Rept. 932, pt. 2)(p. 2590).

5. DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME. Several members discussed the proposal for daylight-saving time and its effect on farmers (pp. 2563-4).

6. HOUSING; LUMBER EXPORTS. Received a Central Council, American War Dads resolution favoring an embargo on lumber exports during the housing shortage (p. 2590).

7. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 25 (p. 2589). Next week's program, as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon., omnibus claims bill; Tues. and Wed., second deficiency bill; Thurs. and Fri., Philippine trade bill (pp. 2569-70). No mention was made of the Cooley bill.

8. PRICE CONTROL. In its recent report (see Digest 49) the House Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning recommends various amendments to the Price Control Act "to minimize inequities, stimulate production, insure removal of controls immediately upon substantial lessening of the threat of serious inflation, and improve the production and distribution of essential 'low end' products."

SENATE

9. RURAL REHABILITATION; FARM TENANCY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1507, to provide basic legislation for the rural-rehabilitation program and adapt the loan provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to the needs of veterans and low-income farmers (S. Rept. 1073)(p. 2534). See Digest 186 (1945) for detailed summary of provisions.

10. FUR-BEARING ANIMAL RESEARCH. Placed on the calendar H. R. 2115, to transfer to this Department Interior's fur-bearing animal research (p. 2534).

understanding, for security, and for the prosperity of all the peoples of the world.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. O'HARA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. FLANNAGAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, the March 9, 1946, program, Our Foreign Policy, of the National Broadcasting Co., which includes the debate on the St. Lawrence seaway and power project between Congressman PITTENGER and Senator SALTONSTALL has been published. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting this printed document in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, excepting the illustrations. The extension may exceed the limit established by the Joint Committee on Printing. In spite of this I ask unanimous consent that the extension be made.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. HULL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include some tabulated statistics.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

WHAT MAKES AMERICA GREAT

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, last night in listening to the radio I heard a commentator tell the story of a streamlined passenger train of the Illinois Central Railroad that will stop at a small town in Tennessee tonight for the purpose of picking up a crippled little girl that has been waving flowers to the trainmen of both freight and passenger trains as they have passed through this little village for more than a year.

The trainmen, though brave, strong, and grim as they must be, are still generous, and out of their souls they have been inspired to and have collected a fund out of their own pockets to take her to a hospital in St. Louis. She is going to have a drawing room to herself and she will be taken at the expense of these noble trainmen to that great hospital to be operated on to correct her physical disabilities and to give her longer life.

Mr. Speaker, that is the thing that helps to make America great. That approaches the spirit of Him who said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," or still that other great truth, "that it is more blessed to give than to receive."

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to present this to the House.

RELIEF OF SUNDRY CLAIMANTS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next it may be in order for the House to consider the bill (H. R. 3068) for the relief of sundry claimants.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

RAYMOND C. CAMPBELL

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3904) for the relief of Raymond C. Campbell, with a Senate amendment thereto, and agree to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "$7,500" and insert "$6,000."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE W. MURRELL AND KIRBY MURRELL, A MINOR

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3012) for the relief of George W. Murrell and Kirby Murrell, a minor, with a Senate amendment thereto, and agree to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: "An act for the relief of George W. Murrell; Kirby Murrell, a minor; and the estate of Mamie W. Murrell, deceased."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

KATHLEEN LAWTON McGUIRE

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2670) for the relief of the legal guardian of Kathleen Lawton McGuire, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "$1,657.25" and insert "$1,000".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COLD SPRING, MINN.

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 2008) for the relief of the village of Cold Spring, Minn., with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "$3,637.27" and insert "$2,100".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5201) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 61]

Bailey	Fellows	Johnson, Luther A.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Fisher	Jones
Barden	Flood	Kelley, Pa.
Barry	Forand	Kelly, Ill.
Bender	Fuller	King
Bloom	Gamble	Kirwan
Bolton	Gathings	Latham
Boren	Geelan	Lesinski
Boykin	Gerlach	Lynch
Buckley	Gibson	McKenzie
Buffett	Gillette	Mansfield, Tex.
Byrne, N. Y.	Gillie	Mason
Carnahan	Gore	Murphy
Celler	Grant, Ala.	Norblad
Chapman	Green	Norton
Clark	Gregory	Patterson
Clippinger	Hall, Edwin Arthur	Peterson, Fla.
Cole, N. Y.	Hall, Leonard W.	Peterson, Ga.
Colmer	Halleck	Pfeifer
Courtney	Hancock	Philbin
Crawford	Hart	Phillips
Cunningham	Hartley	Ploeser
Curley	Hébert	Plumley
Dawson	Heffernan	Powell
De Lacy	Hinshaw	Price, Fla.
Dingell	Hoffman	Quinn, N. Y.
Dondero	Holmes, Mass.	Rabin
Douglas, Calif.	Howell	Rains
Douglas, Ill.	Jackson	Randolph
Drewry		Rayfiel
Engle, Calif.		

Reed, N. Y.	Simpson, Ill.	Wadsworth
Robertson, N. Dak.	Simpson, Pa.	Walter
Roe, N. Y.	Slaughter	Wasielewski
Ryter	Smith, Maine	Whitten
Savage	Smith, Ohio	Winter
Sheridan	Stefan	Wolfenden, Pa.
Short	Stevenson	Zimmerman
Sikes	Sumners, Tex.	
	Torrens	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 315 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of March 19, 1946.)

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, there is no disagreement on the conference report itself. The bill as it left the House was a reduction under the Budget estimate of $47,613,876. In the conference report the bill is reduced under the Budget estimate by the amount of $45,899,825.

The total of the bill, of course, when it left the House was larger than it is at the present time, owing to the elimination of the Veterans' Administration item of $500,000,000. I think that fairly well sums up the conference report.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I have signed this conference report not because I am happy in the result, but because once again it seems that the report is the best that can be hoped for under existing conditions.

The House will recall that the recommendations received from the Bureau of the Budget, on behalf of the President, called for appropriations in the fiscal year 1947 exceeding those of 1946 by about $1,376,000,000, and exceeding those for the fiscal year 1939, just prior to the war, by about $2,136,000,000.

Of the increases compared with the fiscal year 1946, it is true that about $1,240,000,000 was in respect to the Veterans' Administration, but over and above this there were increases recommended of about $136,000,000, appropriations for the great majority of the agencies included in this bill reflecting increases in the coming year, a number of them reflecting the largest appropriations in their history.

The House reduced the bill by about $46,700,000. The Senate increased it by about $2,100,000. The Senate bill has been reduced in conference by about $388,500.

The net result is that while this bill is some $46,000,000 under the Budget estimates, it is still about $91,000,000 above appropriations for the same purposes, excluding the Veterans' Administration, in the present fiscal year.

I sometimes think, Mr. Speaker, that a distinguished Member of the Senate was entirely correct when he stated facetiously a short time ago that, in his opinion, we would never get any real economy here in the Congress until all the money in the national deficit has been spent.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I should like to state to the House what is done by the conference report on the White House item, which attracted the attention of many Members at the time that the action was taken in the House.

It will be recalled that in the House we proposed to recapture the money which had been originally appropriated for the White House extension in the deficiency bill and apply part of it to the payment of office salaries and return the balance to the Treasury. The Senate concurred in the action so far as rescinding the appropriation was concerned, but instead of applying the part proposed to be reappropriated to the payment of salaries, it proposed its use for certain improvements of the White House grounds, but not the building of the west wing offices, museum, cafeteria, and auditorium as originally contemplated. The Senate proposal was to apply $265,000 to the completion of the east wing, and that was explained as the completion of the interior of the east wing which is already constructed and has been in use for some years. These funds would make it possible to redecorate the east wing and improve the interior. Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars was proposed by the Senate for work on the grounds of the Executive Mansion, an underground storeroom at $59,000, rehabilitation of the present heating system, $60,000, and a service tunnel on the north side, $47,000.

The action of the conference concurs in that program approved by the Senate, except that we increased the return to the Treasury by $100,000, and that increased return to the Treasury is accomplished by reducing the amount for the grounds of the Executive Mansion from $225,000 to $125,000. That is the way in which the approval of the conference report leaves the fund.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts speaks of the amount this appropriation is above the appropriation of 1939, and I believe also of the present fiscal year. I may say to the House that the increase is due almost entirely to the $1,236,343,165 for the Veterans' Administration and $159,838,792 for the Bureau of Public Roads. In addition, there is no fair comparison between this appropriation and the appropriation for 1939. All the agencies have had more work to do, and they have a backlog, so we naturally expect the appropriation to be bigger. We have reduced it even below the President's estimate, however.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 10: Page 4, line 21, insert the following:

"EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

"Emergency fund for the President: Not to exceed $5,000,000 of the appropriation 'Emergency fund for the President,' contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That no part of such fund shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Congresses and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate and House of Representatives or by the Committees on Appropriations of both bodies."

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HENDRICKS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10 and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: After the word "Senate" in line 12 of said amendment strike out the remainder of the line and all of lines 13 and 14 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body."

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division of the question.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a division of this motion is not in order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is in order and can get a division of the question.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Florida yield me 4 minutes in order that I may explain the situation?

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota for the purpose of discussing the amendment.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, the reason I asked for this time is to explain the situation we have before us, so that everyone will understand just where we are. We are considering Senate amendment No. 10, which appears at the bottom of page 4 of the independent-offices appropriation bill.

It will be remembered that when this bill was considered in the House the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] made a point of order against the paragraph, which carried a $5,000,000 appropriation for emergency funds for the President, and the point of order was sustained. When the bill went to the Senate the $5,000,000 was restored. The question pending before the House now is whether or not we should recede and concur in the Senate amendment restoring the $5,000,000.

The gentleman from Massachusetts asked for a division of the question, the question being on the motion of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS] that we recede and concur with an amendment. The effect of asking for the division is to force a separate vote on the question of receding, and the question we will first vote upon will be whether or not the House should recede.

trend is bound to continue in the future and that we should exercise our judgment on the side of raising the minimum wage in the way that is proposed by the pending bill.

I base that position, Mr. President, on the high level of productivity in the United States which has been the basis upon which America attained its greatness. Increases in productivity which have already manifested themselves and which will exert an increasingly powerful influence on our economy in the next few years will provide the basis which will enable us to maintain a decent American minimum standard of living. It is my firm conviction that it is in the public interest to do all in our power to make certain that the low-income groups share in the progress to which they make such a notable contribution. The passage of this bill will be a long step in the elimination of conditions detrimental to the welfare of these workers, the communities in which they live, and the Nation as a whole. Its enactment will contribute greatly to buttressing our free-enterprise economy at a high level of production and employment.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, at the conclusion of my remarks, comments based upon the document entitled "American Industries in War and Transition, 1940–50," issued by the War Production Board, indicating the productivity during the war.

There being no objection, the comments were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A. INCREASE IN PRODUCTIVITY DURING THE WAR

This conclusion about productivity during the war is based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics index for 24 selected nonmunitions manufacturing industries whose products remained nearly enough constant during the war to permit extension of the prewar series. The evidence for these industries is not relevant for an analysis of the general increase in productivity during the war. Productivity in these industries was kept artificially low by virtue of their inability to compete for resources with the munitions industries. These industries lost much of their qualified manpower to the munitions industries and in large part had to rely on marginal labor. They were also compelled to operate with old plant and machinery which would otherwise have been retired. No conclusions can therefore be drawn from the trend of productivity in these industries to the trend in manufacturing as a whole.

A War Production Board study estimates that despite the small increase in these nonmunitions industries there has been about a 25-percent increase in output per manhour in manufacturing as a whole between 1939 and 1944 (American Industries in War and Transition, 1940–50, War Production Board, Program and Statistics Bureau, Doc. No. 27, July 20, 1945, p. 9). This increase is slightly above that which would be expected on the basis of normal trend value.

B. INCREASE IN UNIT-LABOR COST

The facts are that, despite the increase in wage rates during the war and despite the alleged constancy of productivity, private wages and salaries took about as much of every dollar of private production in 1944 as in 1939, whereas profits before taxes represented an increasing share. The details may be obtained from the Department of Commerce.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5201) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 18 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 10 and concurred therein with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bill and joint resolution, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

H. R. 5458. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 243. Joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to General of the Army George Catlett Marshall and to Fleet Admiral Ernest Joseph King and to the members of the armed forces of the United States who served under their direction; and providing for the striking and presentation to General Marshall and Fleet Admiral King of appropriate gold medals in the name of the people of the United States.

EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS — CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5201) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 11, 12, 27, and 28.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, and 29, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 8 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out the sum "$870,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$970,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the end of the sum "$3,272,983" inserted by said amendment, insert the following: ", of which $40,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Federal Board of Hospitalization"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$101,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of more than four regional, field, or any other offices outside the District of Columbia."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$3,060,000"; and the Senate agrees to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$1,792,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$2,194,120"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$8,075,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$4,916,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "$4,431,142,415"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee report in disagreement the following: Amendments numbered 10 and 18.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
STYLES BRIDGES,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOE HENDRICKS,
GEORGE MAHON,
GEORGE ANDREWS,
ALBERT THOMAS,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
FRANCIS CASE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,
Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report. It is a report on the independent offices appropriations bill which has been passed by both Houses of Congress, and both Houses have agreed as to everything except language which will be reported in a separate amendment which I shall offer in a few moments.

Mr. WILEY. That is the only difference, is it?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is the only difference; and as soon as the conference report is adopted, I shall move that the amendment be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ELLENDER in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendment of the Senate to House bill 5201, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.
March 21, 1946.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18 to the bill (H. R. 5201) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and concur therein; and

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In line 12 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment, strike out all after "Senate" down to and including "bodies" in line 14, and insert "or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to explain to the Senate what the amendment means. In the language relating to the emergency fund of the President there is a proviso reading as follows:

Provided, That no part of such fund shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Congresses and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate and House of Representatives or by the Committees on Appropriations of both bodies.

In other words, if an appropriation requested by the President has been denied by both Houses of the Congress or by the Committees on Appropriations of both bodies, then according to this provision the emergency fund of the President cannot be used to finance such a function or project. The amendment changes the language of the proviso so as to read "Senate or House of Representatives or either Committee on Appropriations."

I am sure the Senator from Wisconsin will approve the amendment, and I am quite sure every other Senator will also approve it. Therefore I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HOUSING EMERGENCY

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I desire to bring to the attention of the Senate again the developing housing emergency in which the country now finds itself. We have provided in many ways for the veterans of the recent war. We have provided them with hospitalization, education, compensation, and preference in the civil service, but we have delayed altogether too long in providing the minimum housing facilities which they require when they return to civilian life. The legislative situation is bad. The temporary housing bill is in conference. The appropriation for that temporary measure has yet to be authorized. The so-called Patman bill, which recently passed the House of Representatives with numerous amendments, has been referred to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. The Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill is yet to be considered by the full Committee on Banking and Currency which now is considering the Patman bill.

Mr. President, it may be weeks or even months before this legislative program is finally enacted by both Houses of Congress. If that happens, a very grave emergency will have occurred. I hate to contemplate the difficulties in which we shall find ourselves if that is permitted to happen. It is my opinion that the Senate will have to reconstitute the Wyatt housing program or present a satisfactory and suitable alternate program.

As I have said, the housing shortage constitutes at present a very grave emergency; and unless we expedite the legislative program in connection with housing, the emergency will gradually and progressively grow worse. As I have indicated, in some respects Congress has provided for the veterans who are returning to their homes; but unless Congress does something about the housing emergency, it will be treating the veterans of the recent war in a very cruel and very unsatisfactory manner. Then, Mr. President, an emergency even more serious than the present one will be upon us; and unless we expedite this program, recognizing the fact that hundreds of thousands of veterans are returning weekly, we shall find our people living in the parks, we shall find them resorting to tents for homes, we shall find that it will be absolutely necessary for us to use transport ships, camps, Army posts, and similar facilities for the housing of our people because of the increasing number of family housing units which are necessary every day in view of the return to our country of thousands upon thousands of veterans.

Mr. President, I am hopeful that the Senate will grasp the seriousness of this problem and will expedite the enactment of this legislation which in my judgment presents to us a challenge which requires and demands that we do justice to the returning servicemen.

Day by day the extreme emergency growing out of the need for housing for veterans becomes more and more apparent. Every day, thousands of newly released servicemen are joining the ranks of the millions of veterans already discharged who are finding the lack of housing the most serious obstacle to their return to normal civilian life.

Mr. President, further to indicate the fact that the emergency is here, let me point out that within the last few days I find editorial comment on the subject in such newspapers as the Chicago Sun, the Philadelphia Bulletin, the Philadelphia Inquirer, the New York Herald Tribune, the Baltimore Sun, the Philadelphia Record, the Christian Science Monitor, and the Des Moines Register. I now ask unanimous consent to have the editorials printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Herald Tribune of March 21, 1946]

THE VETERANS ON HOUSING

The veterans have their say about the dearth of housing in a count of hands reported elsewhere in this newspaper today by Mr. Elmo Roper. Returned soldiers' responses toward various suggested solutions to their shelterless predicament—reponses separated from others tallied in a cross-section survey of public opinion—constitute a loud demand from the ranks for action.

In the survey, made just before Mr. Wilson Wyatt's emergency program was announced, 87.5 percent of the veterans approved the Government's lending at low interest to people who wish to build their own medium-priced homes. About three-fourths (74.8 percent) were against removing ceiling-price controls on building materials. As to channeling building materials to low- and medium-bracket house construction even more (77.9 percent) said "Yes." And almost 9 out of 10 (89.3 percent) felt that rent ceilings should be kept a while longer.

The principles of those things are implicit in the Wyatt emergency program, which the House of Representatives stripped of vital provisions for ceiling prices on existing homes and premiums to promote a swift flow of building stuffs. But, in the veterans' opinion, even more than the whole Wyatt program is not enough. They were asked whether the Government should start right in and build on a large scale to sell and rent direct to veterans; more than half of them (58.8 percent) replied "Yes." In this they went beyond the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill's solutions, which stop with the proposal that the Government lend at low interest to local housing authorities for low-cost construction and slum clearance. The direct action was suggested in the Rabin bill, introduced last December in the House, however, and a revival of interest in such steps may be expected if there is protracted fiddling and, consequently, increased desperation.

On almost every point the veterans stood by greater majorities than the general public for the remedial steps, though, significantly, a plurality of the latter, or a majority, favored the same measures. One-third of the public in fact suuported compelling those who have unused rooms to rent them—and Mr. Roper persuasively surmises that the reason that only 35.6 percent of the veterans agreed to this is that "they've already had enough 'doubling up' to last a lifetime."

The survey is interesting as the first breakdown of public opinion by Mr. Roper as to veterans' and nonveterans' sentiment. It indicates that although the veterans have not formed themselves into huge pressure groups, they are thinking citizens, desirous of meaningful solutions of at least one exigent domestic problem.

[From the Christian Science Monitor of March 5, 1946]

A BLOW TO VET HOUSING

In a spot where problems are peculiarly intensified, the United States faces the now familiar choice between battling inflation by production plus control, or by production plus free-for-all scramble. The spot is housing, and not only is inflation an issue here but also a very real and acute shortage of actual shelter—especially for returning veterans.

Housing Expediter Wyatt's report, widely acclaimed as able, gave hope of only 2,700,000 new houses and apartments by the end of

Typed.
28

[PUBLIC LAW 334—79TH CONGRESS]
[CHAPTER 113—2D SESSION]
[H. R. 5201]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, namely:

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President of the United States, $75,000.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for The White House Office, including compensation of the Secretary to the President, the two additional secretaries to the President and the six administrative assistants to the President at $10,000 each, and other personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $3,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); automobiles; printing and binding; and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for on his certificate solely; $883,660: *Provided*, That of the $1,650,000 appropriated in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946 (Public Law 269, Seventy-ninth Congress, ch. 589, first session), under the head "Executive Office of the President" and the subhead "Executive Mansion and Grounds" for an addition to the Executive Mansion, alterations, improvements, and furnishings and improvement of grounds, $970,000 shall be returned to the Treasury, and of the remaining unexpended balance of said appropriation of $1,650,000 no part shall be used for an addition to the West Executive Office: *Provided further*, That employees of the departments and independent offices of the executive branch of the Government may be detailed from time to time to The White House Office for temporary assistance.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fix-

tures, of the Executive Mansion and the Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act, $184,000.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Bureau of the Budget, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, contract stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding $25,000), teletype news service (not exceeding $1,800), maintenance, repair, and operation of three passenger-carrying automobiles for official use, not to exceed $2,600 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), and not to exceed $42,500 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, $3,272,983, of which $40,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Federal Board of Hospitalization.

For printing and binding, $101,000.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of more than four regional, field, or any other offices outside the District of Columbia.

EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

Emergency fund for the President: Not to exceed $5,000,000 of the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That no part of such fund shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Congresses and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

For all expenses necessary for the work of the American Battle Monuments Commission authorized by the Act of March 4, 1923 (36 U. S. C. 121–138), and by Executive Order 6614 of February 26, 1934, including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries for carrying out the purposes of said Act and Executive order without submission to the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes (34 U. S. C. 520; 40 U. S. C. 255); employment of personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments in Europe at a cost not exceeding $600; travel expenses; not to exceed

$30 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); rent of office and garage space in foreign countries which may be paid for in advance; the purchase of one used or surplus and the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; printing, binding, engraving, lithographing, photographing, and typewriting, including the publication of information concerning the American activities, battlefields, memorials, and cemeteries in Europe; the temporary transfer of employees by the Commission between places in foreign countries or between foreign countries and the United States, including transfers incident thereto, or, in the case of new appointments, transfer from place of appointment, may, if ordered or approved by the Commission, be regarded as a transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty for the purpose of authorizing the payment of travel of dependents and for the purposes of the Act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; and the purchase of maps, textbooks, newspapers and periodicals; $233,440: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the requirements of existing laws or regulations, and under such terms and conditions as the Commission may in its discretion deem necessary and proper, the Commission may contract for work, supplies, materials, and equipment in Europe and engage, by contract or otherwise, the services of architects, firms of architects, and other technical and professional personnel: *Provided further*, That the Commission may delegate to its chairman, secretary, or officials in charge of either its Washington or Paris offices, under such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, such of its authority as it may deem necessary and proper.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Civil Service Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed $3,750 for employment of expert examiners not in the Federal service on special subjects for which examiners within the service are not available; medical examinations, including not to exceed $50,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; contract stenographic reporting services; traveling expenses, including those of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations held in Washington and elsewhere; witness fees and mileage, including fees to deponents and persons taking depositions, at rates paid in the courts of the United States; rental of equipment; not to exceed $10,000 for purchase and exchange of law-books, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals; not to exceed $200 for payment in advance for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; charts; gloves and other protective equipment for photostat and other machine operators; maintenance, and repair of motortrucks, motorcycles, and bicycles; not to exceed $250,000 for printing and binding; $12,080,500, of which not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for reimbursement to the Veterans' Administration for services rendered the Commission in connection with physical examinations of applicants for and employees in the Federal

classified service; not to exceed $56,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the Civil Service Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767); not to exceed $292,095 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and not to exceed $3,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That no details from any executive department or independent establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in Washington or to any of its regional offices shall be made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, but this shall not affect the making of details for service as members of the boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the regional directors, nor shall it affect the making of details of persons qualified to serve as expert examiners on special subjects: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service Commission shall have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees to or from its office or field force.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July 1, 1943.

PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION ANNUITY FUND

Panama Canal construction annuity fund: For payment of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944 (Public Law 319), $1,814,000, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1946.

CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing of the liability of the United States, created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes", approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory thereof (38 U. S. C. 11), $220,100,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement and disability fund".

CANAL ZONE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing of the liability of the United States, created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees of the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad Company, on the Isthmus of Panama, who are citizens of the United States", approved March 2, 1931, and Acts amendatory thereof (48 U. S. C. 1371n), $1,177,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Canal Zone retirement and disability fund".

ALASKA RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing of the liability of the United States created by the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees of the Alaska Railroad, Territory of Alaska, who are citizens of the United States".

approved June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2017), $217,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund".

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Federal Communications Commission in performing the duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934, approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1064), the Ship Act of 1910, approved June 24, 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C. 484–487), the International Radiotelegraphic Convention (45 Stat., pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea, ratified by the President July 7, 1936, including personal services, contract stenographic reporting services, rental of quarters, newspapers, periodicals, reference books, lawbooks, special counsel fees, supplies and equipment, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to exceed $17,500), purchase (not to exceed six used or surplus), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles for official use in the field, travel expenses (not to exceed $130,000), purchase of land and the construction of buildings and antennas (not to exceed $130,000), not to exceed $14,400 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), reimbursements to ships of the United States for charges incurred by such ships in transmitting information in compliance with section 357 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, $5,560,000, of which amount not to exceed $2,984,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Federal Communications Commission, $25,000.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized by law except for the work authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938, and sections 10 and 12 of the Act of December 22, 1944, authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes (33 U. S. C. 701j and 58 Stat. 892, 904), including traveling expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase (not to exceed five used or surplus), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, including not more than one such vehicle for general administrative use in the District of Columbia; and not exceeding $5,000 for purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, newspapers, and periodicals, $3,060,000; of which amount not to exceed $1,792,700 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia exclusive of not to exceed $10,000, which may be expended for consultants and special counsel.

Flood-control surveys: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Federal Power Commission as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j) and sections 10 and 12 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 892, 904), including travel expenses; contract

stenographic reporting services; $235,000, of which amount not to exceed $100,800 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia.

For all printing and binding for the Federal Power Commission, including engraving, lithographing, and photolithographing, $50,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Power Commission as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $6,000.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equipment, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, garage rentals; traveling expenses; newspapers not to exceed $500, foreign postage; not to exceed $5,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and witness fees and mileage in accordance with section 9 of the Federal Trade Commission Act; $2,194,120, of which not less than $228,695 shall be available for the enforcement of the Wool Products Labeling Act: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Federal Trade Commission, $45,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses in the Office of the Administrator in the District of Columbia, including the salaries of an Assistant Administrator and a general counsel at $10,000 each per annum; printing and binding (not to exceed $4,000); purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks and other books of reference, purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed $150); preparation, shipment, and installation of photographic displays, exhibits, and other descriptive materials; travel expenses; not to exceed $4,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, for special services determined by the Administrator to be necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and civil-service and classification laws, $300,000: *Provided*, That the Federal Works Administrator may, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, authorize the Commissioner of Public Roads and the Commissioner of Public Buildings to make appointments of personnel for such administrations.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Works Agency as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $25,000.

The Federal Works Administrator is authorized to accept payment, at par and accrued interest, of any obligations, held by him, of States or other public bodies or nonprofit corporations, notwithstanding the maturity dates or any premiums for the redemption thereof.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ADMINISTRATION

For carrying into effect the provisions of the Public Buildings Acts, as provided in section 6 of the Act of May 30, 1908 (31 U. S. C. 683), and for the repair, preservation, and upkeep of all completed public buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency, the mechanical equipment and the grounds thereof, and sites acquired for buildings, and for the operation of certain completed and occupied buildings under the control of the Federal Works Agency, including furniture and repairs thereof, but exclusive, with respect to operation, of buildings of the United States Coast Guard, of hospitals, quarantine stations, and other Public Health Service buildings, mints, bullion depositories, and assay offices, and buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia:

General administrative expenses: For architectural, engineering, mechanical, administrative, clerical, and other personal services; traveling expenses, printing and binding (not to exceed $32,500), advertising, testing instruments, lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and such other contingencies, articles, services, equipment, or supplies as the Commissioner of Public Buildings may deem necessary in connection with any of the work of the Public Buildings Administration; ground rent of the Federal buildings at Salamanca, New York, and Columbus, Mississippi, for which payment may be made in advance, $1,677,000, of which not to exceed $795,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed $715,000 for personal services in the field: *Provided*, That the foregoing appropriations shall not be available for the cost of surveys, plaster models, progress photographs, test pits and borings, or mill and shop inspections, but the cost thereof shall be construed to be chargeable against the construction appropriations of the respective projects to which they relate.

Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia: For the repair, alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment, not otherwise provided for, of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings and of surplus real property, the custody of which is the responsibility of the Public Buildings Administration under the Act of August 27, 1935, pending sale or disposition; the demolition of buildings thereon; the purchase and repair of equipment, fixtures, and necessary safe equipments in buildings under the administration of the Federal Works Agency; and for changes in, maintenance of, and repairs to the pneumatic-tube system in New York City installed under franchise of the city of New York, approved June 29, 1909, and June 11, 1928, and the payment of any obligations arising thereunder in accordance with the provisions of the Acts approved August 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 120), and May 15, 1928 (45 Stat.

533), $8,300,000, and in addition thereto not to exceed $1,700,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for sites and construction, general office buildings in or near the District of Columbia contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is continued available for the purposes of this paragraph until June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That the total expenditures for the fiscal year for the repair and preservation of buildings not reserved by the vendors on sites acquired for buildings or the enlargement of buildings and the installation and repair of the mechanical equipment thereof shall not exceed 20 per centum of the annual rental of such buildings.

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and the area adjacent thereto, maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Administration, including the National Archives Building; repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings operated by the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the District of Columbia; rent of buildings; demolition of buildings; expenses incident to moving various executive departments and establishments in connection with the assignment, allocation, transfer, and survey of building space; traveling expenses and carfare; the purchase of five used or surplus passenger automobiles; leather and rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public property and employees; furnishings and equipment; arms and ammunition for the guard force; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; $27,463,000: *Provided*, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture.

Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia: For operation, protection, and maintenance, including cleaning, heating, lighting, rental of buildings and equipment, supplies, materials, furnishings and equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, arms, ammunition, leather and rubber articles, and gas masks for the protection of public property and employees, purchase of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors, expenses incident to moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation and transfer of building space, the restoration of leased premises, the purchase of five used or surplus passenger automobiles, and every expenditure requisite for and incidental to such maintenance and operation of public buildings and grounds outside of the District of Columbia maintained and operated by the Public Buildings Administration, $15,625,285: *Provided*, That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture.

Under the appropriations for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Columbia, per diem employees may be paid at rates approved by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, not exceeding current rates for similar services in

the place where such services are employed, and such employees in emergencies may be entered on duty subject to confirmation by the Federal Works Administrator.

The appropriations for salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in and outside the District of Columbia, shall be available for communication services serving one or more governmental activities, and for services to motor vehicles, and where such services, together with quarters, maintenance or other services are furnished on a reimbursable basis to any governmental activity, such activity shall make payment therefor promptly by check upon the request of the Public Buildings Administration, either in advance or after the service has been furnished, for deposit to the credit of the applicable appropriation, of all or part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, proper adjustment upon the basis of actual cost to be made for services paid for in advance.

In the prosecution of construction projects or planning programs assigned to the Public Buildings Administration for which funds are provided by direct appropriation or transferred under authority contained in section 35 of the Act of June 15, 1938 (40 U. S. C. 265), an amount administratively determined as necessary for the payment of salaries and expenses of personnel engaged upon the preparation of plans and specifications, field supervision, and general office expense, may be transferred and consolidated on the books of the Treasury Department into a special account for direct expenditure in the prosecution of said work, such expenditures to be subsequently allocated and reported upon by projects in accordance with procedures prescribed by the General Accounting Office.

PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

General administrative expenses: For the employment of persons and means, including rent, advertising (including advertising in the city of Washington for work to be performed in areas adjacent thereto), printing and binding (not to exceed $40,000), purchase (including exchange) of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals, purchase of one hundred and twenty-one used or surplus passenger automobiles, and the preparation, distribution, and display of exhibits, in the city of Washington and elsewhere for the purpose of conducting research and investigational studies, either independently or in cooperation with State highway departments, or other agencies, including studies of highway administration, legislation, finance, economics, transport, construction, operation, maintenance, utilization, and safety, and of street and highway traffic control; investigations and experiments in the best methods of road making, especially by the use of local materials; and studies of types of mechanical plants and appliances used for road building and maintenance, and of methods of road repair and maintenance suited to the needs of different localities; for maintenance and repairs of experimental highways; for furnishing expert advice on these subjects; for collating, reporting, and illustrating the results of same; and for preparing, publishing, and distributing bulletins and reports; to be paid from any moneys available from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

For carrying out the provisions of "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes", as amended (23 U. S. C. 1–117), to be expended in accordance with the provisions of said Act, as amended, including not to exceed $1,812,500 for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia, $50,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943 by section 1 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public Law 780): *Provided*, That none of the money herein appropriated shall be paid to any State on account of any project on which convict labor shall be employed, except this provision shall not apply to convict labor performed by convicts on parole or probation: *Provided further*, That, during the fiscal year 1947, whenever performing authorized engineering or other services in connection with the survey, construction, and maintenance, or improvement of roads for other Government and State cooperating agencies the charge for such services may include depreciation on engineering and road-building equipment used, and the amounts received on account of such charges shall be credited to the appropriation concerned: *Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1947 the appropriations for the work of the Public Roads Administration shall be available for meeting the expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Public Roads Administration, and for sale and distribution to other Government activities and State cooperating agencies, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured, from the appropriation chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment: *Provided further*, That the appropriations available to the Public Roads Administration may be used in emergency for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of employees engaged on hazardous work under that Administration, and (not exceeding $15,000) for the temporary employment, by contract or otherwise, of technical consultants and experts without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and civil-service and classification laws.

For all necessary expenses to enable the President to utilize the services of the Public Roads Administration in fulfilling the obligations of the United States under the Convention on the Pan-American Highway Between the United States and Other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and proclaimed September 16, 1937 (51 Stat. 152), for the continuation of cooperation with several governments, members of the Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the Inter-American Highway as provided in public resolution, approved March 4, 1929 (Public Resolution 104), as amended or supplemented, and for performing engineering service in pan-American countries for and upon the request of any agency or governmental corporation of the United States, $100,000

to be derived from the administrative funds provided under the Act of July 11, 1916, as amended or supplemented (23 U. S. C. 21), or as otherwise provided.

INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

For surveys in connection with and the construction of the Inter-American Highway, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved December 26, 1941 (Public Law 375), and necessary expenses incident thereto without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, $5,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY OR FEEDER ROADS

For secondary or feeder roads, including farm-to-market roads, rural-free-delivery mail roads, and public-school bus routes, $20,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is composed of $5,500,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, by section 2 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public Law 780), and $14,500,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943, by said section 2.

ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS

For the elimination of hazards to life at railroad grade crossings, including the separation or protection of grades at crossings, the reconstruction of existing railroad grade-crossing structures, and the relocation of highways to eliminate grade crossings, $25,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is composed of $2,300,000, the remainder of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1941, by section 3 of the Act approved June 8, 1938 (Public Law 584), $20,000,000, the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1942, by section 5 of the Act approved September 5, 1940 (Public Law 780), and $2,700,000, a part of the amount authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1943, by said section 5.

FEDERAL-AID POSTWAR HIGHWAYS

For carrying out the provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 (Public Law 521), $150,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which sum is a part of the $500,000,000 authorized to be appropriated for the first postwar fiscal year by section 2 of said Act.

STRATEGIC HIGHWAY NETWORK

For carrying out projects to correct critical deficiencies in lines of the strategic network of highways and bridges, in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 104), $10,515,637, to be immediately available and to remain available during the continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

ACCESS ROADS

For the construction, maintenance, and improvement of access roads and for replacing existing highways and highway connections as described in, and in accordance with the provisions of, sections 6 and 9 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended by the Act approved July 2, 1942 (23 U. S. C. 106), $7,323,155, to be immediately available and to remain available during the continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Virgin Islands public works: For an additional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by, and in accordance with the provisions of, the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public Law 510), $993,795, to be immediately available.

Any of the foregoing appropriations for general or administrative expenses under the Federal Works Agency shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles in the District of Columbia and in the field.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $38,000,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the General Accounting Office, including travel expenses; procurement and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and not to exceed $100 for periodicals; purchase of one used or surplus, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, $2,000,000, of which not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

For all printing and binding for the General Accounting Office, including monthly and annual editions of selected decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States, $300,000.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

General expenses: For expenses necessary in performing the functions vested by law in the Commission (49 U. S. C. 1–24, 301–327, 901–923, 1001–1022), except those otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, and for general administration, including one chief counsel, one director of finance, one director of motor transport, and one director of traffic, at $10,000 each per annum; not to exceed $50,000 for the employment of special counsel; traveling expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; personal services in the District of Columbia; procurement and exchange of books, reports, newspapers (not to exceed $200), and periodicals; and purchase (not to exceed thirty-seven used or surplus), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; $8,075,000: *Provided*, That Joint Board members may use Government transportation requests when traveling in

connection with their duties as such: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $5,000 may be used for the purchase of evidence in connection with investigations of apparent violations of part II of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1–15, 17–21, 35–46, 61–64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35–37), and to require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install automatic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed by the Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment of inspectors, necessary engineers, personal services in the District of Columbia, and travel expenses, $812,000.

Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45 U. S. C. 22–34), including travel expenses and personal services in the District of Columbia, $535,000.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Interstate Commerce Commission, including not to exceed $17,000 to print and furnish to the States, at cost, blank annual report forms of common carriers, and the receipts from such sales shall be credited to this appropriation, $175,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Interstate Commerce Commission as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $24,000.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

For necessary salaries and expenses of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including contracts for personal services in the making of special investigations and reports; traveling expenses of members and employees, including the cost of a compartment or such other accommodation as may be authorized by the Chairman for security when authorized personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment, and for examination of estimates of appropriations and activities in the field; periodicals and books of reference; equipment, maintenance, and operation of the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, and the aircraft engine research laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio; purchase and maintenance of cafeteria equipment; maintenance and operation of aircraft, including aircraft borrowed from the Army and Navy and one airplane transferred without charge from the Army (such transfer being hereby authorized); purchase (not exceeding sixteen used or surplus), maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying

vehicles; not to exceed $450,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, including one Director of Aeronautical Research at not to exceed $9,800 per annum and $2,200 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; not to exceed $6,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and not to exceed $10,000 for temporary employment of consultants, at not to exceed $50 per diem, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; in all, $26,500,000.

For all printing and binding for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, including all of its offices, laboratories, and services located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, $75,000.

Construction, Langley Field, Virginia: For additional construction and equipment, Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory, Langley Field, Virginia, $2,990,000, to be available until June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That funds made available in prior fiscal years for this purpose shall cease to be available for obligation on June 30, 1946.

Funds made available in prior fiscal years for construction and equipment, Ames Aeronautical Laboratory, Moffett Field, California, shall cease to be available for obligation on June 30, 1946.

Construction, Cleveland, Ohio: For additional construction and equipment, Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio, $108,000, to be available until June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That funds made available in prior fiscal years for this purpose shall cease to be available for obligation on June 30, 1946.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of the Archivist and the National Archives; including personal services in the District of Columbia; scientific, technical, first-aid, protective, and other apparatus and materials for the arrangement, titling, scoring, repair, processing, editing, duplication, reproduction, and authentication of photographic and other records (including motion-picture and other films and sound recordings) in the custody of the Archivist; purchase and exchange of books, including lawbooks, books of reference, maps, and charts; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase of newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed $100 for payment in advance when authorized by the Archivist for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed $750 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); travel expenses; exchange of scientific and technical apparatus; and maintenance, operation, and repair of one passenger-carrying motor vehicle, $1,047,935.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding, $15,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

For the maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, $17,000: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States monthly.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Capital Housing Authority as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $500.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

For all expenses necessary for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as authorized by section 4 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including personal services; stenographic reporting services and technical services, including real estate appraisers, by contract or otherwise, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed those usual for similar services elsewhere and without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase of options and other costs incident to the acquisition of land; not to exceed $30 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail, for the fiscal year 1947, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles; $867,750, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia, of the Securities and Exchange Commission in performing the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law, including employment of experts when necessary; contract stenographic reporting services; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, directories, and periodicals; not to exceed $1,000 for the purchase of newspapers; travel expenses; garage rental; foreign postage; mileage and witness fees; rental of equipment; purchase of used or surplus, operation, maintenance, and repair of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle; not to exceed $15,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); and purchase of rubber gloves; $4,916,700.

For all printing and binding for the Securities and Exchange Commission, $45,000.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses necessary for continuing preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians; and the natives of Hawaii and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory, including assistants, and making necessary observations in high altitudes; and for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; including personal

services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; not to exceed $5,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); printing and binding, not exceeding $88,500, of which not to exceed $12,000 shall be available for printing the report of the American Historical Association; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; not exceeding $5,500 for preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; and not exceeding $6,500 for purchase of books, pamphlets, and periodicals, $1,452,512.

Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and all administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; not to exceed $1,342 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); periodicals, newspapers, lawbooks (not to exceed $150), and books of reference; not to exceed $250 for payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators; leather and rubber articles and gas masks for the protection of public property and employees; not to exceed $5,000 for printing and binding; maintenance, repair, and operation of one passenger automobile; purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof; and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; $772,490: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, shall not apply to the restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art, the cost of which shall not exceed $15,000.

TARIFF COMMISSION

For salaries and expenses of the Tariff Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses not to exceed $16,200, purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, gloves and other protective equipment for photostat and other machine operators, subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals not to exceed $2,250, contract stenographic reporting services, as authorized by sections 330 to 341 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1330–1341), and not to exceed $900 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $975,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has any special, direct,

and pecuniary interest, or in which he has acted as attorney or special representative.

For all printing and binding for the Tariff Commission, $10,000.

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

For necessary expenses of The Tax Court of the United States as authorized by chapter 5 of the Internal Revenue Code, and sections 504 and 510 of the Revenue Act of 1942, including personal services and contract stenographic reporting services, traveling expenses, carfare, stationery, purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and periodicals, $568,800, of which not to exceed $675 shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for costs of penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364): *Provided*, That traveling expenses of the judges of The Tax Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

For all printing and binding for The Tax Court of the United States, $15,000.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For all salaries and expenses of the Veterans' Administration, including the expenses of maintenance and operation of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services of the Veterans' Administration, in carrying out the duties, powers, and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority contained in the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to consolidate and coordinate governmental activities affecting war veterans", approved July 3, 1930 (38 U. S. C. 11–11f), and any and all laws for which the Veterans' Administration is now or may hereafter be charged with administering, $553.805,915: *Provided*, That not to exceed $12,500 of this amount shall be available for expenses, except membership fees, of employees, detailed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to attend meetings of associations for the promotion of medical science and hospital administration or for the betterment of insurance practices and conventions of organized war veterans: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available also for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, including traveling expenses; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field, including actual expenses of subsistence or per diem allowance in lieu thereof; furnishing and laundering of such wearing apparel as may be prescribed for employees in the performance of their official duties; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; for purchase (not to exceed one hundred and eighty-four, which, with the exception of ambulances, shall be used or surplus), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger automobiles; and notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to utilize Government-owned automotive equipment in transporting children of Veterans' Administration employees located at isolated stations to and from school under such limitations as he may by regulation prescribe; and notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the Administrator is authorized to expend not to exceed $5,000 of this appropriation for actuarial services pertaining to the Government life-insurance fund and the National

Service Life Insurance Fund, to be obtained by contract, without obtaining competition, at such rates of compensation as he may determine to be reasonable; for allotment and transfer to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health Service), the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, for disbursement by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration, including minor repairs and improvements of existing facilities under their jurisdiction necessary to such care and treatment; for expenses incidental to the maintenance and operation of farms; for recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained by the Veterans' Administration; for administrative expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; for funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration accruing during the year for which this appropriation is made or prior fiscal years: *Provided further*, That the appropriations herein made for the care and maintenance of veterans in hospitals or homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration shall be available for the purchase of tobacco to be furnished, subject to such regulations as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall prescribe, to veterans receiving hospital treatment or domiciliary care in Veterans' Administration hospitals or homes: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for continuing aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors, in conformity with the Act approved August 27, 1888 (24 U. S. C. 134), as amended, for those veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care: *Provided further*, That the Administrator is hereby authorized to employ medical consultants for duty on such terms as he may deem advisable and without regard to the civil-service and classification laws: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the purchase directly from sources authorized by the common carriers of printed reduced fare requests for use by veterans when traveling at their own expense from or to Veterans' Administration facilities: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any limitation in this Act, this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of legal newspapers in an amount not exceeding $200 and for the purchase of other newspapers and periodicals in an amount not exceeding $2,500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $120,200 of this appropriation shall be available for the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material, including the purchase or rental of equipment.

No part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or home; and not more than $4,816,500 of this appropriation may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Veterans' Administration, including all its bureaus and functions located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, $2,000,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Veterans' Administration as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), $3,500,000.

Pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances, now authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, or which may hereafter be authorized (except the benefits authorized by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944), including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans' Administration, $1,905,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, $1,648,387,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Military and naval insurance: For military and naval insurance, $1,472,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and domiciliary facilities, $147,442,500, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this amount shall be available for use by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, with the approval of the President, for extending any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438j–k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of this amount shall be available for the employment in the District of Columbia and in the field of necessary technical and clerical assistants to aid in the preparation of plans and specifications for the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision of the execution thereof, and for traveling expenses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith.

National service life insurance: For transfer to the national service life insurance fund, in accordance with the provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, on account of payments of benefits in excess of the reserve of the policy in case of death, or for premiums waived in case of total disability, in cases where the death or total disability of the insured shall have been determined by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be the result of disease or injury traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service, and to reimburse the national service life insurance fund for payments made therefrom when recovery of such payments is waived by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under the authority of section 609 (a) of said Act, $169,535,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Total, Veterans' Administration, $4,431,142,415: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any persons except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

SEC. 102. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, the salaries of the Commissioners of the United States Tariff Commission shall be at the rate of $10,000 each per annum.

SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 104. No part of any appropriation or authorization in this Act shall be used to pay any part of the salary or expenses of any person whose salary or expenses are prohibited from being paid from any appropriation or authorization in any other Act; but this prohibition shall be effective only during the period for which such prohibition in such other Act is effective.

SEC. 105. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for travel expenses and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

SEC. 106. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the amount of $50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are herein provided.

SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service and has within ninety days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. (a) Appropriations for the fiscal year 1947 available for expenses of travel of civilian officers and employees of the executive

departments and independent establishments shall be available also for expenses of travel performed by them including expenses of transportation of their immediate families in accordance with regulations prescribed by the President, on transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty when authorized by the head of the department or establishment concerned in the order directing such transfer: *Provided*, That such expenses shall not be allowed for any transfer effected for the convenience of any officer or employee.

(b) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947 available for the transportation of things shall be available, in accordance with the Act of October 10, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c–1), for expenses incurred in the transfer of household goods and effects of civilian officers and employees of such departments and establishments when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty.

(c) Appropriations contained in this Act, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made.

(d) Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947 available for expenses of travel shall be available for the payment of travel expenses while away from their homes or regular place of business, including per diem in lieu of subsistence at place of employment, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C., ch. 16), and the Act of February 14, 1931, as amended (5 U. S. C. 73a), of (1) persons employed intermittently as consultants or experts and receiving compensation on a per diem when-actually-employed basis, and (2) persons serving in an advisory capacity or employed without compensation or at $1 per annum; except that in case of (2) above there may be allowed not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence en route and at place of service or employment, unless a higher rate is specifically provided by law.

SEC. 202. Unless otherwise specifically provided, no appropriation available for the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947 in this Act or any other Act, shall be expended—

(a) To purchase any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of the maximum price therefor established by the Office of Price Administration and in no event more than $1,050, which amount shall be in addition to the amount required for transportation.

(b) For the maintenance, operation, and repair of any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment, except in case of medical officers on out-patient medical services and except in cases of officers and employees engaged in field work the character of whose duties makes

such transportation necessary and then only as to such latter cases when the same is approved by the head of the department or establishment concerned. Any officer or employee of the Government who willfully uses or authorizes the use of any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, or of any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle leased by the Government, for other than official purposes or otherwise violates the provisions of this subsection shall be suspended from duty by the head of the department or establishment concerned, without compensation, for not less than one month, and shall be suspended for a longer period or summarily removed from office if circumstances warrant. The limitations of this subsection (b) shall not apply to any motor vehicles for official use of the President, the heads of the executive departments, Ambassadors, Ministers, chargés d'affaires, and other principal diplomatic and consular officials.

SEC. 203. Excepting appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishments, no appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in this or any other Act shall be available for the purchase, maintenance, or operation of any aircraft unless specific authority for the purchase, maintenance, or operation thereof has been or is provided in such appropriation, and the acquisition of aircraft by any agency by transfer from another agency of the Government shall be considered as a purchase within the meaning hereof.

SEC. 204. In purchasing motor-propelled or animal-drawn vehicles or tractors, or road, agricultural, manufacturing, or laboratory equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories, tires, or equipment thereof, the head of any executive department or independent establishment or his duly authorized representative may exchange or sell similar items and apply the exchange allowances or proceeds of sales in such cases in whole or in part payment therefor: *Provided*, That any transaction carried out under the authority of this section shall be evidenced in writing.

SEC. 205. Section 3709, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5), shall not apply to any purchase by or service rendered to any executive department or independent establishment during the fiscal year 1947 when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed $100, but this section shall not be construed as affecting any provision of law authorizing purchases or services without regard to said section 3709 in amounts greater than $100.

SEC. 206. Unless otherwise specified and until July 1, 1947, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, had filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date, or (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his status have been complied with: *Provided further*, That any

person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the prosecution of the war.

SEC. 207. Appropriations for the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947 available for travel expenses shall be available for the payment of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses without regard to the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821–833), to civilian officers and employees of such departments and establishments while traveling on official business outside the continental limits of the United States and away from their designated posts of duty: *Provided*, That the amount of such allowances shall be determined by the head of the department or independent establishment concerned or by such official as he may designate for the purpose, but shall in no case, notwithstanding any other provision of law, exceed the maximum established by regulations prescribed by the President for the locality in which the travel is performed: *Provided further*, That the availability of appropriations of the War and Navy Departments with respect to the foregoing shall not be restricted thereby.

SEC. 208. The provision of law prescribing the use of vessels of United States registry by employees of the Government traveling overseas (46 U. S. C. 1241) shall not apply to such travel during the fiscal year 1947.

SEC. 209. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the fiscal year 1947, available for expenses of travel are hereby made available (1) for allowances for living and quarters in accordance with Standardized Regulations prescribed by the President for civilian officers and employees of the Government temporarily stationed in foreign countries, (2) for living quarters allowances in accordance with the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), and regulations prescribed thereunder, and (3) cost of living allowances in accordance with the Act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U. S. C. 12), and regulations prescribed thereunder, for all civilian officers and employees of the Government permanently stationed in foreign countries: *Provided*, That the availability of appropriations of the Departments of War and Navy and of the Department of State under the caption "Foreign Service" shall not be affected hereby.

SEC. 210. No part of any appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 contained in this or any other Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said person.

SEC. 211. The funds appropriated in the appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1947 of the services mentioned in the title of the Act of June 16, 1942 (56 Stat. 359), shall be available for, and the heads of the executive departments concerned are authorized to prescribe,

per diem rates of allowance, at rates not to exceed $7 per day, in lieu of subsistence to officers traveling on official business and away from their designated posts of duty, including such per diem allowances for travel without regard to repeated travel between two or more places in the same vicinity, and to members of the services concerned (including officers, warrant officers, contract surgeons, enlisted personnel, aviation cadets, and members of the Nurse Corps) when traveling by air under competent orders and on duty without troops; and for the payment in advance, or otherwise, of money allowances in lieu of transportation, at the rate of 3 cents per mile to enlisted men, regardless of the mode of travel.

SEC. 212. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay in excess of $2 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated or in excess of $3.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

SEC. 213. In order to enable persons who have served ninety days or more in the land or naval forces during the present war, and who have satisfactorily completed their period of active military or naval service, to obtain materials required for the construction, alteration, or repair of dwelling houses to be occupied by them, any department or agency of the Government, in allocating or granting priorities with respect to any materials, shall give to such persons a preference over all other users of such materials (except to the extent such materials are needed by such other users to meet actual military needs), without requiring any showing of hardship or other necessity for the construction, alteration, or repair of such dwelling houses.

SEC. 214. This Act may be cited as the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947".

Approved March 28, 1946.